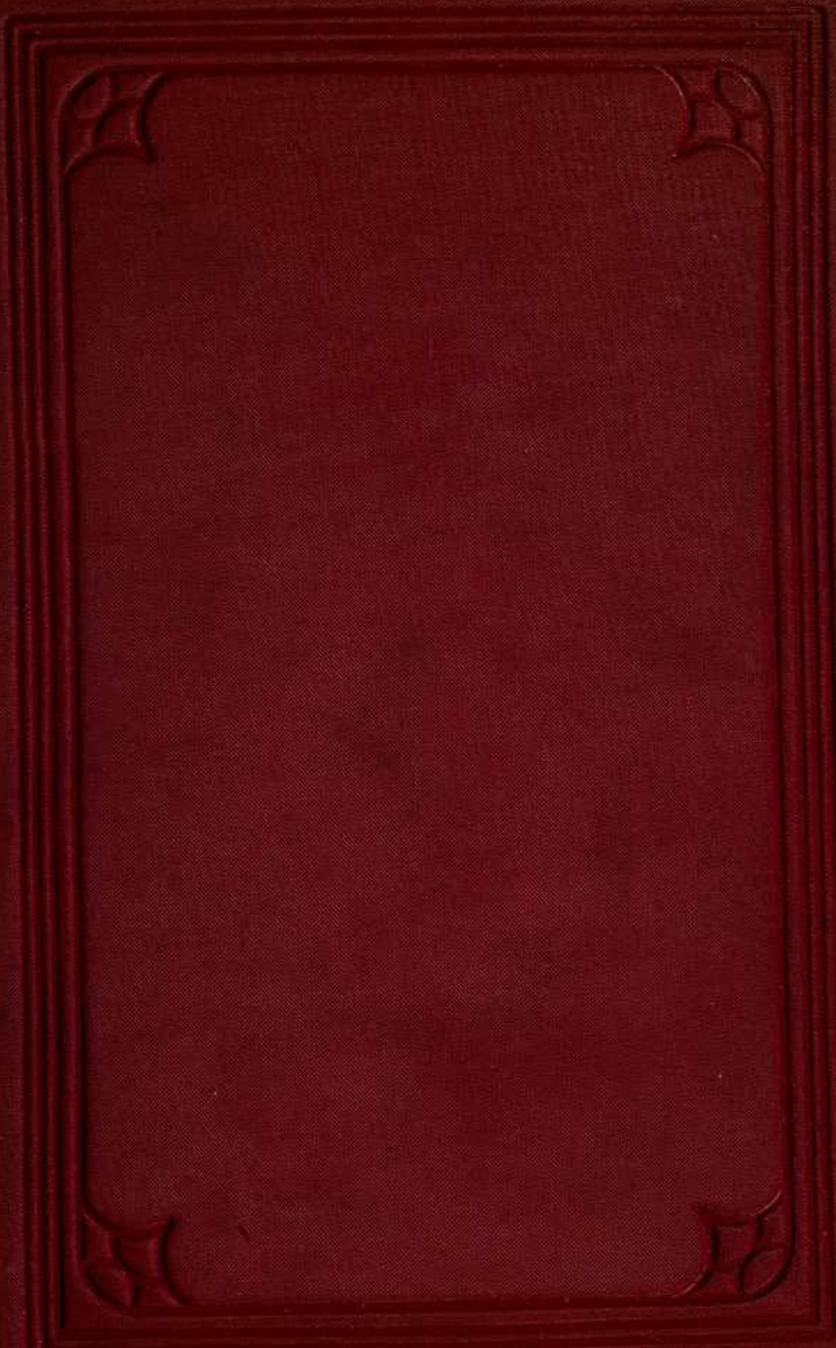

HANDBOOK TO
THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON,

Alphabetically Arranged,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE,
AND OF ALL PLACES OF INTEREST,
WITHIN A CIRCLE OF TWENTY MILES ROUND LONDON.

BY JAMES THORNE, F.S.A.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

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PREFACE.

THE HANDBOOK OF THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON contains an account—written in every instance from personal examination and inquiry—of every town and village, and all places of historical, antiquarian, and artistic interest, within a circuit of twenty miles round London, and of the more important places lying four or five miles beyond that boundary. For the Metropolis an inner circle of four miles has been taken, and places within that circle are not included in the Environs. These limits comprise the whole of Middlesex outside the capital, a large part of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and smaller portions of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.

The district thus marked out is probably unrivalled in scenes of historical interest and personal and literary associations; in existing palaces, manor-houses, and mansions, and the sites of those which have been swept away; in abbeys and churches; the homes and graves of remarkable men; in beautiful and characteristic scenery; in collections of pictures and works of art; in national workshops and arsenals, and places of popular amusement and resort. How rich and varied are the subjects and associations, the lightest draft on the memory will determine. Runnimede and the Great Charter, Tilbury Fort and the Armada, Uxbridge and its abortive Treaty, the Rye House and its Plot, at once recur to every one's recollection. We think of Windsor Castle, glorious in itself and its surroundings, and the residence of the long line of British monarchs from the Conqueror to Victoria; of Hampton Court, witness of the grandeur and the fall of Wolsey, the abode of his imperious master, of William III. and Mary, of Anne and the early Georges; the Richmond of Henry VII. and James I., of George II. and Queen Caroline, and Merlin's Cave, Lord Hervey and Stephen Duck; of Greenwich, the birthplace and the favourite seat of Elizabeth, its Hospital and Observatory; the sites of the royal palaces of Eltham, Havering-atte-Bower, Oatlands, and Nonsuch; the Theobalds and

Hatfield of James I. and Cecil; the Gorhambury of the Bacons; the Ham House of the Lauderdales and Dysarts; the Claremont of Clive, of the Princess Charlotte, and of Louis Philippe; the Beddington of the Carews; Panshanger with its Raphaels and matchless Bartolommeo; the Grove and the Clarendon portraits; Cassiobury, Osterley, Chevening, and Knole; Gobions and Sir Thomas More; Barn-Elms and Bayfordbury, the Kit-Cat Club and the Tonson relics; Syon House and Monastery, and wandering nuns; Kew with its unequalled Botanic Gardens, and courtly recollections; Burnham Beeches and Epping Forest; Blackheath with its Jack Cade gatherings and royal pageants and cavalcades; Putney Heath and its duels, Wimbledon with its Common and camp; Cooper's Hill and St. George's; Hayes, Holwood, and St. Anne's Hill, the cherished retreats of Chatham, Pitt, and Fox; Chertsey, where "the last accents flow'd from Cowley's tongue;" Chalfont St. Giles and Horton, Milton's "daily walks and ancient neighbourhood;" and Stoke Poges, the ivy-mantled tower and tomb of Gray; Eton and Harrow, with their long roll of scholars, poets, statesmen; the sister heights of Highgate and Hampstead, the former with its oath and horns, the latter with old memories of its wells and flask, its assemblies, bowling greens, and fleet marriages, Clarissa Harlowe and Evelina, Akenside and Steele, Erskine, Mansfield, and Romney; Hounslow with its highwaymen; St. Albans with its abbey, battle-fields, the grave of Bacon, and the buried Verulamium; Chertsey and Barking Abbeys; Waltham Abbey, Cross, and powder-mills; the lost palaces of Canons and Wanstead; Fulham, the palace and tombs of the Bishops of London; and Croydon, where were the palace and monuments of the Archbishops of Canterbury; the old medicinal wells of Epsom, Hampstead, Richmond, Acton, Barnet, with their assemblies, raffling-shops, card-rooms, and concerts; Deptford with its Royal Dockyard; Woolwich with Dockyard, Arsenals, and Gun Factory, and all the marvels of the heavy ordnance manufacture; and Enfield and its Small-Arms Factory, the triumph of modern mechanism, contrasting with its ancient chase and palace; Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill, and Pope's Villa and Grotto; and the homes and groves of Evelyn and Temple, of Bolingbroke, Swift, and Gay, of Thomson, Hogarth, Johnson, and Charles Lamb.

The list might be extended almost indefinitely, and every item in it would suggest some memorable name or animating association. Yet for the illustration of this rich tract comparatively little has been done. Lysons' 'Environs' is a painstaking and thoroughly trustworthy "history of the parishes within twelve miles of the capital;" but it is a parish history, loaded with all local details, admirable in its way, but limited in interest, and wearisome from its extent. The first edition of Lysons' Environs was published in 1791-96; and nearly seventy years have passed since the last edition was issued, its bulk—it is in five parts equal to five large quarto volumes—probably deterring republication; and no other book has taken its place. Earlier than Lysons was 'The Ambulator, or Stranger's Companion—(in later editions altered to the 'Pocket Companion') —in a Tour Round London.' The Ambulator professed to describe, under an alphabetical arrangement, "whatever is remarkable either for Grandeur, Elegancy, Use, or Curiosity, within the circuit of twenty-five miles." The materials were "collected by a gentleman for his amusement," and the work was comprised in one thin pocket volume. The Ambulator was as meagre as Lysons was diffuse, and as negligent and inexact as he was careful and accurate. But the book supplied a want, and was several times reprinted at intervals of a few years.* The Environs were also included in Dr. Hunter's 'London and its Environs,' two vols., quarto, 1803—1811; in Lambert's tedious 'History and Survey of London and its Environs,' four vols., quarto, 1806; in the still more tedious 'History and Description of London and its Neighbourhood,' by David Hughson, LL.D., six thick vols., octavo, 1805, etc., and in other books of a like kind which appeared in curious abundance in the early years of the present century. But in all these the Environs are treated by way of appendage to the Capital, and the descriptions are poor and perfunctory, showing not a trace of original research or personal examination.

The present volume has the alphabetical arrangement of the Ambulator, and somewhat of the fulness of Lysons, whilst it takes a wider range than either. Leaving to Lysons and the county historians family annals, genealogies, the descent of properties, parish registers, the bills of mortality, and cases of longevity, it yet aims to serve as a book of reference as well as a guide. Without dwelling on historical, biographical, antiquarian, or architectural details, a broad outline is sketched of the history of remarkable places and objects. The descent of manors is traced where of more than local interest. Important buildings are described, and their owners and occupants mentioned. In passing through galleries, attention is directed to the more noteworthy pictures. Literary and personal associations are recalled, and matters of general or permanent interest are recorded, and illustrated by quotations from contemporary authors, or writers who have made the subject a special study, where such extracts promised to throw a clearer light on the circumstances, or to brighten the page. And while the past is thus illustrated, existing houses, churches, and objects of interest are described at sufficient length to mark their present condition and character. The physical features of the country, and the geology, where distinctive or exceptional, are noted, the leading occupations pointed out, and special processes, as at Enfield and Woolwich, briefly described.

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* The second edition was published in 1782; the twelfth, and we believe the last, in 1820.

As far as it goes, and bearing in mind its limits, the book claims to be comprehensive, full, and fairly complete. No pretence is made of exhaustive treatment: rather, it is offered as a series of rapid though faithful sketches, to serve for indication and suggestion. To ensure accuracy, every place has been visited, and most places several times. The descriptions are written from personal observation, but much assistance has been derived from residents, owners or occupiers of houses, directors of works, architects of buildings, etc.

The work has been several years on hand, and no available source of information has been intentionally neglected. The authorities used are referred to as they occur. Private communications and official and local replies to inquiries have been liberally furnished, and are gratefully acknowledged. But with all possible care and diligence, there must, in a work of such extent, and embracing so many facts, names, and dates, be many omissions, oversights, and mistakes; and, while asking indulgence for them, the writer earnestly requests that, where detected, information of them will be kindly communicated to the Publisher, that thus the next edition may be rendered as correct and useful as possible.

It only remains to point out that, in order to interfere as little as may be with the narrative, the situation, access by railway, and population of each place are given in an opening paragraph. The population is in all cases that of 1871. A full Index has been added of names and things not expressed in the alphabetical arrangement of the headings.

HANDBOOK OF THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

ABBEY WOOD.

ABBEY WOOD, Kent, a station on the North Kent Rly., 12 m. from London, and midway between Plumstead and Erith, but in the latter parish, occupies part of the site of Lesness Abbey Wood, which reached E. to Erith and back to Lesness Heath. Inn, the *Harrow*.

The district of *Lesness* or Lesnes (*Loisnes* in Domesday) was of considerable extent, and gave its name to the hundred. *Lesness Abbey* was founded in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, Justiciary of England, at West Wood in his village of Lesness, " on rising ground at the edge of the marshes," for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Mary and Thomas the Martyr. In 1279 " the Abbat and Covent of *Lyesnes* inclosed a great part of their marshe in Plumsted, and within 12 yeeres after they inned the rest also to their great benefite."* The breach of the embankment and " drowning " of the lands of Lesness in 1527, with their subsequent recovery under the direction of the theologian Jacobus Acontius (Giacomo Aconzio) are more particularly noticed under Plumstead. The abbey was granted various privileges, among others that of holding a fair here (*temp.* Henry III.) on the eve of SS. Simon and Jude and three days after; and at the beginning of the 14th cent. we find Pope Boniface VIII. writing to the abbot† to use his influence for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the monastery of Southwark; but the house was always poor, and in 1524 Wolsey procured a bull from Pope Clement VII. for the suppression of this and three other small monasteries, and the appropriation of their revenues to his new colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. On Wolsey's fall, Lesness was seized by Henry VIII., who sometime after granted it to William Brereton, on whose execution it reverted to the Crown; it was given to Sir Ralph Sadler in 1546, and, after passing through various hands, was towards the end of the 17th cent. settled on Christ's Hospital.

Of the outer walls of the *Abbey* a few fragments may be seen on the hillside immediately S.E. of the station: an open path leads up to them. They are of flint, and of no architectural or picturesque value. The walls of the convent garden, the most perfect relic, still enclose a vegetable garden and orchard. The cloisters are said to be traceable, but the ground is too fully cropped to allow the assertion to be readily tested. The site of the Abbey Grange is marked by *Abbey Farm* (the farm-house on the hillside facing the marsh), a tasteless modern house raised on the old foundations. Stone coffins and other vestigia were exhumed in the last century.

A few years ago Abbey Wood was much in favour with sketchers, botanists, gipsy parties, and holiday-makers generally. There was the wood to ramble over at will; the hillside furnished wide prospects across the broad expanse of level marsh and the Thames beyond—here always alive with every kind of craft,—

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* Perambulation of Kent, Lambarde, p. 440, ed. 1596.

† Brit. Mus. MSS., Faust, A. VIII.

whilst Abbey Farm and the Harrow Inn were almost the only houses. Now the Wood is in part built over; the upper part is "to let on building leases," and the rest is close fenced in, whilst notices at every turn convey the information and warning that "These Woods are the private property of the Governors of Christ's Hospital," and that "all persons trespassing in them will be prosecuted." In early summer the wood is resplendent with foxgloves—literally acres of them may be seen in flower.

About the Rly. Stat. a railway village is growing up, which has assumed the name of *Abbey Wood.* From it little is to be seen but the flat marsh, the river wall shutting out the Thames. The large noticeable building by the river side, at *Crossness* (1¼ m. across Plumstead Marsh) marks the *Southern Outfall Station* of the Metropolitan Main Drainage, where an average of 50 million gallons of sewage is pumped daily into the Thames. (*See* ERITH.) There are many pleasant strolls from Abbey Wood. *Bostall Heath,* within very easy distance—go up the lane by the Harrow, noting the dells on either side—is a charming bit of still open heath, and now (1874) happily secured from enclosure, with wide views across the Thames valley; farther S. is East Wickham; S.E. is a pleasant way from Bostall Heath to Bexley or Crayford. Bostall or Borstall is a hamlet of Plumstead; the manor belongs to the Clothworkers' Company, London.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY (Dom. *Langelai*), HERTS, 20 m. N.W. from London, and about 1½ m. S.E. (by field and lane) from the King's Langley Stat. of the North-Western Rly., pop. 2638. In the time of Edward the Confessor, "Egelwine the Black, and Winefled his wife, gave the vill. to the abbots of St. Albans, from whence it had the adjunct of Abbot to distinguish it from the neighbouring vill [of King's Langley], and was denominated *Langley* from the length of the vill., for the name signifies a long land."*

On the E. the parish is hilly and broken, with pretty lanes and good views; along the W. side is the broad valley of the Gade, through which also run the Grand Junction Canal and the North-Western Rly. The village stands on high ground in a richly wooded neighbourhood, and is famous as the birthplace of the only Englishman who ever became Pope (Adrian IV.) Nicholas Breakspeare was the son of a servant in the abbey of St. Albans, where he himself for some time filled a menial post, but asking to be admitted a monk, he was driven from the convent for his presumption—which proved, quoth Fuller, "no mishap, but a happy miss unto him." Born towards the end of the 11th cent., he was elected Pope in 1154, and died in 1159.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) is in part as old as Breakspeare's time, but the greater part is later. It consists of nave and aisles with clerestorey; chancel with S. aisle; and at the W. end a square embattled tower, in which is a peal of 6 bells. The nave and tower are rough-cast, the chancel of flint and stone set in alternate squares. The two west bays of the nave have round-headed arches, with nail-head mouldings (re-chiselled in restorations, the last in 1866), borne on thick cylindrical piers; the arches of the other three bays are pointed. The windows of the S. aisle are Dec., the others mostly Perp. They contain some poor modern painted glass by Laurent of Paris. The font is of the early part of the 15th cent. *Brasses,* in centre aisle of nave: half-size to Thos. Cogwell and his two wives, 1607; and an older, but very small and much worn one, without inscription. The principal *Mont.* is of Lord Chief Justice Raymond, Lord Abbot of Abbot's Langley (d. 1732), best known by his 'Reports.' The mont. represents Raymond in his official robes, in a reclining position, attended by an allegorical female; above are the family arms. It is a good example of the art and taste of the time, and interesting from the sculptor, Westley Gill, having inscribed his name upon it. S. of the chancel aisle is a small mural mont. with well-executed kneeling effigy, coloured and gilt, of Mrs. Anne Combe, d. 1640. On one side is a statuette of Time, with his scythe; on the other Death, with dart and hour-glass.

Near the ch. is *Cecil Lodge* (W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P.), formerly a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. *Hazlewood* (Lord

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiquities of Hertfordshire, reprint, vol. ii., p. 336.

Rokeby) is a little S. Other seats are—*Abbot's Hill House* (J. Dickinson, Esq.); *Nash Mill* (John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.), containing fine collections of stone and bronze implements and British coins; and the *Manor House* (Sir Samuel Canning, Bart.) On the rt. of and close to the N.W. Rly., just before reaching King's Langley Stat., is the *Booksellers' Provident Retreat*, a neat red brick Tudor building, erected in 1849. It comprises 7 houses for aged members of the Booksellers' Provident Institution and their widows, who, besides residence, receive annuities of from 20 to 50 guineas.

At *Hunton Bridge*, a large hamlet on the N.W. Rly. and Grand Junction Canal, 1½ m. S.W. from Abbot's Langley vill., is a remarkably good Dec. ch., *St. Paul's, Langley Bury*, built and endowed in 1864 at the cost of W. Jones Loyd, Esq., from the designs of Mr. H. Woodyer. It is of squared flint with Bath stone dressings, and has at the W. a tower and tall shingled spire 130 feet high. The projection on the S.E. is a mortuary chapel for the family of the founder. The interior is very chastely fitted, and has some good carving. A little S.W. of the ch. is *Langley Bury* (W. Jones Loyd, Esq.), built by Chief Justice Raymond, and a good building of its time, but enlarged and improved of late.

At *Laverstock Green*, another hamlet (the eccl. district, with 263 inhabitants, being partly formed out of Abbot's Langley, Hemel Hempstead, and St. Michael's parish, St. Albans), about 3 m. N. on the road to Harpenden, is a neat little Gothic ch. (Holy Trinity) of flint and stone, built in 1858.

Nash Mill, on the Grand Junction Canal, where are the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Dickinson and Evans, is in Abbot's Langley parish, but is much nearer to the vill. of King's Langley, from which it is 1 m. N. It was in a field at *Bedmont*, 1 m. N. of Abbot's Langley, that Mr. Evans found, in 1862, the first two flint implements discovered in the drift of the Thames Valley.

ABRIDGE, ESSEX (anc. *Affebrugge*, or *Affebridge*), so called from its position by the bridge over the Roding; * on the Ongar road, 13 m. from Whitechapel, 1½ m. S.E., down a pretty country lane, from Theydon Stat. (15½ m.) of the Grt. E. Rly. (Ongar branch). In coaching days the *White Hart* was a busy posting house; it is now a country inn, where the tourist will find reasonable accommodation and great civility. The vill. consists of a single street of old-fashioned shops and private houses,—in appearance a compound of a country village and a small roadside town. Abridge is a hamlet of Lambourne par. Lambourne ch. is about 1 m. S.E., by a pleasant walk across the fields; Abridge has a small chapel of ease served by a curate. The manor of Affebrugge was given to the Knights Hospitallers by Peter de Voisnes and William de Blois. Abridge stands in the midst of pleasing scenery: the low hills of Theydon on one side, and Lambourne on the other, command wide views over Epping Forest (about 2½ m. W.), and the hills of Kent.

ACTON, MIDDX. (A.-S. *Ac.*, oak, *tun*, town), sometimes called **WEST ACTON**, to distinguish it from the neighbouring hamlet of East Acton, a vill. on the Uxbridge rd., 5 m. W. of the Marble Arch; and a Stat. on the N. and S.W. Junction Rly., 10 m. from the Euston terminus: pop. 8306. The manor has belonged to the see of London from time immemorial. There is little to be seen in the village: and the immediate vicinity, never very interesting, has been rendered less so by building operations. On the W. are some pleasant lanes; the S., towards the Thames, is level, and laid out in market gardens and orchards, with a few wheat fields.

The *Church* was, except the tower, rebuilt in 1865. It is of red and black bricks, Dec. in style, with gables to the bays of the aisles, a deep chancel, and a large E. window of 5 lights filled with painted glass, a memorial to Earl Howe: architects, Messrs. Francis. The massive-looking tower is the ancient one "cased with brick in 1766." The place of the "convenient conduit at the entrance to Acton on the London side," made and endowed for the public benefit by Thomas Thorney in 1612, and recovered to the public use at a heavy cost by means of a Chancery suit instituted by Samuel Wegg in 1755, is marked by a pump "erected by the Rev. Wm. Antrobus in 1819." Acton has of late so increased in size and population that pump or conduit would be a very inconvenient medium for its water supply. Such matters are now looked after by the Local Board of Health, whose office is the handsome new Gothic building at the corner of the road leading to the Steyne.

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* Taylor (following Ingram) says, "Abridge is At the bridge," from the A.-S. *æt*, at, and bridge. (Words and Places, p. 384, n. 3, and 463.) But the oldest form, *Affebrugge*, hardly agrees with this derivation. May it not rather come from Celtic *Aff* or *Avon*, water, and bridge? The valley of the Roding here broadens out into level meadows, which are even now flooded in wet seasons, and may in early times have been permanently under water, so as to form a sort of lake along which the road ran.

During the Commonwealth period Acton seems to have been quite a Puritan stronghold. Philip Nye, whose "thanksgiving beard" Butler has immortalized, held the living. Nye was at this time one of the most prominent of the Puritan ministers, and filled several government offices; in a pamphlet, entitled 'The Levite's Scourge,' quoted in the Notes to Gray's Hudibras, it is said that "he rode to London every Lord's day in triumph, in a coach drawn by four horses, to exercise them." Francis Rous, Speaker of the Little Parliament, one of Cromwell's peers, provost of Eton, benefactor of Pembroke College, Oxford, and author of several Puritan books, resided for some years at Acton, where he died in 1659; he was carried in great state to be buried at Eton. Sir Matthew Hale, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice, and Richard Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist divine, were also contemporary residents here. Their houses, and that of General Skippon, were near the ch.; but some have been pulled down, and others are difficult to identify. On the Restoration, Nye was ejected, and the living given to Bruno Ryves, chaplain to Charles II., and author of the 'Mercurius Rusticus,' as bitter an enemy to Puritans as Nye had been to Churchmen. In the ch. register are entries of the marriage of the daughter "of the Right Honble. Major-General Philip Skippon," and the burial of his wife, in which Skippon's titles have been struck out, and the word "traytor" written over; Lysons conjectures by Ryves. William Lloyd, the nonjuring Bishop of Norwich, lived here in 1682. Mrs. Barry, the noted tragedy actress, and pupil of Charles II.'s Earl of Rochester, resided at Acton after her retirement from the stage in 1706 to her death, Nov. 13, 1713. A tablet to her memory was attached to a pillar in the S. aisle of the old ch. In 1750 the name of Capt. Philip Thicknesse occurs in the register. In the house formerly Gen. Skippon's, Lady Derwentwater was living at the time of her husband's execution. Cromwell, on his return from the battle of Worcester, was met at Acton by the Council of State, the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and escorted in triumph to London.

Berrymeade Priory (J. Dawson, Esq.), a stuccoed Gothic building of the Strawberry-Hill type, at the entrance to Acton on the l., is said to occupy the site of a convent of 40 nuns. *Fordhook* (Capt. G. Tyrrel, R.N.), once the residence of Fielding the novelist, is a good mansion at the W. extremity of the vill.: from the W. side of it a series of country lanes and field paths (the pleasantest stroll out of Acton) leads to Twyford Abbey. (*See* TWYFORD).

At *East Acton*, on the rt. of the Uxbridge rd., and close to the rly. stat., are the *Goldsmiths' Almshouses* for 10 poor men and as many poor women.

At the S.W. corner of *Old Oak Common*, by Wormwood Scrubs, in the angle between the Grt. W., and the N. and S.W. Jn. Rlys., stood *Acton Wells House*, in the garden of which are springs that early attracted attention as "purging waters"[*] and later were reputed to have medicinal qualities similar to the Cheltenham waters. About the middle of the last century the Acton Wells were in great repute. "The Assembly Room was a place of fashionable resort, and the neighbouring hamlets of East and West Acton, and Friars' Place, were filled with persons of all ranks who came to reside here during the summer season."[†] The wells are in the garden, and what remains of the Wells House now forms part of the outbuildings of a farmhouse, which stands on the W. side of the Grt. W. Rly. The farmhouse itself is recent. On the adjacent portion of Old Oak Common was formed in 1870 the so-called *People's Garden*, now held by the German Club, Foley Street, London, and transformed into a veritable summer *Biergarten*, with the biggest dancing platform in this country, and where German is chiefly spoken.

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[*] Boyle's Works, vol. iv., p. 246.

[†] Lysons.

In Nov. 1642 there was an encounter at *Acton Back*, near Turnham Green, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament under the Earl of Essex. This part, now better known as *Acton Green*, has some pleasant villa residences, among others *Fairlawn* (R. Attenborough, Esq.) Here dwelt till his death, Oct. 19, 1863, *æt.* 84, John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A., the well-known printer and antiquary; also Prof. Lindley, F.R.S., the distinguished botanist, d. Nov. 1, 1865.

ADDINGTON, SURREY (Dom. *Edintone*, perhaps the *Town of the Edings*), lies at the foot of a range of hills called Addington Common, about 3 m. S. by E. of the East, or New Croydon Stat. of the L. B. and S. C., and the S E. Rlys. The road to it is by Addiscombe and Shirley, but a pleasanter way is by the fields, a little E. of the stat., to Addington Common, whence you descend by a pretty lane to the village.

Addington, now a rural vill. of 607 inhab., is a place of considerable antiquity. At the Domesday Survey the manor belonged to Tezelin, the king's cook. It afterwards reverted to the Crown, passed to the Ailwyns, Aguillons, and (temp. Henry III.) to the Bardolfs, being still held by "the serjeanty of making *hastias* in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation; or providing some one, as his deputy, to make a dish called *girunt*, and if suet [*seym*] was added, it was called *malpigernoun*."* "At the coronation of James II. the lord of the manor of Bardolf claimed to find a man to make a mess of *grout* in the king's kitchen, and prayed that the king's cook might perform that service,"† which was allowed, and the lord of the manor, according to ancient custom, was knighted. At the coronation of George III., Mr. Spencer, as lord of the manor of Addington, presented a dish of pottage to the king: this was the last occasion on which the custom was observed. Mr. Lysons quotes from the vol. on the Government of Royal Households, published by the Soc. of Antiquaries, a recipe of the 14th cent. to make a pottage called Bardolf, which he not unreasonably conjectures may be the dish in question; "it consisted of almond milk, the brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chicken parboiled and chopped, etc."* There was a second manor in Addington, which in the reign of Edward I. was given by William de Merton to the Knights Templars, and, on the dissolution of that order in 1311, passed with their other possessions in England to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. After the suppression of monasteries the two manors were united. In 1807 the manor, park, and advowson were purchased by Abp. Sutton, under powers granted by an Act of Parliament, as a summer residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury, instead of the former palace of the archbishops at Croydon. The ancient manor house of the Aiguillons and Bardolfs—an embattled mansion of stone and flint—stood near the church. It was erected in 1400, and pulled down on the completion of the present mansion in 1780: the site is still known as Castle Hill.

Addington Place, the country seat of the archbishops of Canterbury, was begun by Alderman Trecothick in 1772, and finished by his nephew. It was merely an ordinary mansion in the style common at that time, but in 1829-30 a chapel, library, and several rooms were added by Abp. Howley, from the designs of Mr. H. Harrison. It is now a spacious and convenient residence, though little palatial, and nothing ecclesiastical, in character. The archbishops usually reside here the last half of the year. The park, to which Abp. Howley made considerable additions, is extensive, varied in surface, very beautiful, with romantic dells filled with noble trees and an undergrowth of rhododendrons, while the heights afford fine views: it is not open to the public.

Addington *Church* (St. Mary's) is small and plain: it consists of a Norman chancel, an E.E. nave, with a south aisle divided from it by four massive piers, and a low embattled tower at the W. end. In the chancel are three narrow round-arched windows, very deeply splayed: the outline of a fourth may be traced in the wall above. The exterior is chiefly modern: it was faced with brick by Alderman Trecothick in 1773, but refaced in flint and stone by Abp. Howley in 1843, when a new porch was erected, and the interior restored. Observe in the chancel undersized *brasses* of John Leigh (1509), and his wife Isabel (1544); and, S. side, Thos. Hatteclyff, "one of the fowre Masters of the Howsholde" of Henry VIII., and Anne his wife (1540). *Monts.*—On N. side of chancel, a large one, with kneeling effigies to Nicholas Leigh (d. 1565) and his wife Ann, his son John Leigh (d. 1576) and his wife Joan, his grandson Sir Oliph Leigh (d. 1611), who erected the mont., and his wife Jane. A large and tasteless mont. to Alderman Trecothick, d. 1775. Three of the four archbishops buried here have —Abp. Sutton, d. 1828, a mural tablet; Abp. Howley, d. 1848, an altar-tomb in the chancel, with a Bible on a cushion and a crosier laid upon it; and Abp. Sumner, d. 1862, a small and plain mural slab. Abp. Longley, d. Oct. 27, 1868, lies in a plain grave at the S.W. angle of the churchyard. The last Archbishop of Canterbury buried at Croydon was Herring, in 1757; the last at Lambeth was Moore, in 1805. S. of the nave is a plain mural slab to Manners Sutton, Viscount Canterbury (d. 1848), Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1835. In the ch.-yd. is a large yew, but the trunk is a mere shell.

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* Brayley. † Lysons.

* Environs, vol. i., p. 4.

The village is clean, quiet, and rather picturesque: observe the fine flowers in the cottage gardens. Opposite the church is a neat country inn, the *Cricketers.* Seats: *Heathfield Lodge* (J. C. Cowley, Esq.); *Spring Park*, between Addington and Wickham Street (J. Tillett, Esq.); and *Ballards*, 1½ m. W. (A. Hoffman, Esq.) On Addington Common are vestiges of a group of 25 barrows, mostly small, but one nearly 40 ft. in diameter. All of them have been opened. Here and on *Shirley Common* are extensive views. The walks hence, S. along the hills to Sanderstead, and N.E. by the 'bottoms' to Wickham and Hayes, are charming: the 'bottoms' are a favourite resort of the botanist.*

ADDISCOMBE (formerly *Adgecombe*), SURREY, ½ m. E. of the East or New Croydon Stat. of the Brighton and S.E. Rlys., was a seat of the Heron family in the early part of the 16th cent. The once famous mansion was built in 1702 for Wm. Draper, Esq., the son-in-law of John Evelyn. In his Diary (July 11, 1703,) Evelyn records having visited the new house, and adds: "The outside to the coveing being such excellent brickwork, based with Portland stone, with the pilasters, windows and within, that I pronounced it, in all the points of good and solid architecture, to be one of the very best gentleman's houses in Surrey, when finished." The archt. was, it is said, Vanbrugh; the walls and ceilings of the staircase and saloon were painted by Sir James Thornhill. Addiscombe was successively the residence of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who died here in 1737; Lord Grantham, and Charles Jenkinson, 1st Earl of Liverpool. It was sold in 1809 to the East India Company, who added to the buildings, and established here a *Military College*, at first only for cadets of the engineers and artillery, but afterwards of the whole service. On the transfer of the government of India to the Crown, the institution, which had acquired a high reputation, became the *Royal Military College for the East Indian Army*, but was closed in June 1862, on the amalgamation of the Indian with the British service, the cadets being transferred to the Woolwich Academy. In 1863 the estate was sold by auction for about £30,000; the house was pulled down, and the site became a nest of 'villas,' with a short branch from the North Kent Rly. (the Stat. is at the bottom of *Clyde Road*). A neat ch. (St. Matthew's) E.E. in style, was built in 1865, in the Addiscombe Road, but not on the old Addiscombe estate.

ADDLESTONE (anc. *Atlesdon*), SURREY, a long scattered vill., and a stat. on the Weybridge and Virginia Water br. of the L. and S.W. Rly., 19 m. from London by road, 20½ m. by rly., and 1½ m. S. by E. from Chertsey, of which it is a tithing; pop. of the eccl. dist. 2894.

The neat E.E. *Church* (St. Paul) was erected in 1837, from the designs of Mr. J. Savage. In the ch.-yd. is the tomb of Mrs. Charles Kemble, d. 1838, as an actress known as Miss De Camp. She resided here some years with her son, John Mitchell Kemble, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar (whose 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici' and 'Saxons in England' are known to every student of English history), in a pretty rural villa known as Chapel Fields. An object of general interest is the *Crouch Oak*, a most venerable tree, 24 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground. It has lost its head, but is still vigorous, and at 9 ft. from the ground, its main branch, a large tree in itself, extends horizontally from the trunk a distance of 48 ft. The tradition is that the Crouch Oak was a boundary of Windsor Forest, whence its name, from the *crouch*, or cross, cut upon it.* Such boundary oaks, as Mr. Kemble observes, are frequently referred to in ancient charters; a very remarkable one, a boundary of the lands of Waverley Abbey, and now known as the King's Oak, may be seen at Tilford Green, near Farnham.† Tradition says that Wycliffe preached under the Crouch Oak, and that Queen Elizabeth dined beneath its branches. In July 1872, Mr. Spurgeon, after presiding at a tea-meeting held in the meadow by which the oak stands, on the occasion of laying the memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel to replace the old one close by, preached to a congregation that spread far beyond the old oak's branches. When the Act was obtained (1808) for enclosing the waste Crown lands in the manor of Chertsey Beamond, the Crouch Oak was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for timber; but the purchaser, the late Colonel de Visme, a resident in the neighbourhood, instead of cutting it down, had the good taste to fence it round, and thus ensure its protection. Another source of danger to the tree was the belief of the damsels of the locality that a piece of its bark taken internally acted as a love-charm. The oak stands just within the entrance gateway of *Crouch Oak House* (W. Hudson, Esq.), in a lane N. of the main street.

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* Lysons, Brayley, R. Symmes, Collections for the History of Addington, Brit. Mus. MSS., 6167.

Within a stone's throw of Crouch Oak are *Princess Mary's Village Homes*, a group of 10 neat model cottages, with an excellent schoolroom, erected in 1871, under the patronage of the Princess Mary of Teck, by voluntary subscriptions, to provide 'homes' for the daughters of convict mothers, and girls selected from Industrial Schools. Each home, with its little family of 10 children, is under the care of a resident 'mother,' who seeks to train her charge in household duties, so as to fit them for industrial life. Ten of these cottage homes have been erected in a field of about three acres, presented by Miss Cavendish, of Lyne Grove, Chertsey, and it is intended to increase their number so as to provide for 300 children.

Addlestone has become a village of numerous comfortable villas, and is steadily increasing in population. In the neighbourhood are some houses of mark. *Woburn Park* (W. J. Alt, Esq.), under a somewhat different name, has a place in our literature. About 1735 Philip Southcote designed it as a sort of garden farm, calling it Woburn Farm, but eventually building a better house and adding 150 acres to the grounds, he converted it into an ornamental demesne which attracted general notice both for its novelty and elegance. Gray visited and praised it. Horace Walpole, who more than once refers to it in his Letters, says in his 'Essay on Gardening' that in Woburn Farm "Mr. Philip Southcote founded the *ferme ornée;*" Whateley* gives an elaborate and laudatory description of it; and Mason, in his 'English Garden,' writes—

> "On thee too, SOUTHCOTE, shall the Muse bestow
> No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
> Couldst give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee,
> The simple Farm eclipsed the Garden's pride,
> Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence,
> The harlotry of art."

After a while the house was eclipsed by the greater novelty of Walpole's Gothic, as Lord Bath notes in his verses on Strawberry Hill:—

> "Though Surrey boasts its Oatlands,
> And Claremont kept so jim,
> And though they talk of Southcotes,
> 'Tis but a dainty whim;
> For ask the gallant Bristow,
> Who does in taste excel,
> If Strawberry Hill, if Strawberry
> Don't bear away the bell."

Mr. Southcote died here Sept. 25th, 1758. Little is left of the *ferme ornée* now. The house, which was successively the residence of Admiral Stirling, and for more than a quarter of a century of the Rt.

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* Kemble, Saxons in England, vol. i., p. 59, n.

† See Handbook for Surrey, p. 89, ed. 1865.

* Observations on Modern Gardening.

Hon. the Dowager Lady King, widow of the 7th Baron King, father of the present Earl of Lovelace, was enlarged a few years ago by the Earl of Kilmorey, and a chapel, semi-Byzantine in style, added, but not consecrated. The grounds were also entirely rearranged; but many of the trees planted by Mr. Southcote still remain. From the summit of Woburn Hill the views are very beautiful.

Sayes Court (the property of Mr. Rastrick), in the centre of the village, was the residence of James Payne, the architect, and afterwards of Sir Charles Wetherell. *Ongar Hill*, ½ m. S.W. (B. L. Lewis, Esq.), once the residence of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and afterwards of Sir Fred. Morton Eden, Bart., was built about a century back, and, working at it as a bricklayer's boy under his brother, an illiterate petty bricklayer, was a lad named John Swan, who afterwards made some figure in the world as Sir John Soane, R.A., the architect of the Bank of England, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, and founder of the Soane Museum.

Anningsley Park, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, about 2 m. S.W. from Addlestone, was the property of Thomas Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton.' He purchased it on coming of age (1770), and here endeavoured to work out his educational, matrimonial, and philanthropic speculations, wrote his well-known book, and cultivated the land, which was a desolate heathy track when he obtained possession of it. He resided here till his death, which occurred near his mother's house, Bear Wood, Berks, from the kick of a colt he was training, Sept. 28th, 1789. The wild bit of woodland beyond the lodge, chiefly Scotch fir, was planted by Mr. Day; a short drive through highly cultivated grounds beyond leads to the old-fashioned but thoroughly comfortable looking house.

Ottershaw Park, the seat of Sir T. R. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., about a mile from Anningsley, is a stately Italian structure; the park is very extensive, greatly diversified in surface, richly wooded, contains some broad sheets of water, and from various points commands wide and charming prospects. *Coombelands* (J. M. Paine, Esq.), *Fan Court* (R. Innes Noad, Esq.), and *Potters Park* (Albert Savory, Esq.), are other good seats. It was at Addlestone (*Grove End*) that Charles Knight, the well-known publisher and author, died March 9th, 1873, within a few days of the completion of his 82nd year. At Fifield, in this village, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall lived and wrote for many years; and here also, in an old-fashioned looking cottage in the heart of the village, built by the late Daniel Thorne, dealer in Wardour Street antiquities, reside the Misses Catlow, whose books on natural history and botany are widely known.

ALBANS, ST. (*see* ST. ALBANS).

ALBYNS, or ALBINS, ESSEX, the seat of W. C. Gellibrand, Esq., in the parish of Stapleford Abbots, and about ½ m. N. of the ch. Albyns manor passed by marriage to Sir Thomas Edmondes,—a distinguished diplomatist in the reign of Elizabeth, and treasurer of the household of James I., whose letters and state papers, published with a Life by Birch ('An Historical View,' etc., 8vo, 1749,) have been of much service to historians,—and the house was probably erected by him. The design is ascribed to Inigo Jones. Walpole says,* "If he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings," but he admits that "the house is handsome . . . though all entirely of the King James's Gothic." About 1640 the estate was purchased by Ald. Antony Abdy, and a century later the house was restored by Sir John Abdy. It is a good and picturesque Jacobean brick and stone structure, and stands in a fine park.

ALDBOROUGH (or ALDBURY) HATCH, ESSEX, 2 m. N. by E. from the Ilford Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly., a hamlet and eccl. dist. of Barking: pop. 430. It is called Aldbury Hatch, says Morant, "as denoting an old seat, near a *hatch*, or low gate, belonging to the forest." Lysons (1810) describes it as "a capital mansion situated in the forest." But all is changed now. Of the mansion little if anything remains, and though the name of *Aldborough Gate* is retained, the forest has receded to a considerable distance, and promises soon to disappear altogether. In 1852 Hainault Forest was disafforested, and an area of 1870 acres at Aldborough was allotted to the Crown. This was converted into a farm. "Upwards of 100,000 trees, oak, hornbeam, and the like," were cut down, the land was drained and made arable, model buildings of the most formal type were erected, and long rigid rectangular roads formed, without a field-path, and with scarcely a tree to relieve the dreary uniformity: and thus what, though level, was a wild and matchless woodland waste, has been transformed into one of the most uninviting and wearisome tracts around London. The sum of £42,000 was expended, and the farm is let at a rental of £4000; the annual product of the trees, etc., before the ground was disafforested, was about £500.* For the use of the inhabitants of the reclaimed forest land, the Government built in 1863, a little S. of Aldborough Gate, an elegant little ch., St. Peter's, Dec. in character: archt., Mr. A. Ashpitel.

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* Anecdotes, vol. ii., p. 273, ed. 1786.

ALDENHAM, HERTS, (Dom. *Eldenham*,) pop. 1929, 15 m. from London by road, 2½ m. N. by E. from Bushey Stat. the L. and N.W. Rly., through charming of lanes, by *Bushey Grove*, *Bushey Mill*, and *Berry Wood*, and about 2 m. S.W. across a pleasant country, from the Radlett Stat. of the Midland Rly.

Aldenham was given to St. Albans Abbey by Offa, king of the Mercians. Shortly after the Conquest it was demised by the Abbot of St. Albans for 20 years to the Abbot of Westminster, on condition that he so kept the woods here that persons journeying from St. Albans to London might be safe from the robbers who infested the neighbourhood. But the Abbot of Westminster, strong in favour of the Conquerer, would neither carry out the conditions of his tenure, nor give up possession, and the Abbot of St. Albans did not recover the land till long after the expiration of the term. At the Dissolution the manor reverted to the Crown, but was soon after granted to Henry Stepney, whose heir sold it to Sir Edward Carey, father of Henry Visct. Falkland, the celebrated Lord Deputy of Ireland. In the reign of Charles II. the manor was held by Denzil, Lord Hollis, the famous plenipotentiary. It now belongs to Lord Rendlesham.

Aldenham Church (St. John the Baptist) stands on high ground near the centre of the vill., and is worth visiting. It is of flint and stone, chiefly Perp. in character, but with portions of earlier date, and consists of a nave and aisles, a long chancel, and a large and lofty embattled tower, having a stair turret at the N.W. angle, and surmounted with a thin shingled spire. The interior is unusually good. The nave is separated from the aisles by three octagonal piers on each side, carrying tall pointed arches, and a clerestorey. Over the nave is the original and untouched chesnut roof, the tie-beams of which have angels supporting shields, carved and coloured, and the principal rafters are painted in pattern-work. The roof is borne on timber wall-shafts which rest on grotesque stone corbels. The chancel has a timber roof added by Sir C. Barry when he restored the church about 1846. At the same time a large five-light Dec. east window was inserted, but showing marks of settlement, it was repaired and some alterations made two or three years back. Memorial painted glass of fair character by Howes, of Durham, fills the great E. window; the W. window by O'Connor, one in the chancel aisle by Wailes, of Newcastle, another by Warrington, and one on the N. of the nave by Clayton and Bell. At the end of the N. aisle is a modern open oak screen. S. of the chancel are a piscina and (modern) sedilia. The font is E.E., of Purbeck marble; octagonal, with a thick central shaft and four thin ones. It had been entirely plastered over, but, when the ch. was repaired, was carefully restored by Richardson. At the same time a painting was uncovered at the E. end of the N. aisle, but it had been so much mutilated that it is only possible to guess that the subject was the Trinity.

The *Monts.* are interesting. In the chancel are six small 16th century *brasses*, in fair preservation, though the inscriptions are gone. Against the wall of the S. aisle of the chancel, under flat arched canopies of rather rich details, are two recumbent effigies of females, with small figures of angels at the heads, and hounds at the feet. The two form in effect a single mont.; it is not known whom they represent, but Chauncy (1720) says, "I have it by relation, they were two sisters here entombed, the founders of this church and coheirs to this lordship," a sort of tradition not uncommon in connection with country churches. There are good engravings of the mont. by Byrne, and of the effigies by C. Stothard, after drawings by Mr. Blore, in Clutterbuck's, 'Hertfordshire,' i., 139. S. of the chancel is a large altar tomb to John Coghill of Berry, d. 1714. Coghill is represented reclining in the full dress of his day, and his wife, Deborah, leaning on her elbow and contemplating him. *Obs.* at E. end of the S. aisle an ancient *church chest:* it is 10 ft. long, hewn out of a single block of oak, and everywhere bound and clamped with iron. In its S. end, as it stands, is a secret chamber, with its distinct locks and fastenings: although not among the handsomest, it is one of the most massive and remarkable of these chests remaining. In it were kept the church registers to the reign of Elizabeth, but becoming mildewed they have been removed to a dryer depository. In the vestry are suspended two helmets; both are rusty, but on the vizor of one the gilding is still bright. In the ch.-yard *obs.* the fine group of tall sycamores, and the tomb (crowned with an urn) of Lt.-Gen. Robert Burne, d. 1825, an officer who commanded a division of the British army under Wellington in the Peninsula, and served with great distinction in India.

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* Evidence of the Hon. C. A. Gore, Com. of Woods and Forests, 1863.

Aldenham Grammar School, on Boydon's Hill, 1½ m. S.E. of Aldenham ch., was founded and endowed, with 6 almshouses, in 1599, by Richard Platt, of London, brewer, the government of both institutions being entrusted to the Brewers' Company. Within the last few years a new scheme has been sanctioned by which the Grammar School has been made a strictly classical school, and 2 lower schools erected out of the endowment for the use of parishioners, one near Aldenham, the other at Medbourne, at the eastern extremity of the par. near Elstree: both are good Elizabethan red brick buildings.

Altogether Aldenham is an interesting place to visit. About the cottage doors, in summer, straw-plaiters may be seen plying their nimble fingers. Almost all the lanes are picturesque; and the stranger, if at Aldenham in the early summer, should not fail to stroll through *Berry Wood* down to the river Colne, which skirts its western boundary. The wood is a remnant of that which gave the Abbot of St. Albans so much trouble, but is safe enough now, and is one it is a joy to come upon in these days of enclosures. It has wild walks, abounds in flowers,—the rare yellow pimpernel and the tall yellow iris are in profusion,—and the birds answer each other from every spray. A chalk pit in it will reward the geologist with an abundance of sponges, *foraminifera*, and perchance "beautifully preserved *polyzoa*."* Along the river there are two or three level reaches that would have delighted the hearts, and defied the pencils, of the best of the old Dutch river painters. *Aldenham Abbey* is the seat of W. Stuart, Esq.; *Aldenham House*, near Elstree, of H. Gibbs, Esq.; *Otters' Pool* was that of the late Hon. Sir J. S. Willes. Aldenham has several outlying hamlets—as *Letchmoor Heath* and *Four Ways*, 1 m. E. by S. from the vill.; *Patchett's Green*, 1 m. S.E., near which is *Delrow* (Vice-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B.); *Radlett*, 2 m. N.E., on the St. Albans road; and *Theobalds*, 3½ m. E.—all fair samples of the rural Hertfordshire hamlet. (*See* RADLETT.)

ALEXANDRA PARK AND PALACE (*see* MUSWELL HILL).

ALPERTON, or APPERTON, MIDDX., a hamlet of Harrow-on-the-Hill, but nearly 3 m. S. of the town. From the Sudbury Stat. of the L. and N. W. Rly. it is ¾ m. S. by W. Besides the farmhouses, it comprises a few straggling cottages, with a 'public' (the *Chequers*), and two or three beershops, along the road by the Grand Junction Canal, and between the canal and the little river Brent. It is a pretty summer evening stroll from Sudbury to Twyford and Hanger Hill, across the Alperton meadows, but the brickmaker and the builder threaten a descent upon them.

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* See Proc. Geologists' Association, vol. ii., p. 45.

ALVELEY, Essex (*see* Aveley).

AMBRESBURY (or AMBREYS) BANKS, an ancient earthwork, fortified station, or camp, in Epping Forest, about 100 yds. to the right or E. of the Epping road, and 1½ m. S.W. of that town: you reach it by a forest track which leaves the road nearly opposite the 14 mile-stone. The entrenchment consists of a broad and high bank or earthen wall with a deep outer ditch; the figure is an irregular square or oblong, having the longest side, from S.W. to N.E., about 230 yards, parallel with the highroad. The work is very difficult to trace satisfactorily, from the bank being in many places entirely broken down and the ditch levelled, whilst ditch, wall, and area are, equally with the adjacent land, overgrown with hornbeam, oak, beech, and hawthorn, with a few hollies, sloes, and crabs, a dense tangle of brambles, and an exuberant growth of ferns; still it is possible to make out its form and measure its dimensions, as we ascertained quite recently (Oct. 1873). Our measurement corresponded very nearly with that of the Ordnance Map, though the lines are less regular, and the angles more rounded than there laid down. It is about 850 yards, or nearly half a mile, in circuit; the area enclosed about 9 acres—not 12, as in the books. It has been generally assumed to be a British work, though British works are not usually rectangular. Some early antiquaries, like Stukely, have even imagined it to be the last stronghold held by Cassivelaunus before retreating to his oppidum at St. Albans; others, that it was the fortress of Boadicea.* Its name has been supposed to be a corrupted form of the British *emrys*, an enclosure; but it is noteworthy that Ambresbury was the ancient form of Amesbury, near Stonehenge, the asserted burial-place of Ambrosius, the successor of Vortigern.† To us, Ambresbury Banks has much more the appearance of a small Roman than a British camp, though of course it may have been occupied by the Britons after the departure of the Romans.

AMWELL (Dom. *Emmewell*), one of the prettiest villages in Hertfordshire, and closely associated with the kindly Quaker poet (the first of his creed), John Scott, generally known as Scott of Amwell. Amwell (pop. of the parish 2245), or Great Amwell, to distinguish it from the hamlet of *Little Amwell*, stands on the rt. bank of the Lea (but separated from it by the Lea Navigation, the Grt. E. Rly., and the New River, which here run side by side), and is 19 m. from London by rd. and 1½ m. S. by E. from the Ware Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Hertford Branch). It is best reached, however, from the St. Margaret's Stat., from which it is 1 m. N. On leaving St. Margaret's Stat., take the first gate-path on the rt., then almost immediately turn up the slope on the l. The path, by the New River, leads direct to the bridge, above which rises the hillside, crowned by the old church. Here, as Scott sings,

> "The pleased eye
> On Amwell rests at last, its favourite scene.
> How picturesque the view! where up the side
> Of that steep bank her roofs of russet thatch
> Rise mixed with trees, above whose swelling tops
> Ascends the tall church tower, and loftier still
> The hill's extended ridge."

You have indeed from the bridge a charming little landscape of the kind here painted; though more dressed than when Scott sketched it. Scott's poetry abounds with like descriptions of the scenery of the neighbourhood. From the bridge *obs.* on the trim lawn of the little island, a stone inscribed with some of his lines, which tell that here issues one of the head springs of the New River:—

> "Amwell, perpetual be thy stream,
> Nor e'er thy spring be less,
> Which thousands drink who never dream
> Whence flows the boon they bless."

The Amwell springs do, in fact, supply the New River Company with about 4,000,000 gallons of water daily.

From the bridge a path past the *George IV.*—a country inn with a large ash-tree in front of it—leads to the churchyard, which you enter between a couple of lofty limes, with, at their feet, a little rustic fernery planted by the vicar's wife, by way of impressing a lesson in taste and the love of nature on the children who have to pass daily to and fro to the school-house. The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is small, comprising nave, apsidal chancel, and massive W. tower; is of flint and stone, covered with rough-cast; was partially restored about 1843, and more thoroughly in 1866, and has lost thereby something of its old rude, weather-beaten venerableness of aspect. It is in part E.E., but the lancets in the apse are recent. In the nave are windows with old Dec. tracery. Note on the S. a window of painted glass, "the offering of Amwell children, 1857." The interior is plain, but admirably kept. *Obs.* the small low round-headed chancel arch, with smaller arches on each side. At the end of the S. wall is an ambry; S. of the altar a piscina, and on each side sedilia. William Warner, the author of 'England's Albion' (1586), was buried in Amwell ch., March 1609. Isaac Reed, the Shakspeare commentator, was also interred here, Jan. 1807, "near the spot he loved," as the insc. on his mont.—an altar tomb in the ch.-yd.—records. Here, too, is a showy mont. erected over his wife (1797), by Mylne, the archt. of the old Blackfriars Bridge, and engineer to the New River Company, and there is an inscription to Mylne himself, though he lies in St. Paul's Cathedral, close by Sir Christopher Wren. In the ch. is a mural tablet to Wm. Empson, D.C.L. (d. 1853), and in the ch.-yd., by the path leading up to the school, an altar-tomb to the Rev. Richard Jones (d. 1854), the former the well-known professor of law, the latter for 20 years the accomplished professor of political economy in Haileybury College. The ch.-yd., on the slope of the hill, is one of the most picturesque of village ch.-yds., is kept in excellent order, and affords from many points fine views across the valley of the Lea and over Ware Park, though still finer are obtained from the higher part of the hill. The thatched school-house above the ch.-yd. is in admirable keeping with its trim rusticity.

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* Morant's Essex.

† Taylor, Words and Places, 2nd ed., p. 315.

Izaak Walton, in the opening of the 'Complete Angler,' agrees with Venator "to meet, to-morrow morning, a pack of otter dogs of noble Mr. Sadler's, upon Amwell Hill, who will be there so early that they intend to prevent the sun rising;" and in the morning we find him there (chap. ii.), looking at them, "men and dogs, dogs and men, all busy at the bottom of the hill there, in that meadow, checquered with water-lilies and lady-smocks." That sight would not be seen there now on a "fine fresh May morning," but a visitor, "just as the sun is rising," would probably be rewarded with one hardly less pleasant. Here may still be traced vestiges of earthworks which local antiquaries associate, and perhaps correctly, with the Danes and Saxons of the time of Alfred.

Scott's residence, *Amwell House*, is at *Amwell End*, close to Ware. It is a large, comfortable, 18th cent., red-brick building with projecting wings, and stood within what the auctioneer described as "beautiful and park-like pleasure-grounds of about 25 acres." What made the grounds a local celebrity was "an exceedingly curious grotto," constructed with infinite patience by Scott and an ingenious native of Ware named Frogley. In Scott's day, when the fame of Pope's grotto had rendered this sort of folly fashionable, the Amwell grotto had more than local notoriety. Beattie mentions it in a letter to the Duchess of Gordon as "one of the most curious grottoes he has ever seen," and recommends her Grace to visit it; whilst Samuel Johnson, who had a great liking for Scott, though he spoke superciliously of Pope's grotto, was moved to unwonted admiration of this one. He writes to Scott (May 24, 1774): "I have excited in Mr. Thrale and his lady the curiosity to see your gardens and grotto," and apprises him that they will "visit his Dryads and Fairies on Tuesday, the 31st of May, if it will not be inconvenient." Again the Doctor writes the following June, that he "hopes to have the pleasure of introducing some very judicious spectators to your gardens and subterranean retirements." The house and grounds remained in the hands of Scott's descendants till June 1864, when they were sold by auction, the purchasers being the 'British Land Company,' who divided the estate for building villas. The house was, however, preserved; and the grotto, kept intact, is, with a very pretty fragment of the garden, rented by a nurseryman, who "provides tea in the grounds," and admits visitors to the grotto on payment of 6*d*. each. The grotto is really curious in its way, and perhaps the best preserved specimen of its class remaining. It is excavated in the side of a chalk hill, and comprises 7 chambers (*now* bearing such titles as the Palm Pillar Room, the Hermit's Cave, and the Quaker's Room), connected by subterranean passages, and very skilfully and ingeniously inlaid with flints, shells, spar, and fossils. It is a pity the townspeople of Ware did not secure the house and grounds—the former for a local museum, the latter for a public garden or recreation ground.

The hamlet of *Little Amwell* (Inns: *Townshend Arms*, *College Arms*, about 1½ m. S.W. of Great Amwell, is pleasantly situated on high ground, but has little to attract a stranger. The small red-brick, rather fanciful E.E. ch. (Holy Trinity), was built in 1863, from the designs of Mr. E. Christian. The interior is lined with variegated bricks, and has shafts of Devonshire marbles and red Mansfield stone. About ¾ m. S., by *Hertford Heath*, is *Haileybury College*, erected in 1806, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., for the East India Company, and here Malthus, Mackintosh, and Jones were professors, and many of the eminent members of the E. I. civil service received their education. The building, large and coldly classic, is a bald copy of Downing College, Cambridge, erected by Wilkins a few years earlier. It is now a proprietary college, incorporated by royal charter in 1864, for the education of 500 youths. It has at present a head master, 15 assistant masters, and over 300 scholars.

ANERLEY, SURREY, on the Croydon Rly., 7½ m. from London Bridge, owes its name to a Mr. Anerley who once owned the estate. From a pleasant rural hamlet of hardly half a dozen houses fringing the skirts of Penge Wood, it has grown into a populous vill. of streets, terraces, semi-detached cottages, shops, and inns, mainly no doubt on account of the railway facilities and the proximity of the Crystal Palace. Close by the stat. was *Anerley Gardens*, long a popular place of entertainment, in its later years a sort of minor Vauxhall or Cremorne. The house and gardens were dismantled and built over in 1867-69. The ornamental water, a chief attraction of the gardens, and of which a fragment is left, was a portion of the old Croydon Canal, broken up to form the Croydon Rly. At Anerley is an entrance to the Crystal Palace grounds. The great pile of red-brick buildings beyond the stat., rt. of the rly., is the *NorthSurrey Industrial School*, built in 1852, and since enlarged—the archt., Mr. C. Lee, taking Wren's Chelsea Hospital as his model. It now (1874) contains about 950 pauper children, who are trained on the 'half-time' system,—alternate days being devoted to the school and to the workshops or farm by the boys, to household work by the girls.

ANKERWYKE, BUCKS, on the Thames, opposite Runnimede, and about 1 m. S. from the Wraysbury Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (Windsor br.), occupies the site of a Priory of Benedictine nuns, founded (temp. Henry II.) by Gilbert Montfichet, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen. Edward VI. gave the manor to Sir Thomas Smith, the distinguished statesman, and provost of Eton, who built himself a mansion here, which was pulled down in 1805. The present *Ankerwyke House* is a plain stucco-fronted mansion with a portico. The grounds, which extend for some distance along the Thames, though level, are very beautiful. But the glory of the place is the great *Yew*, one of the most famous trees in the kingdom. It is on the l. side of the main drive, about 200 yards beyond the house. It stood here, as is believed, when King John and the Barons met in the opposite meadows, and was already celebrated for its size when Leland wrote.* It is one of the many trysting-places assigned by local traditions to Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn.† At 4 ft. from the ground the trunk is 30 ft. in girth. The trunk is hollow, but many young stems have grown up within it, and the tree is full of leaves and quite vigorous. Close against, and indeed overshadowing, the yew, stands a cedar of great size and fine form: a companion cedar on the rt. of the path, is somewhat smaller, but a noble tree. A little beyond the cedars is a fragment of the old priory. The grounds are strictly private, but permission to see the yew and cedars is readily accorded. (*See* WRAYSBURY.)

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* Itinerary, vol. i., p. 118.

† Strutt, Sylva Britt., p. 8.

ANNE'S HILL, ST., famous for the view and as the residence of Charles Fox, is 1 m. N.W. from Chertsey Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. Take the road W. (the first on the l.) from the stat. to *Golden Grove*, where the road divides: here ascend the rt.-hand road, and ¼ m. up on the l. is Fox's house, and opposite to it, on the rt., the wicket which gives access to the summit of the hill. *Golden Grove* is a little country inn, to be known by the grand old elm standing in front of it, with a sort of summer-house among the branches, in which a group of ruralizing wayfarers may ordinarily be seen on a fine afternoon, enjoying the shade and whiling away an hour, like Izaak Walton and his Scholar, with a glass of ale and pipe of tobacco.

St. Anne's Hill is a long insulated mass, or ridge, of Lower Bagshot Sand, rising 240 ft. from the river plain. The hill is enclosed, wooded to the summit, and the walks are carefully kept; but every part is open to the public, and seats are placed at the best points of view. The prospects from the summit and sides are varied and beautiful. The range reaches along the Surrey heaths and downs from Bagshot, by Pirbright, St. George's Hill, Richmond, and the valley of the Thames, over London, the rival heights of Highgate, Hampstead, and Harrow, to the beech-crowned hills of Hertford and Buckinghamshire. Windsor Castle is just shut out by Cooper's Hill (though Mrs. S. C. Hall says you may see the towers "in the bend just where Cooper's Hill meets the plain"). The hill was anciently called *Eldebury Hill*, from an earthwork which crowned its summit. Remains of the fosse may still be traced; and in the meadows below are two small rectangular camps, probably Roman. (*A. Way.*) The present name is derived from a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, erected on the hill by the monks of Chertsey Abbey about 1334, in which year Oreton, Bishop of Winchester, licensed the chapel for divine worship, and granted an indulgence of forty days to all who should repair to it or contribute towards its decoration. A fragment of wall, near the house built for the accommodation of visitors, is all now left of the chapel. In 1440 Henry VI. granted the Abbot of Chertsey the privilege of holding a fair upon the hill on St. Anne's day: the fair, now known as Black Cherry Fair, is still held in Chertsey on the 6th of August, the tolls being taken by the proprieter of the Abbey lands. On the hill top is a spring, formerly held to possess some remarkable virtues. Near it, in Aubrey's time, was "a huge stone (a conglobation of gravel and sand), which they call the *Devil's Stone*, and believe it cannot be mov'd, and that treasure is hid underneath." Long after, the stone was moved and broken up, but no treasure rewarded the exploit. Another medicinal spring, known as *Nun's Well*, rises in *Monk's Grove* (Miss St. Aubyn's), on the N.E. side of the hill.

St. Anne's Hill appears to have been a favourite resort of the poet Cowley when he resided at Chertsey. In the somewhat lugubrious letter which he wrote to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Sprat a few months before his death, he says that if he recovers so as to walk about again, "then methinks you and I and the Dean might be very merry upon St. Anne's Hill." But St. Anne's Hill has acquired more celebrity from Charles James Fox, who spent his last years chiefly in the house already noticed, opposite the entrance to the enclosure. The house is an unpretending country seat, "comfortable and convenient," with a few good rooms, and some charming prospects—that from the balcony, with the Thames flowing beneath the hill, being especially famous. The grounds are very pretty in themselves, and Fox indulged his own taste and that of the time by erecting in them a small temple as a memorial of Henry Lord Holland attaining his majority (1794), a grotto, and several vases and poetical inscriptions. "Fox," says Earl Russell,* "loved the place with a passionate fondness." Here the veteran statesman gave free scope to his love of a country life, loitering about his fields or watching the growth of his fruits and vegetables. ("I dare say," said General Fitzpatrick, when one asked him at an important epoch in the French Revolution, "Where is Fox now?" "I dare say he is at home sitting on a haycock, reading novels, and watching the jays steal his cherries.") But as Lord Holland observed, and as Mr. Trotter and Earl Russell in their biographies of Fox have shown more in detail, at the same time prosecuting with zeal his "historical researches, critical inquiries, the study of the classics and works of imagination and poetry." It was here he composed his abortive 'History of the early part of the Reign of James II.' and here, in the very paradise of nightingales, that he wrote that pleasant, oft-printed letter to Lord Grey in which, from the authority of the classic writers as well as his own observation, he defends the note of the nightingale from the charge of melancholy. Lord Albemarle in his 'Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham' (ii., 292), describing a visit he paid with his brother to St. Anne's Hill when a boy, relates that their dinner "was no sooner despatched than the Prime Minister and his youthful guests would adjourn to the lawn before the house, and devote the remainder of the evening to trap-ball, Mr. Fox having always the innings and the boys the bowling and fagging out." At this time (the spring of 1806) Fox always wore at St. Anne's "a light grey single-breasted coat, with large white metal buttons, a thick woollen waistcoat, dark worsted stockings, and shoes coming up to the ancles." A graver memorial of a visit to Fox at St. Anne's Hill will be found in Rogers's 'Human Life;' and the scandal that was afloat about Fox's acquisition of some land here in Cobbett's 'Rural Rides' (p. 3); but the scandal was mere hearsay and apparently without foundation. St. Anne's Hill was purchased by Mrs. Fox before her marriage with Fox, and she continued to reside there till her death in 1842, some 36 years after that of her husband. A large cedar, that will be noticed by the house, was planted by Mrs. Fox "when the size of a mere wand." St. Anne's Hill is now the seat of Lady Holland.

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* Life and Times of C. J. Fox, vol. iii., p. 143.

ANNINGSLEY PARK (*see* ADDLESTONE, p. 8).

APPS COURT, or ABB'S COURT (Dom. *Ebsa*), SURREY, a manor and seat, 1½. m. N.E. from Walton-on-Thames, on the road to Molesey. Pope says,*—

> "If there be truth in law, and use can give
> A property, that's yours on which you live:
> Delightful Ab's Court, if its fields afford
> Their fruit to you, confesses you its lord."

The manor was inherited by Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, who, by a codicil of his will, dated Feb. 1, 1712, bequeathed it to "Mrs. Catherine Barton, during her life," together with the rangership, house, and lodge of Bushey Park. Mrs. (or Miss) Catherine Barton was the daughter of Sir Isaac Newton's half-sister, and for 20 years lived in Sir Isaac's house; yet for a century and a half, by writers grave as well as scurrilous, from Mrs. Manley (1711) to Sir David Brewster (1855), she has been spoken of as Lord Halifax's mistress. Prof. De Morgan seems, however, after careful investigation, to have fairly re-established the lady's reputation. His conclusion is that "she was privately married to Lord Halifax, probably before his elevation to the peerage, and that the marriage was no very great secret among their friends," though not publicly acknowledged.† Mrs. Barton was a famous beauty, and is celebrated as a toast in Dryden's 'Miscellanies' Her name occurs several times in Swift's Journal to Stella. After Halifax's death she married Mr. Conduitt, Newton's successor as Master of the Mint, and died in 1739. The "capital mansion of Apps Court" has long since disappeared. The present house (R. Gill, Esq.), a large plain brick building, was erected by J. Hamborough, Esq., in the early part of the present century. The grounds are level, but contain some noble elms and oaks, and have a pretty look-out towards Walton and across the Thames to Hampton.

ARKLEY, HERTS (*see* BARNET).

ARLINGTON, MIDDLESEX. Sir Henry Bennett, Secretary of State to Charles II., and one of the members of the Cabal, was in 1644 raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Arlington *of Arlington in the county of Middlesex.* The place intended was Harlington, a place never before (nor in any other connection since) written without the aspirate, though, considering its nearness to London, it may possibly have been sometimes so pronounced. Baron Arlington was made Earl of Arlington in 1672. The title merged in that of Grafton by the marriage of his only daughter and heir with the Duke of Grafton. (*See* Harlington.)

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* Imitations of Horace, 2nd Ep., addressed to Colonel Cotterell.

† Notes and Queries, S. 1, vol. viii., p. 429, and S. 2, vol. ii., p. 161.

ASHE, or ASH, Kent, 4½ m. S.E. from the Farningham Road Stat. (23½ m.) of the L. C. and D. Rly., (by way of Horton Kirby, across the hills eastward and through *Fawkham Green,*) is an out-of-the-way agric. vill. of 655 inh. Along the road you have extensive views, particularly northwards, over the valley of the Thames to the low Essex hills. The immediate neighbourhood is undulating, wooded, and in places picturesque, with hop-gardens all around; and the little village has its general and butcher's shop, post-office, smithy, and a decent inn, the *White Swan* (the landlord a farmer), at the parting of the roads to Farningham and Hartley. The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) stands a little N. of the vill., up a lane bordered with tall elms, close by a fine old red-brick many-gabled mansion, half farmhouse, half parsonage. The ch. is rather large; has nave with aisles, chancel, a tall sq. tower at the W. end with a stair turret and a peal of 6 bells, and a porch on the S.W. with a stoup on rt. of the ch. door. It is of flint and stone, but the tower is covered with plaster. Style, late Dec. and Perp.: *obs.* the tracery of the E. window of the N. aisle, in which is a small figure of the Madonna with other fragments of old painted glass. *Interior* plain, pewed, and whitewashed; has no monts. of interest. W. of the ch. stands an old battered yew.

ASHFORD, Middx., an agric. par. and vill. on the Richmond and Staines branch of the L. and S.W. Rly., 15 m. W.S.W. of London, and 2 m. E. of Staines: pop. 1019. In Domesday the name is written *Exeforde,* in documents of the 13th and 14th cents. *Echelesford,* or *Echoalford,* the name being derived from the ford over the little river Exe or Echel, which, however, is ½ m. W. of the vill. On leaving the stat. turn l.; the ch. will soon be seen peering from among the trees on the l.; beyond it is the vill., stretching, horseshoe shape, right and left.

The old *Church,* St. Matthew, a small Norman edifice, was pulled down in 1796, and a mean brick building erected in its place. In 1858 this, in its turn, made way for a handsome structure of hammered stone, designed by Mr. Butterfield. It consists of a nave with aisles and clerestorey, chancel, and tower at the S.W., added in 1865. The interior is striking from its unusual altitude. On the floor, by the font, is a *brass,* small, but good of its kind, with effigies of Edward Woode, d. 1525, his wife, 6 sons and 2 daughters. In the ch.-yard is a tall and well-shaped yew. The vill. is clean and pleasant; the neighbourhood well wooded, well cultivated, and, though level, affords some agreeable strolls.

Among the seats are *Echoalford* or *Ecclesfield* (R. Gosling, Esq.), by the ch.; and *Ashford House* (F. H. Dyke, Esq.) Rt. of the rly., close by the stat., is the *Welsh Charity School,* of the Society of Ancient Britons, founded in 1714. The school is a noticeable and pict. building of a modified Elizabethan character, white brick with tall dormer gables, clock tower, and high red-tiled roof, designed by Mr. H. Clutton, and formally opened July 13, 1857, by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. It is intended for 200 children of Welsh parents, born within 12 m. of the Royal Exchange. At the census of 1871 it contained 110 boys and 84 girls. The large red brick and stone building seen from the rly., midway between Ashford and Staines, is the *West London District School,* completed at the end of 1872 at a cost of over £50,000, from the designs of Mr. H. H. Collins, for 800 children.

ASHLEY PARK (*see* Walton-on-Thames).

ASHTEAD, Surrey (Dom. *Stede*), 2 m. S.W. from Epsom on the road to Leatherhead, and ½ m. S. from the Ashtead Stat. (16 m.) of the Epsom and Leatherhead Rly., L. Br. and S. C., and L. and S.W. lines: pop. 906.

The manor has belonged successively to the De Montforts, Frevilles, Astons, Howards (first the Arundel and afterwards the Berkshire families), and then, by heiresses, to the Bagots and Uptons, who respectively assumed the name of Howard. The vill. has little to detain a visitor: the objects of interest are the church and park. *Ashtead Park* (Hon. Mrs. Howard) lies E. of the vill. The house, erected towards the end of the last century, by R. Bagot Howard, Esq. (at a cost of nearly £100,000), is one of those great formal square white brick country mansions, with a portico entrance, which were at that time everywhere regarded as the perfection of dignity and good taste. Its predecessor was built 100 years earlier by Sir Robert Howard, famous alike as rhymester, dramatist, historian, privy councillor, and politician,—the Sir Positive Atall of Shadwell's 'Sullen Lovers,'—who is said to have entertained here as guests Charles II., James II., and William III.

> "Went to visite my brother in Surrey. Call'd by the way at Ashted, where Sir Robert Howard entertain'd me very civilly at his new built house, which stands in a Park on the Downe, the avenue South, tho' downe hill to the house—which is not greate, but with the outhouses very convenient. The staire-case is painted by Verrio with the story of Astrea; amongst other figures is the Picture of the Painter himself, and not unlike him; the rest is well done, onely the columns did not at all please me; there is also Sir Robert's own picture in an oval; the whole in *fresca*. The place has this greate defect, that there is no water but what is drawn up by horses from a very deepe well." *

A fine avenue of limes leads to the house. The park is greatly varied in surface, contains many noble old oaks and elms, and a herd of deer. In the house is a good collection of pictures, including several by the old masters, some Howard family portraits by Kneller, and Reynolds's 'Fortune Teller' and 'Little Shepherdess.' The house is not shown, but there are public paths across the park.

The *Church* (St. Giles), within the park, and some distance from the vill., is most picturesquely situated on the site of a Roman villa, part of the outer trench remaining, and some of the Roman bricks being worked up in the building. It is large, handsome, of various dates; was restored about 1835, and enlarged in 1862. The interior should be seen. It has been modernized in the restoration, but has a noble appearance. The carved roof is of cedar, but new. There are numerous *monts.* to members of the Howard family, the most noteworthy perhaps being that of Lady Diana Fielding. *Obs.* the painted glass of the E. window—a fair specimen of late 15th cent. Flemish work, brought from a convent at Herck, near Maestricht. There are other painted glass windows by Wailes, of Newcastle, and Powell. The richly carved reredos was one of the last works of Mr. J. Thomas. In the ch.-yard is a fine yew. There are almshouses in the village for 8 poor widows, founded by Lady Diana Fielding in 1736, and rebuilt in 1856 by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, who also erected the schoolhouse in 1852.

Dr. Johnson's friend Tom Tyers, the Tom Restless of the 47th 'Idler,' and the author of some amusing pages of biography, died at his house at Ashtead in 1787. When Pepys went, July 25, 1663, "to see a famous race on Banstead Downs," the Derby of his day, he was unable at night to procure a lodging at Epsom, "the town was so full," and so, "which was better, went towards Ashtead, where we got a lodging in a little hole we could not stand upright in. While supper was getting," he continues, "I walked up and down behind my cousin Pepys's house that was, which I find comes little short of what I took it to be, when I was a little boy." Pepys had pleasant recollections of his boyish days at his cousin's house, for it was there he eat mulberries, "a thing," as he carefully records, he "did not eat of again for many years," a proof, perhaps, that the fruit was then rare. A mile N. of Ashtead is *Ashtead Common*, despite of Enclosure Acts, a still wild forest-like track abounding in oaks, and affording many picturesque peeps across the country. At *Newton Wood*, in the closer part of the common, N.E., may still be traced, though with some difficulty, an oblong entrenchment enclosing an area of above 2 acres.

AVELEY, or ALVELEY, Essex (Dom. *Alvithelea*), 2 m. N.E. from the

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* Evelyn, Diary, 10th May, 1684.

Purfleet Stat. of the Tilbury and Southend Rly. The shortest route is by the Wennington road and Aveley Lane; a pleasanter but somewhat longer way is by the river road to Stone House—a large flint and brick house of good plain form, having a stone on the front inscribed "built 1683, repaired 1856"—and then to take the lane opposite, a very pretty one running over the hill and by Aveley Bridge, and affording some pleasant peeps across the Thames.

According to Morant, Aveley was once a market town: it is now a quiet agricultural village of 892 inhab., and consists of a long street of small houses and cottages, some of which are of timber framing filled in with plaster, with a decent inn, the *Old Ship*.

The *Church*, St. Michael, lies back at the E. end of the vill. It should be examined: the keys are kept by the clerk, Izaac Finch, at the other end of the street. The exterior, of flint and stone, much patched, and bolstered by ugly brick buttresses, has a venerable weather-beaten aspect. It had formerly a tall spire, but it was blown down in the storm of 1703. The interior is of greater interest. It has a long chancel, and a nave of 3 bays, divided from the aisles, on the S. by square piers supporting round arches, and on the N. by cylindrical piers bearing early pointed arches. The clerestorey windows are also E.E. Some Vandal churchwarden has had the piers painted and splashed to imitate granite, the old open-timber roof whitewashed, and a late oak chancel-screen modernized and painted. S. of the altar is a piscina. The font, of Purbeck marble, is of a common Norman type, having a thick central shaft with four thinner ones at the angles, and a very large basin with plain arcade panelling. A small but well-executed *brass* of Radulphus de Knevynton is noteworthy, not only for the costume, but as giving, besides the day of the week, and the festival of the saint, the dominical letter of the year in which the good knight died: "die jovis ante festū s̄ci Nicholai Episcopi, MCCCLXX. lr̄a dn̄ical. f." The effigy is in full armour, with a two-handed sword on the left side, and a short sword or dagger on the right; under a cusped arch: *obs.* the chains fastening the helmet to the breast, and the sword and dagger to the girdle. A smaller mutilated mural brass is of an infant in swaddling-clothes, Elizabeth daughter of Edw. Bacon, Esq., d. 1583, aged 13 weeks. At the entrance to the chancel is a coffin-shaped Purbeck marble slab, the mont. of an unnamed ecclesiastic, having on it a cross of good form. There are also several monts. of the Barrett family. In the tower are five bells, two of which are cracked, while one, sound, bears the date 1400, and the legend "S. Pet. ora pro nobis."

Belhus, ½ m. N., the seat of Sir Thos. Barrett Lennard, Bart., is a large and, though much altered, still characteristic Tudor mansion. It was built by John Barrett, a distinguished lawyer, who died in 1526; is castellated, with projecting tower and bays; the basement brick, the rest rough-cast. The house has its ghost: "At the ancient and interesting seat of my friend Sir Thos. Barrett Lennard, at Belhus in Essex, the form of an old female domestic is reputed there as occasionally seen haunting the galleries and stairs between the rooms."* It was last (and very lately) seen, according to the same authority, seated "by the fire in the bedroom in which more recently I slept, the old shrivelled hands resting on the knees." The house was new fronted and otherwise altered by Mr. Lennard Barrett, afterwards Lord Dacre, about 1750. Horace Walpole visited it in 1754, and wrote (to Bentley, Nov. 3): "I never saw a place for which one did not wish, so totally devoid of faults. What he has done is in Gothic, and very true. The hall is pretty; the great dining-room hung with good family pictures; among which is his ancestor, the Lord Dacre who was hanged [for the murder of a keeper in a fray at Lawton Park, by Hurstmonceaux, 1547]. The chimney pieces, except one little miscarriage into total Ionic (he could not resist statuary and Siena marble), are all of a good King James the First Gothic." The house contains several old family portraits of the Dacres of the south, including one of Thomas Dacre attributed to *Holbein*, and another of Richard Lennard Lord Dacre, by *Vandyck*.

"At Lord Dacres at Belhouse in Essex is one of the best works of this master [Lucas de Heere] it always passed for Holbein's but Vertue discovered it to be of De Heere, whose mark is still discernible. It is the portrait of Mary Neville, daughter of George, Lord Abergavenny, and widow of Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre, executed for an accidental murder in the reign of Henry VIII. . . . Her head is finely coloured." *

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* Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Life and Recollections, 1866, vol. iv., p. 233.

Some of the rooms still retain the curious old tapestry hangings. The park is large and finely timbered. Here was formerly a heronry, carefully kept long after hawking was out of fashion. Walpole saw it in 1754; "but of late years," says Morant (writing in 1768), "not thought to ballance the inconveniences attending it, and the herons therefore not suffered to build longer." The estate was originally called *Keliton*—a name still preserved, but corrupted into *Kennington*, in a large farm adjoining Belhus on the W. The name Belhus, or as it used to be written Belhouse, was derived from a family who inherited the estate in the 14th cent. At the end of that century it passed to the Barrett family, the last of whom, Edward Baron Newburgh, bequeathed it to his cousin Richard Lennard, subsequently Lord Dacre, who assumed the name and arms of Barrett. A little W. of Kennington is *Bretts*, now a farmhouse, but formerly a moated mansion.

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* Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i., p. 229.

BALL'S PARK (*see* HERTFORD).

BANSTEAD, SURREY

BANSTEAD, SURREY (Dom. *Benestede*), 15 m. from London by road, 3½ m. E. of Epsom, and a Stat. of the Banstead and Epsom Downs branch of the L. Br. and S. C. Rly.; pop. 1668.

Banstead is delightfully situated on the Surrey Downs, the vill. itself standing at a height of 556 ft. above the sea-level on a little patch of Thanet sand, which here overlies the chalk: Banstead Court and Parsonage, and Banstead Heath, about 1½ m. S., occupy similar insulated patches of the sand.

The manor of Banstead belonged to Hubert de Burgh, who, after the restoration of his estates in 1233, retired here and built himself a castellated mansion E. of the ch. Every trace of the building has long disappeared; but a hollow used to be shown as marking the site. From the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry VIII. the manor was held by the Queens of England. It was then transferred to the Carews, from whom it passed in 1762. Banstead comprises several clusters of houses: its title is Banstead cum Membris.

The vill. proper is of moderate size, and looks neat, clean, and prosperous. Inn, the *Woolpack*, a good house. As in so many of the Down villages, good water has to be procured from a great depth: the well at Canons is 360 ft. deep, that for general use in the village of Banstead 296 ft.* The *Church* (All Saints), at the W. extremity of the vill., is rather large; Perp.; of flint and stone; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and at the W. a low square tower with double buttresses, and a small shingled spire, which from the loftiness of the site serves as a landmark for miles around. The S. aisle and porch were restored, or rebuilt, some years back; the N. aisle and chancel in 1866. The interior has good nave arches. There are mural monts. both old and modern, but none of consequence. *Obs.* the large ash in the churchyard.

Banstead parish contains several good seats: *Nork Park* (Earl of Egmont), a large mansion with projecting wings, erected about 1750, but since much altered, stands on a finely wooded height about a mile W. of the ch.; *Banstead House* (B. Lambert, Esq.), altered to its present formal appearance by the eminent engineer Thomas Maudesley, who died here May 26, 1864, is a mile S.E. of the ch.; *Court House* (C. W. Johnson, Esq.), etc.

Banstead Downs have always been famous for their fine views, pure air, and the short, close, thymey turf with which they are covered. Dyer in his 'Fleece' (B. i.) did his best to immortalize among sheep pastures

> "The Downs of Banstead, edg'd with woods,
> And towery villas."

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* Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iv., p. 338.

So Pope :—

> "To Hounslow Heath I point, and Banstead Down :
> Thence comes your mutton, and these chicks my own."

Much of Banstead Down has been enclosed, and what is left has been marred by rly. works, but a beautiful tract remains, and this, about 1400 acres in extent, the late lord of the manor, Thos. Alcock, Esq., offered to make over as a free gift to a duly constituted public trust, that the Downs "might be dedicated to the public as open land for ever."[*] About 750 acres are included in the provisions of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 122 (1866). From the nearest height, just over the railway bridge, ½ m. W. of Banstead ch., the eye embraces a wide panorama, with such landmarks as Windsor Castle, Westminster Abbey and the lofty Victoria Tower, the dome of St. Paul's, and the rival heights of Highgate, Hampstead, and Harrow, distinctly visible, whilst the Crystal Palace looks close at hand.

In reading the older references to Banstead Downs, it must be borne in mind that much of what are now called the Epsom Downs were then included under that designation. Thus Pepys speaks of the "famous race on Banstead Downs," in the extract given under ASHTEAD; and again (July 30, 1663), "The town-talk this day is of nothing but the great foot-race run this day on Banstead Downs, between Lee, the Duke of Richmond's footman, and a tyler, a famous runner. And Lee hath beat him ; though the King and Duke of York, and all the men almost, did bet three or four to one upon the tyler's head." In the *London Gazette*, No. 3414, (1698) occurs the following advertisement: "Banstead Downs Plate of £20 value, will be run for on the 24th inst. [August] being Bartholomew Day ; any Horse may run for the said Plate that shall be at Carshalton, Barrowes-hedges, or some of the Contributors' Stables 14 days before the Plate day. . . . The Weight 10 stone." A century later[†] we find it noted under Banstead, "In these Downs there is a 4 mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented :" this is the Epsom course.

Besides the open Downs there are charming walks on all sides of Banstead. One of the pleasantest is by the lane or footpath, beyond the ch. to *Chipstead*, by way of Banstead or Perrott's Park, past the White Hart Inn, Yew Pond Farm, and Shabdon.

BARKING, ESSEX; pop. of the town-ward 5766 (the entire par. contains 12,523 inhab.); is 7 m. from Whitechapel ch. by road; 7½ m. by Grt. E. Rly. (Southend line): the rly. stat. is just outside the town on the E., and a rd. leads direct from it to the ch. Inn, the *Bull.* Barking stretches for a mile along the l. bank of the Roding, but at a little distance from the river, which falls into the Thames about 1½ m. below the town, widening towards its mouth into what is known as *Barking Creek.* The name (anc. *Bereching* and *Bercking*, Dom. *Berchingæ*), derived by Morant from *beorce* and *ing*, a meadow of birch trees; by other antiquaries from *Burgh-ing*, the fortification in the meadow,—referring to the earthwork N. of the town;—is by Kemble regarded as designating the mark of the *Beorcingas.*

Barking Abbey, at first no doubt a modest house on the upland bordering the broad and dreary marsh, with the wide Forest of Essex stretching inland, was probably the nucleus of the town. Its reputed founder was Erkenwald, afterwards Bishop of London, who founded Chertsey Abbey for monks, with himself as abbot, and Barking Abbey (about 670, but 675 according to Harl. MS. 261, f. 107), for nuns, with his sister Ethelberga as first abbess. Erkenwald died when on a visit to his sister at Barking, about 685. The monks of Chertsey claimed the body as that of their abbot; the nuns of Barking held it by right of possession; but the dispute was terminated by the chapter of London, backed by the citizens, carrying off the corpse in triumph to St. Paul's, where, after his formal canonization, the shrine of St. Erkenwald was long the chief glory of the cathedral. Ethelberga died and was buried at Barking. Like her brother, she was in due time canonized, and her shrine was conspicuous in the abbey ch. After her, several of the abbesses were of royal blood, and three of them received the honour of canonization. The abbey was burned by the Danes in 870, and the nuns dispersed. It lay desolate for nearly a century, when it was rebuilt by King Edgar in expiation of violence offered to Wulfhilda, a nun of Wilton. Wulfhilda was made abbess of the restored convent; some years after ejected to make way for Elfrida, widow of Edgar; but at the end of 20 years, on the queen repenting of her injustice, resumed her office, and 7 years later died in the odour of sanctity, being the fifth abbess of Barking who was canonized. Under these holy women Barking Abbey became famous for the miracles wrought in it, and Bede devotes 5 chapters (7—11) of his 'Ecc. Hist.' to an account of the more remarkable of the earlier ones,—chiefly those in connection with St. Ethelberga. Alfgiva, who was abbess at the Conquest,* was succeeded by Maud, queen of Henry I. Later, Maud, queen of Stephen, was for awhile abbess, but resigned the dignity to Adeliza, the sister of a powerful baron, who entertained Stephen, Maud, and the whole court for several days at the abbey. Her successor was Mary, sister of Thomas à Becket. Till now the abbess had been nominated by the king, but in 1200 the election was, by a papal rescript, vested in the nuns. The abbesses appear, however, to have been still mostly of noble families. The convent was celebrated as a place of education. Among children of high rank placed here were the two sons of Catherine Tudor, widow of Henry V., whose school fees were very irregularly paid. Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, withdrew to Barking Abbey after the murder of her husband, and died here in 1399: on her brass in Westminster Abbey she is represented as a nun of Barking. The nuns were of the Benedictine order. The abbess was one of the four who were baronesses in right of their station and estates. The monastery, however, became much impoverished by the bursting of the river wall at Dagenham in 1376, and the consequent inundation of the lands, and does not seem ever to have regained its original prosperity. In the reign of Richard III. a royal licence was issued "to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinite in Londone to graunt unto th' Abbesse of Berking an annuytie of 20*l*."* probably to assist her in her efforts to reclaim the drowned lands. At the Dissolution the income was valued at £1084. The abbess, Dorothy Barley, on executing the surrender, Nov. 14, 1539, received a pension of 200 marks. Henry leased the abbey and grounds to Sir Thomas Denny. It was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, who conveyed it next day to Sir Richard Sackville. It has since passed through many hands, and is now the property of Mr. W. Thompson of Ilford. Barking Manor, also the property of the Abbey, was sold by Charles I. to Sir Thomas Fanshawe: it is now the property of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

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[*] H. of Commons Report on Open Spaces, 1865.

[†] Ambulator, 1782, and 4th ed., 1792.

The site of the abbey is immediately N. of the ch. It is now a market garden, entered by a dilapidated E.E. gateway. Inside, not a vestige of the conventual buildings is visible. Lysons gives a ground-plan of the ch., "taken from the ruins of the foundations in 1724," by Mr. Lethieullier, then lord of the manor; but its accuracy is open to question. According to it, the ch. (erected 1215-47) was cruciform, 170 ft. long and 33 wide, and the transept 150 ft. across. There can be little doubt that the ch. was a noble one, and the conventual buildings of corresponding extent and splendour. The library of Magdalen College, Oxford, possesses a relic of Barking Abbey in the shape of a beautiful French MS. containing the Lamentations of St. Bernard, the Meditations of St. Augustine, and a Life of St. Louis, presented to the convent by the Countess of Oxford (wife of the 12th earl).

The entrance to Barking Churchyard is by a square embattled gateway with an octagonal angle-turret, of the Dec. period, known as *Fire-Bell Gate*, from a tradition that the curfew-bell was suspended in it. It is much dilapidated, but picturesque, and should be visited. In an old record, quoted by Lysons, it is called "the chapel of the Holy Rood Loft atte Gate." The chapel is the room over the gate, and in it is still a rilievo of the Crucifixion, but terribly injured, the faces of the Virgin and St. John having been knocked off, and the figure of Christ much mutilated. One of the windows (good Dec.) is in tolerable preservation; the others have been built up and the tracery destroyed. If there was ever a bell, there must have been a roof spire to the building: it has now a flat roof and leads, from which there is a wide view over the marshes and the Thames. But a still wider view is obtained from the ch. tower, access to which it may be worth trying to obtain if the day be clear.

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* Some early authorities make William I. to have received here the formal submission of the citizens of London. That act, however, undoubtedly occurred at Berkhamstead; but William appears to have been at Barking, and perhaps, as Mr. Freeman supposes ('Norman Conquest,' App., Note PP, vol., iii., p. 767) he may have come here from Berkhampstead, as he would not enter London till the Tower, or some fortress on its site, was made ready.

* Harl. MSS., 433.

Barking *Church* (St. Margaret) is large, and of different dates, and consists of nave and chancel, S. aisle, and two N. aisles, and an embattled tower at the W. end. The exterior is of stone, much patched, with brick buttresses. The windows are modern and common. The tower (which is shut off from the ch.) is 72 ft. high, and is a landmark for miles in the surrounding flat country. The interior has been so often repaired, the last time in 1837, as to retain little of its early character. All the columns are whitewashed, but before the last repairs were cased in plaster. At the W. end of the nave, N. side, are 3 Norm. piers. The roof is semicircular, of plaster in pattern-work of fair 18th cent. design. *Brasses:* A priest holding a chalice, small, probably Flemish, about 1480. Thomas Broke, d. 1493, wife and 2 children, sm. John Tedcastell, d. 1596, and wife (with labels), 4 children, and 5 infants in swaddling-clothes. Some others formerly here were stolen whilst the ch. was being repaired. *Monts.* S. of chancel: Sir Charles Montague of Cranbrook (brother of the 1st Earl of Manchester), d. 1625; marble relief of Montague on a battle-field, seated in his tent, a sentinel with matchlock on each side of the door, by it a page holding a horse. N. of chancel: Francis Fuller, of Beehive, clerk of the estreats, d. 1636: a good coloured bust. Under it is an ambry; another is behind a pier. N. chancel aisle, Captain John Bennett, d. 1706; bust between stem and stern of a ship. N. aisle of nave, John Bamber, M.D., d. 1752, a well-modelled and characteristic bust. Opposite, in S. aisle, Sir Orlando Humfreys, of Jedkins, d. 1736, bust and weeping cherubs.

In early times the vicar of Barking drew his income from the abbey, with a hog, a goose, a cheese, and a lamb for diet; but after many disputes it was settled in 1437, between Catherine de la Pole, the abbess, and Sir John Greening, the vicar, that in future the vicar should have provision every day in the convent, so long as he should not be of a litigious disposition, he sitting at the chaplain's table, his servant with the domestics; but if he should, without licence of the abbess, have any familiarity or discourse with any of the nuns, he should, for the first offence, lose his diet for a week; for the second, for a month; and for the third be excluded the convent for life. In the time of the last abbess the diet was commuted for an annual payment of £10, which is still paid to the vicar by the Exchequer.* The living is now a valuable one. The parish is said to embrace a circuit of 30 miles, and includes Ilford, Chadwell, Rippleside, Barkingside, and Aldborough Hatch. That part of Hainault Forest called the King's Forest was also in Barking parish.

The *Town* has little to show besides what has been described. As late as Fuller's time Barking had "no mean market." But the market has been long given up, though a few stalls and country people still collect in the streets on Saturdays. The old market-house is standing, but is a mean building. The visitor should stroll down the narrow street (which has "a most ancient and fish-like smell," the side streets and lower part have often worse odours from insufficient drainage), to the *Wharf* at the bottom of the town. Here is a large corn mill, on the site of the old abbey mill, and immediately below it, where the river suddenly widens, are barges lading, fishing smacks beached or lying at anchor, and two or three new ones building, fishermen lolling over the bridge, and, if the tide is up, perhaps a yacht or two tacking up or down the creek: in its way by no means an unpicturesque or uninteresting scene. When Hainault and Epping forests used to supply timber for the navy, it was shipped from Barking Wharf for Woolwich.† A few years back, Barking owned about 150 smacks of 60 or 70 tons each, but the fishing trade has decreased of late.

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* Lysons.

† Pepys, Diary, Aug. 18, 1662.

Many barges are still employed in carrying to London the potatoes and onions so largely grown in the neighbourhood.

From the Wharf there is a path along the artificial bank on either side of the Roding to the Thames, but, following the windings of the river, it is a long, tedious, and far from odorous walk. At the mouth on the E. side of the creek, are a magazine, a coastguard station, and some factories; on the W. is the *Outfall of the Northern Main Drainage.* Ten million cubic feet of sewage are brought daily across the marshes in a concrete embankment to Barking Creek, and deposited in a reservoir, to be discharged into the Thames "at or about high water." The reservoir, an immense work, covers an area of 9½ acres, is divided into four compartments, with an average depth of 16½ ft., and will hold 39 million gallons of sewage. The walls are of brick, the floor of stone, supported on brick arches; the foundations are carried down in concrete to a depth of 20 ft. The pumping machinery is perfect of its kind, and beautifully kept. 'The Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Company' was formed with the view of conveying the sewage to the Maplin Sands, to reclaim a part of the foreshore and apply the sewage. Experiments made by the company at Barking Creek, on soil composed of Maplin sand, spread 30 in. deep, and at the Lodge Farm, Barking, 2 m. from the outfall, are described as remarkably successful; but the company seems to have failed in obtaining sufficient pecuniary support. Lodge Farm is, however, still in full operation as an experimental farm for the application of town sewage to agricultural purposes, and immense crops of Italian rye grass, with smaller crops of mangel-wurzel and grain, have been obtained in each successive year. Here also are carried on the experimental works of the 'Phosphate Sewage Company,' who propose by the application of phosphate of alumina to defecate the sewage, form a dry manure from the solid matter, and employ the liquid effluent for irrigating the land, or, after filtration, discharge it as clear innocuous water.

The long stretch of marsh land W. of Barking Creek is called *East Ham Level,* that to the E., *Barking Level.* The bend, or reach of the Thames off here, is known as *Barking Reach:* it extends "from Maggott's Ness to Cross Ness," the points on the opposite bank above and below Barking Creek, and is 1·7017 m. long.* Pepys records that when the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, and burned the men-of-war lying at Chatham (1667), ships were sunk "at Barking Creek and other places, to stop their coming up higher."

Of old there were several manor-houses in the parish, but they have mostly been pulled down or transformed. One, however, is still standing, and worth visiting. *Eastbury House* is a short mile E. of Barking ch. on the Rainham rd. A lane on rt. of the rd. by the 8 m. stone leads down to it. It is a large 16th cent. red brick building, with cement quoins; has a commanding principal front, and a more broken and picturesque back, with octagonal turrets, many gables, and ornamental chimney stacks. In the rooms were some curious chimneypieces, and on some of the walls were pictures in fresco, or tempera, Falstaff's "water-work." Altogether, the house is a very interesting example of Elizabethan domestic architecture. It had become almost a ruin, but has been restored by the present owner. According to a tradition, of long standing when Lysons wrote, it was here that Lord Mounteagle received the letter which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. But the facts hardly bear out the story. Lord Mounteagle appears from the baptismal register to have been resident at Barking about the time, or a little later ("William, son of Sir Wm. Parker, knt., Lord Mounteagle, baptized Dec. 3, 1607"); but according to his 'deposition,' he was at his house at Hoxton when the letter was put into the hands of his footman, "whom he had sent of an errand over the street." Eastbury House was in 1605 the property of Thomas Sisley.

The *Roman Encampment* referred to above is by *Uphall,* now a farmhouse, on the N. of the town between the Roding and the road to Ilford. It is nearly quadrangular, about a mile in circuit, and encloses an area of 40 acres. The bank is tolerably perfect, but the trench, which Lysons describes as double on the river side, is for the most part filled up, the land having been for more than a century under cultivation. At the N.W. angle "was an outlet to a very fine spring of water, which was guarded by an inner work, and a high keep or mound of earth;" and though much else is changed, the spring still flows and the mound is yet standing. The camp is unusually large, and must have been an important work. Whether any traditions still lurk in the neighbourhood respecting it we do not know; but some 30 years since, talking with the then sexton of Barking ch. about the local antiquities, he asked if we had been to "the battle-field by Uphall?" On inquiring what battle was fought there, he replied, "Why the last battle, when Oliver Cromwell *druv* the Romans out of England;" but noticing perhaps a look of incredulity, he cautiously added—"so at least ould histories tell us." His chronology was, however, altogether somewhat entangled, for he also mixed up Oliver Cromwell (a great hero in his estimation), the Romans, and "the two-penny post," with Lord Mounteagle's letter, Gunpowder Plot, and Eastbury House.

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* Admiralty Survey.

BARKING SIDE, ESSEX; pop. 1828; 9 m. from London by rd., 2½ m. N. by E. from Ilford Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly.

The vill. is merely a gathering of a few small houses along a cross road, and a few others by a scrubby green; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Barking Side is in Barking par., though 5 m. from the town. In 1841 it was divided from Ilford, and is now an eccl. district. The *Church*, small and neat, is of brick, transition Norm. to E.E. There are still green lanes and walks, but the place has now little to interest a stranger. Formerly the road skirted the pleasantest part of Hainault Forest, and here was the site of the famous East End saturnalia, *Fairlop Fair*. The fair was held originally under the spreading branches of a great oak, about a mile E. of the *Maypole* Inn. Its reputed founder was a Mr. Daniel Day, an opulent block-maker of Wapping, who about 1725 commenced to give an entertainment, under the great oak, to his tenants and friends, at his midsummer rent collection. Day was a local celebrity, and the gathering seems to have grown into a fair before his death in 1767. After that, the mast and block-makers of Wapping regularly visited the fair, which was held "on the first Friday in July," riding there in two or three fully rigged model ships, mounted on carriage-frames, each drawn by 6 horses, with postilions and outriders, and attended by music. The Fairlop Oak was famous long before Day's time. Gilpin, in his 'Forest Scenery' (1791), writes: "The tradition of the country traces it half-way up the Christian era. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is 36 ft. in circumference, it divides into 11 vast arms; yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech." The once popular 'Fairlop Fair Song,' accounts in a very prosaic manner for the name:—

"To Hainault Forest Queen Anne she did ride
And beheld the beautiful Oak by her side;
And, after viewing it from the bottom to the top,
She said to her Court, 'It is a Fair-lop!'"

According to the same poetic chronicle,

"It was eight fathoms round,
Spread an acre of ground."

Gilpin describes it as "overspreading an area of 300 ft. in circumference." It had lost some of its great branches (said to have been 12 ft. in girth), been injured by a fire kindled by a pleasure-party, June 25th, 1805, and was altogether much dilapidated when it was blown down in a gale in Feb. 1820. Fragments were wrought into various articles, but the most important relics are the pulpit and reading-desk of St. Pancras Church, Euston Road (at that time in course of erection), which were made out of the branches of the fallen monarch. Though Fairlop Fair was popularly supposed to be held by charter "under the shadow of the great oak," the fall of the tree did not put an end to it. The power of holding it was taken away by the Disafforesting Act of 1852, which allotted the site to the Crown. The fair, however, lingered on till the ground was actually enclosed, four or five years later. Even now, on "the first Friday in July," the block-makers of Wapping visit Barking Side in their ships, drawn by six horses, and after skirting the scenes of their old revels, dine at the Maypole or one of the neighbouring inns.

A sort of fair continues to be held on the unenclosed wastes, but it is a fragmentary, disreputable mockery. The site of Fairlop Fair is now a part of Crown Farm. (*See* ALDBOROUGH HATCH, and HAINAULT FOREST.) It may be noticed as illustrating the tenacity with which the memory of Fairlop is held, that the London Foresters named the lifeboat which they presented to the Lifeboat Society in 1865, 'The Fairlop.'

BARN-ELMS, SURREY, on the Thames, ½ m. E. of Barnes ch.: the way to it is by the private road rt. of the Red Lion, at the angle formed by the meeting of the Richmond and Hammersmith roads. The manor of Barn-Elms was given by Athelstane to the canons of St. Paul's, and is still held by them. The name, according to Lysons, is the Saxon *berne*, a barn; and it has been suggested that the canons may have had a *spicarium*, or great barn, here; but others think that Barn was the patronymic of a family or tribe, as in *Barnsbury*, etc. The addition, *elms*, seems to point to the trees which have always been a distinctive feature of the place.

Barn-Elms consists of a mansion and one or two smaller houses standing in park-like grounds which extend from Barnes Common to the river. It has had many distinguished occupants. In 1579 it was leased to Sir Francis Walsingham, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1585, 1588, and 1589. On the last of these visits, Lord Talbot, who was appointed to attend the Queen at Barn-Elms, wrote to his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury (May 26th, 1589):—

> "I pray God my diligent attendance there, may procure me a gracious answere in my suite at her return; for while she is ther nothing may be moved but matter of delyghte, and to content her; which is the only cause of her going thither."

Walsingham died poor at his house in Seething Lane in 1590; his widow resided at Barn-Elms till her death, 12 years later. The manor passed to their daughter, who, as Lysons observes, "had the singular good fortune of being wife to three of the most accomplished men of the age, Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanricarde," (i., 8), but only her second husband, the Earl of Essex, is known to have made Barn-Elms his residence. Abraham Cowley came here, probably to the smaller house, "for solitude," but, says his biographer, Bishop Spratt, it did not

> "agree so well with his body as his mind. The chief cause of it was, that out of haste to be gone away from the tumult and noise of the city, he had not prepared so healthful a situation in the country as he might have done. Of this he soon began to find the inconvenience at Barn-Elms, where he was afflicted with a dangerous and lingering fever. After that he scarce ever recovered his former health." *

Evelyn records two visits to Cowley here:—

> "14*th May*, 1663.—Went to Barnes to visit my excellent and ingenious friend, Abraham Cowley."
> "*June* 2, 1664.—To Barne-Elms, to see Abraham Cowley after his sickness."

In 1665 Cowley removed to Chertsey, where he died two years later, 1667. But though Cowley sought solitude, others came here about this time with very different intent:—

> "After dinner I by water alone to Westminster to the parish church, and there did entertain myself with my perspective glass up and down the church, by which I had the great pleasure of seeing and gazing at a great many very fine women; and what with that and sleeping, I passed away the time till sermon was done. Then away to my boat, and up with it as far as *Barn-Elms*, reading of Mr. Evelyn's late new book against Solitude, in which I do not find much excess of good matter, though it be pretty for a bye discourse. I walked the length of the Elms, and with great pleasure saw some gallant ladies and people come with their bottles, and basket, and chairs, and form, to sup under the trees, by the water-side, which was mighty pleasant: so home." †

Pepys several times notes in his diary that he went on the

"Lorde's-day" afternoon up the river in his boat, "to Barn-Elms, and there took a turn," alone, or "with my wife and Mercer up by water to Barn-Elms, where we walked by moonshine." But on one occasion, after "an extraordinary good dinner," which he gave to "Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Manuel the Jew's wife, and Mrs, Corbet, and Mrs. Pierce's boy and girl . . . . I had a barge ready at the Tower wharf, to take us in, and so went, all of us, up as high as Barn-Elms, a very fine day, and all the way sang; amd Mrs. Manuel sings very finely, and is a mighty-discrect sober-carriaged woman, that both my wife and I are mightily taken with her. At Barn-Elms we walked round, and then to the barge again, and had much merry talk, and good singing." ‡

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* Account of the Life of Abraham Cowley prefixed to his Works, 1688.

† Pepys. Diary, May 26, 1667.

‡ Diary, March 23, 1668.

The velvet lawns of Barn-Elms seem about this time to have been very attractive to pleasure-seekers; even the Lord Mayor and other civic magnates, when they went up the river in their barges, usually halted at Barn-Elms to indulge in music, feast, and dance. It was at Barn-Elms that the duel was fought, January 16, 1678, between the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Duke of Buckingham, respecting the wife of the former, which caused so much scandal even in the licentious court of Charles II.

> "Much discourse of the duel yesterday between the Duke of Buckingham, [Sir Robert] Holmes, and one [Capt. William] Jenkins, on one side, and my Lord of Shrewsbury, Sir John Talbot, and one Bernard Howard [son of the Earl of Arundel], on the other side; and all about my Lady Shrewsbury, who is at this time, and hath for a great while been, a mistress to the Duke of Buckingham. And so her husband challenged him, and they met yesterday in a close near Barn-Elms, and there fought; and my Lord Shrewsbury is run through the body, from the right breast through the shoulder; and Sir John Talbot all along up one of his arms; and Jenkins killed upon the place, and the rest all, in a little measure, wounded." *

The Earl of Shrewsbury died of his wounds two months later, but a pardon had meantime been granted under the great seal to all persons concerned in the duel. It was said that the Countess, habited as a page, held the Duke's horse whilst he was fighting her husband, and went home with him afterwards.

In the reign of George II., the Swiss Count Heidegger, the master of the revels, rented the manor-house. Heidegger was noted at court for his skill in arranging entertainments (as he was among the wits for his ugliness —"Something betwixt Heidegger and an owl") and the King invited himself one evening to sup with him. His Majesty came by boat from his palace at Richmond, and it was dark when he reached Barn-Elms. There were no lights, and he made his way with some difficulty along the avenue to the house. That was dark also, and the King grew angry at the absence of preparation, when in an instant house, avenue, and grounds became brilliantly illuminated by innumerable lamps, which had been so arranged as to be lighted simultaneously. The King greatly enjoyed the surprise, and as the rest of the entertainment was equally successful Heidegger was abundantly complimented for his device. Heidegger was for many years lessee of the King's Theatre, and during the years 1728-34 Handel was his partner, and produced there his oratorio of 'Esther' and operas of 'Orlando' and 'Deborah'; but their friendship was of earlier date, and Handel when he first came to England resided for some time at Barn-Elms. The house was afterwards leased by Sir Richard Hoare the banker, who in 1771 added new wings, and modernized it. His son, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the antiquary, afterwards occupied it; later it became the residence of Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell; and is now that of H. D. Pochin, Esq.

The other house, known in the last century as *Queen Elizabeth's Dairy*, was the residence of Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who died here Nov. 25, 1735. Tonson built a room adjoining the house for the meetings of the Kit-Cat Club, and hung the room with the portraits of the members, painted for him by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Here met the leading Whigs, and wits, the 'proud Duke of Somerset,' Dorset, Somers, Walpole, Charles Montague, Dryden (at least his portrait was here), Congreve, Vanbrugh, Walpole, Addison, Steele, and others of not unworthy companionship. After Tonson's death, the portraits, 48 in number, and with the exception of Tonson's of uniform size (36 inches by 28)—perhaps the most remarkable series of English male portraits extant—were removed to Water-Oakley, by Windsor, where a room was built for their reception by Richard Tonson, grandson of 'Old Jacob.' They are happily still preserved intact at Bayfordbury, Herts, the seat of R. W. Baker, Esq., the present representative of the Tonson family.* (*See* BAYFORD.) When Sir Richard Phillips visited Barn-Elms in 1817, he found the place

> "a handsome structure in the architectural style of the last century," in a semi-ruinous condition: "the once elegant hall filled with cobwebs, a fallen ceiling, and accumulating rubbish . . . one of the parlours converted into a wash-house, . . . and the entire building, for want of ventilation become

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* Pepys, Diary, Jan. 17, 1667-8.

* Sir Wm. Baker, M.P. for Plympton, and alderman of London, married young Jacob Tonson's eldest daughter.

food for the fungus called dry-rot." But the *Kit-Cat Room* was nearly as it existed in its glory. "It is 18 ft. high, and 40 long, by 20 wide. The mouldings and ornaments were in the most superb fashion of its age; but the whole was falling to pieces from the effects of the dry-rot. My attention was chiefly attracted by the faded cloth-hanging of the room, whose red colour once set off the famous portraits of the Club that hung around it. Their marks and sizes were still visible, and the numbers and names remained as written in chalk for the guidance of the hanger." On "expressing his grief that so interesting a building should be suffered to go to decay for want of attention," he was told that the owner "intended to pull it down and unite it to an adjoining barn, so as to form of the two a riding house: and I learn," he adds, "that this design has since been executed." *

The portraits were engraved in mezzotint by Faber, and published the year before Tonson's death; and re-engraved by Cooper, and published, accompanied with flimsy ill-written 'Memoirs,' in 1821. There is yet another association connected with Barn-Elms. Cobbett for awhile rented the farm in order to grow his favourite dwarf maize, 'Cobbett's Corn,' and show how *he* could farm.

BARNES, SURREY (Dom. *Berne*), by the Thames, between Mortlake and Putney, pop. 4197: the Barnes Stat. of the Richmond (L. and S.W.) Rly. (7 m.) is on Barnes Common, ¾ m. S. of the vill.

Barnes is a long and straggling place, very pleasant in parts, and has some good residences, among others, *St. Anne's House* (the Earl of Lonsdale), *Mill Hill* (H. Scarth, Esq.), *Mill Hill Lodge* (W. Tayler, Esq.), and *The Laurels* (H. B. Alexander, Esq.) Barnes has lost much of its rural character by the inroads of the builder, and has nearly doubled in population during the last ten or twelve years.

Barnes *Church* (St. Mary) is of flint and stone, rough-cast, with a tall red brick tower. The chancel at least is E.E.; the three lancet windows were opened in 1852, when, after having been many times altered and enlarged, the church was restored throughout. The exterior was whitewashed in 1866; it now possesses little architectural character or antiquarian interest. *Obs.* between two buttresses on the S. a tablet to Edward Rose, citizen of London, d. 1653, who left £20 to purchase an acre of land, the proceeds of which were to be given to the poor, but first, to keep his name and memory fragrant, *rose bushes* were to be planted on his grave between the buttresses, and protected by a wooden paling. The bushes are still to be seen, but their condition does little credit to the gratitude or gardening of the parochial authorities. Less fortunate has been Mrs. Anne Baynard (d. 1697, at the age of 25), whose tomb is no longer to be seen, but whose life has been written by Ballard in his 'Memoirs of Learned Ladies.' She made herself a proficient in Greek for the sake of reading St. Chrysostom in the original.

Inside the ch. observe by the communion table a *brass* of Wm. Millebourne, d. 1415; and on N. wall a mural mont., by Hickey, to Sir R. Hoare, Bart. The rectory was held by Hezekiah Burton, d. 1681, whose 'Sermons' in 2 vols. 8vo were published, with a biographical preface, by Archbp. Tillotson; and by Francis Hare (d. 1717) successively Bp. of St. Asaph, and of Chichester, but best known by the prominent part he took against Bp. Hoadley in the Bangorian Controversy.

Barnes Common, originally of 135 acres, but reduced to 120 by encroachments of the Richmond Rly., and the loop line diverging from it, as well as by a cemetery, is among the best kept, and pleasantest, of the commons round London; its pleasantness being increased by its contiguity to Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, of which it is in effect an extension. Barnes Common is a favourite haunt of microscopists and moss-hunters. *Barnes Green* is a detached fragment of the common at its lower or N.W. angle, close to the village.

Barnes Terrace is a line of good houses facing the Thames, ½ m. W. of the ch. Here settled in the early part of the century a little colony of French *émigrés.* Among them were the Count and Countess D'Antraigues, noted for the activity of their partizanship, who occupied a small house near the upper end of the terrace. One morning, in 1812, they were about to proceed to London, and the Count was following his lady downstairs towards the coach, when his valet, an Italian, fired a pistol at him, and then struck him between the shoulders with a dagger. The Count made towards his room, but fell dead on the floor. The Countess, unconscious of what had occurred, turned back to see why she was not followed, when the assassin plunged his dagger into her breast. She shrieked, reeled forward, and fell dead on the pavement. The murderer fled upstairs, and before any one could reach him had killed himself. It was said that he was led to the deed from having on the previous evening overheard the Count and Countess, as they were watching the moonlight on the river, speak of dismissing him from their service. Besides the persons mentioned under *Barn-Elms*, the more eminent residents at Barnes include Henry Fielding, the novelist, who inhabited an old house on the common known as *Milbourne House;* Monk Lewis, who wrote in a cottage here his 'Crazy Jane,' and other pieces; and Edw. W. Cooke, R.A., who resided for several years at Barnes Terrace, and there painted many of his most successful pictures.

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* A Morning's Walk to Kew, pp. 202—204.

Castlenau, villas and shops which line the road to the foot of Hammersmith Bridge, is a hamlet of Barnes, with a little ch., Holy Trinity, for a congregation of 250 persons. The extensive reservoirs along the Thames, W. of Castlenau, are the store and filtering beds of the West Middlesex Water Works Company. They have an area of 16 acres, and receive water from the company's works at Hampton, when the machinery is in full operation, at the rate of 14,000 gallons a minute. From these reservoirs the water, after filtration, passes under the Thames to the works at Hammersmith, whence it is pumped to the covered reservoir at Primrose Hill for distribution.

BARNET, CHIPPING BARNET,

or HIGH BARNET, HERTS: pop. of par. 3375, of Local Board district 3720; a market town situated on the Great North Road, 11 m. from London: High Barnet Stat., Gt. N. Rly. (Edgware and High Barnet branch), is at the London end of the town (*obs.* the fine view S. on reaching the road from the stat.); the Barnet Stat. of the Gt. N. Rly. (main line) is at New Barnet, 1½ m. S.E. of High Barnet.

In Saxon times the site was part of an extensive wood called *Southaw*, belonging to the Abbey of St. Albans. The name of the town appears in early deeds as *Bergnet*, "from the high situation hereof, for the word Bergnet in the Saxon language signifies *monticulus*, a little hill."* Its elevated position is also indicated in the appellation *High Barnet*, which it bears in many old books and maps, and which the rly. company has restored. It is the belief of the older natives that "Barnet stands on the highest ground betwixt London and York." "It had the adjunct *Chipping Barnet* from the market, which King Henry II. granted to the Abbots of St. Albans to be kept in this town; it was famous for cattle, and was held on every Monday."†

The market is still held, but on Wednesday instead of Monday, and its fame as a mart for cattle is transferred to the *Great Fair* held Sept. 4th to 6th, to which cattle and horses, and particularly young stock, are brought from all parts of the kingdom. The horses, cattle, and sheep are shown in different fields, stretching from the meadows on the S., or London side of the town, to the commons on the W. and N. of it, so as to form in effect half a dozen distinct fairs. The horse fair always attracts numerous herds of Welsh ponies and Irish colts; the cattle, great droves of Devons and Herefords, Welsh and Scotch cattle, and there is generally a large show of sheep. The unsold stock are mostly driven to Harlow Bush Fair, held Sept. 9th and 10th. The horse and cattle fair used to be wound up by a pleasure fair and races, which were very popular with the costermongers and roughs of the N. and N.E. of London. On the evening of the races the Barnet road used to present a coarse copy, on a smaller scale, of the Epsom road on the evening of the Derby. The race-ground was, however, broken up in forming the new (High Barnet) rly., in 1871, and the races were then of necessity abandoned. The pleasure fair is, however, continued, but it has become such a scene of ruffianism that its early suppression may be anticipated.

The town consists of a straggling street over a mile long, chiefly of small commonplace houses, with two or three shorter streets diverging from it. From its situation on the main road, as the centre of an agricultural district, the seat of a county court and petty sessions, and having a barracks close at hand, Barnet is a busy-looking place, and has some good shops; one or two excellent inns (*Red Lion*, the principal, *Old Salisbury Arms*,) and an undue proportion of public-houses; but on the whole it has rather a shabby and not a very picturesque appearance: it is, however, improving. In coaching days, 150 stage coaches passed through it daily. Since the opening of the rly., the town has increased considerably, especially on the W. about the Common; or, as it is now called, Arkley.

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire.

† *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 374 (reprint).

Barnet *Church* (St. John the Baptist), which stands in what was the centre of the town, was erected by John de la Moote, abbot of St. Albans, about 1400, the architect being one Beauchamp.* It consisted of a nave and aisles, separated by clustered columns which supported 4 pointed arches; a chancel with an east window of good Perp. tracery; a vestry, built in the reign of James I. by Thomas Ravenscroft; and, at the west end, a low, square embattled tower. In 1839 the church was enlarged, but not improved: it is now (June 1874) far advanced in the process of restoration, or reconstruction, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. The S. aisle, transept, and chancel are entirely new. The old tower has been lowered, thrown into the nave, and received a new W. window. A new tower of flint and stone, in squares, is being built on the S.W. In the chancel were several monuments of the Ravenscroft family, the most noteworthy being an altar-tomb with a recumbent statue of Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., who died Feb. 12th, 1630. A mural monument erected by him in memory of his wife, Tomasin Ravenscroft, who died in 1611, has an inscription in verse, the first stanza of which may be quoted as illustrating the curious mingling of classic with Christian sentiment current in the early part of the 17th cent.:—

> "Whom Nature made a lovely modest Maid,
> And Marriage made a loving virtuous Wife,
> Her Death hath made a Corps, and here hath laid
> A Goddess-saint in everlasting life."

The living of Barnet is a curacy, held with the rectory of EAST BARNET till the death of the late incumbent in 1866, when the livings were separated. The town also includes parts of the parishes of Monken Hadley and South Mimms. Barnet *Christ Church*, a neat Gothic building, N.W. of the town, but in the par. of South Mimms, Middx., consecrated 1852, was built in 1845 at the cost of Capt. Trotter of Dyrham Park, South Mimms.

There are several almshouses in the town. The oldest, called *Jesus' Hospital*, on the rt. in Wood Street, was built and endowed by James Ravenscroft, in 1672, for 6 poor ancient women of Barnet, who are to be "neither common beggars, common drunkards, backbiters, tale-bearers, common scolds, thieves, or other like persons of infamous life, or evil name or repute; or *vehemently suspected* of *sorcery*, *witchcraft*, *or charming*, or guilty of perjury; nor any idiot or lunatic." These "Sisters of Jesus" have each an apartment furnished with "a table, a bedstead, and a chair." The trustees are understood to have large funds in hand. Another almshouse in Wood Street was founded by John Garrett in 1729, for 6 old spinsters or widows, who each receive a weekly stipend of 2*s*. 6*d*., besides lodging and maintenance. *The Leathersellers' Almshouses*, standing at the junction of Union Street and Wood Street, were erected in 1843 by Richard Thornton, Esq., for 6 poor freemen of the Leathersellers' Company, London, and 6 freemen's widows, who have lodging, 2 tons of coals yearly, and 10*s*. a week each: the buildings, Domestic Gothic, of white brick, were enlarged in 1865 by the addition of 8 new houses: Mr. S. Hills, archt. One erected on Barnet Common by Mr. Palmer in 1823, for 6 aged townsmen and 6 aged women, who have each 6*s*. a week, besides lodging. The *Free Grammar School*, in Wood Street, was founded and endowed with a rental of £7 by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573. It is now, 1874, closed for reconstruction. There are schools and an infirmary here, supported out of the Patriotic Fund, for children of soldiers and sailors who died in the Crimean war.

The BATTLE OF BARNET was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, commanded respectively by the King,

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* Newcome, Hist. of the Abbey of St. Albans, p. 279.

Edward IV., and the King-maker, Warwick, when the latter was slain and his army defeated. The battle-field is believed to have been the heath, now called *Hadley Green*, about half a mile N. of the town. The site is marked by an obelisk, erected in 1740 by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, which stands at the division of the St. Albans and Hatfield roads, but originally stood about 30 yards S., close to the *Two Brewers*. It was removed to where it now stands about 1840. Some antiquaries are of opinion that the battle was fought on Gladmore Heath, or Monkey Mead Plain, more to the E., and within Enfield Chase; but the elevated site, marked by the obelisk, with the sudden fall of the ground to the E., seems to agree better with contemporary accounts of the battle. Immediately beyond the obelisk (but in South Mimms, Middlesex) is *Wrotham Park*, the seat of George Stevens Byng, Earl of Strafford. The house was built by Ware in 1754, for the unfortunate Admiral John Byng.

At *Barnet Common*, nearly a mile to the W. of the town, is a medicinal spring, once in great repute as *Barnet Wells*. Its discovery was announced in the 'Perfect Diurnal' of June 5, 1652. Fuller, in his 'Worthies' (Hertfordshire), ranks it with the wells of Tunbridge and Epsom, and says that already (1662) "the catalogue of the cures done by this spring amounteth to a great number; insomuch that there is hope, in process of time, the water rising here will repair the blood shed hard by, and save as many lives as were lost in the fatal battle at Barnet." That insatiable gobemouche Pepys, notes in his Diary, under July 11, 1664, "I and my man Will on horseback by my wife to Barnet: a very pleasant day." Having dined with his wife, and despatched her on her journey, he adds: "I and Will to see the Wells, and there I drunk three glasses, and walked, and come back and drunk two more; and so we rode home, round by Kingsland, Hackney, and Mile End." Either the ride or the water—which was considered to be twice as potent as that of the Epsom Wells—made him feel "not very well," and so he went "betimes to bed." But not to sleep: "About eleven o'clock, knowing what money I have in the house, and hearing a noise, I begun to sweat worse and worse, till I melted almost to water." Three years later (Aug. 11, 1667) he journeyed down to Barnet Wells on a "Lord's Day" morning. He arrived there by "seven o'clock and found many people a drinking; but the morning was a very cold morning," and so he contented himself with drinking three glasses, and then hied by coach to the Red Lion (his usual inn) at Barnet, where he "did eat some of the best cheese cakes [a commodity for which Barnet seems to have been noted] that ever I eat in my life." In 1667 Alderman Owen left £1 per annum to keep the well in repair. Chauncy, in 1700, describes the water as an "excellent safe purger," and "of great use in most weakly bodies, especially those that are hypocondriacal or hysterical."* It is mentioned by Boyle;† and Campbell speaks of it as a "purging water, formerly, when fewer of these salubrious springs were known, as a very gentle and safe chalybeate, deservedly in great esteem."‡ As late as 1800 a pamphlet was published on 'The Barnet Well Water,' by the Rev. W. M. Trinder, M.D.

The old well-house was pulled down, and a small farmhouse erected on the foundations, about 1840. The well is now covered over, and the water is obtained from it by a small iron pump. To reach it you go along Wood Street (by Barnet ch.) for ¼ m., and down the lane on the l. in front of the Union Workhouse to where the lane is crossed by a light iron gate. Here turn through a small clap-gate on the l. into a field path, which presently passes through a gap in the hedge, on the rt., into a field, in the midst of which the pump will be seen, and above it the Well House. The well is quite open to every one, and is still occasionally resorted to by invalids. The visitor who is disposed to test the efficacy of the water will remember Pepys's experience.

Around Barnet Common, N. of the well-house (a field path connects them), has grown up a little settlement of neat residences and newer 'villas,' which has received the name of *Arkley*, and for which an episcopal chapel—a sham Gothic structure covered with plaster—was built in 1840 at the cost of Mr. Enoch Durant. Arkley is on the Elstree road, and a very pleasant, little-frequented, country road it is. *Barnet Gate*, ½ m. beyond Arkley, affords a picturesque turn; along the Woodcock and Deacon's Hills you have wide views; and the heights continue, with bosky dips between, all the way to Elstree: from Barnet to Elstree is about 4½ m.

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* Hist. Antiquities of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 11.

† Works, vol. iv., p. 247.

‡ Political Survey of Great Britain (1784), vol. i., p. 79.

The stranger at Barnet should not fail to visit *Hadley*, immediately N.E. of the town (on the rt. of the Green where stands the battle obelisk, locally known as *Hadley High Stone*,) for the sake of the interesting old ch., and the Green beyond it—a goodly avenue on one side and a picturesque fragment of wild wood on the other: a path from the bottom of the wood leads direct to the Barnet Rly. Stat. of the Grt. N. main line. (*See* HADLEY, MONKEN.) About the Barnet Stat. has sprung up, within the last few years, one of those new, half-finished rly. villages which we have come to look on as almost a necessary adjunct to every stat. within a moderate distance of London. This is known as *New Barnet*, but the ecclesiastical district, formed out of the parishes of Chipping Barnet and East Barnet, is named *Lyonsdown*: it had 2340 inhab. in 1871. Close against the stat. are shops, a Baptist chapel, public-houses, and a Rly. Hotel. Farther off are terraces and villas; and on the higher ground is a belt of more pretentious detached residences. In 1865 was added a Gothic ch., Holy Trinity, designed by Mr. E. Christian. It is of parti-coloured bricks, Early Dec. in style, and somewhat quaint in character; has an apsidal chancel, and a thin bell-spire.

BARNET, EAST, HERTS, a pleasant village 10 m. N. from London, 2 m. S.E. from Barnet, and ½ m. from the Barnet Stat. of the Grt. Northern Rly.: pop. 992 (exclusive of 2,003 in the eccl. district of Lyonsdown or New Barnet). Inn, the *Cat*. It is called East Barnet to distinguish it from Chipping Barnet and Friern Barnet immediately adjoining. Since the Conquest, East Barnet has been a part of the manor of Chipping Barnet. The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) consists of a nave, built by an Abbot of St. Albans early in the 12th cent.; a chancel built in 1663 by Sir Robert Bartlet, and a modern brick tower at the W. end; to which was added in 1868 a S. aisle of Kentish rag with Bathstone dressings, and at the same time the int. was restored and refitted. There are no monts. of mark in the ch. *Obs.* in the ch.-yd. the tomb of Major-Gen. Augustin Prevost, d. 1786, "by birth a native and citizen of Geneva," but who served with great distinction, and rose to high rank, in the British army. His last and most eminent service was the defence of Savannah (1779) "against the combined armies of France and America, supported by a powerful fleet." A painted glass window was erected in the ch. in 1840, as a memorial to the Wyatt family. Gilbert Burnet, son of the Bishop, was rector of East Barnet from 1719 to 1726. Dr. Richard Bundy, author, among other works, of a long forgotten but very voluminous Roman History, was rector from 1733 to 1739.

It was from East Barnet, where she had been taken April 1, 1611, to the house of Thomas Conyers, Esq., (who received "20*s.* the week, houserent,") that the beautiful and unhappy Lady Arabella Stuart escaped disguised in male apparel, June 3, 1611. The admirable Lady Fanshawe lived for awhile at East Barnet. Thomson's patron, Lord Binning, occupied the Manor House, and the poet was, as Johnson expresses it, "for some time entertained in the family;" but while here (1725) he had to teach Lord Binning's son (the future 7th Earl of Haddington) to read. Unfortunately he did not find it the "delightful task" he describes in his 'Spring.' In one of his letters he speaks of it as "a low task, but so suitable to the temper—and I must learn that necessary lesson of suiting my mind and my temper to my state." The publication of 'Winter' (1726) happily released him from the necessity of such drudgery.

The scenery around East Barnet is pleasing, but the place has lost somewhat of its rural quiet since the opening of the rly. Between the village of East Barnet and the stat. many small houses have been built. By the ch. is *Church Farm*, "The Country Home," Industrial Schools for about 100 destitute boys, between the ages of 6 and 13, not convicted of crime. The farm of 50 acres is cultivated by the boys. It is an excellent and well-managed establishment, and has been productive of much good. "Visitors are always welcome." (London office, The Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road, of which it is a branch.) *Oak Hill Park*, E. of the vill. (C. Baring Young, Esq.), is a fine mansion standing on an eminence, and commanding extensive views. *Belmont* (C. A. Hanbury, Esq.), on the N. of it, was formerly called *Mount Pleasant*, and was the residence of Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum. *Trent Park* (R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.), and *Beech Hill Park* (Chas. Jack, Esq.), though close to Oak Hill, belong to Enfield Chase.

BARNET, FRIERN, (or FRYERN,) lies S. of East Barnet, ½ m. E. of the Barnet road; 8 m. from London, and 1 m. N.W. from the Southgate Stat. of the Grt. Northern Rly. The par. includes the hamlet of COLNEY HATCH and the E. side of WHETSTONE (*see* those places), and the pop. (exclusive of 2117 inmates of the County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch,) was 2230 in 1871. Friern Barnet itself is a quiet, retired, and very pretty place, hardly to be called a vill., the houses lying dispersed between the Barnet road and Colney Hatch. Many are the residences of wealthy citizens, stand in spacious grounds, and are embowered among old elms and limes, and altogether the aspect of the place is verdurous and flourishing. But here as elsewhere the builder is making inroads.

The manor of Friern Barnet belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; on the suppression of monasteries it was assigned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and now belongs to J. Miles, Esq. The *Manor House* (John Miles, Esq.), close by the ch., retains few vestiges of antiquity. When Norden wrote his 'Survey of Middlesex,' (1592), Lord Chief Justice Popham resided here.

The *Church* (St. James) has a Norm. doorway; nave chiefly E.E. in character, and Dec. E. and W. windows—all filled with painted glass. It is of flint and stone; small but picturesque; and was restored, somewhat enlarged, and had a tower and square pyramidal shingled spire and glazed porch on the S.W. added in 1853. *Obs.* the fine elm at entrance of the ch.-yd., and the yew by the E. end of the ch.

Beyond the ch. (towards Whetstone) is a range of *Almshouses*, founded in 1612 by Lawrence Campe for 12 aged persons, who besides lodging, receive 2*s.* a week each. It is the original building, but repaired and stucco-fronted in 1843. *Obs.* the three grand old elms standing in the front garden; and note directly E. of the almshouses, the pretty Gothic school-house built by Mr. Miles of the Manor House. On the E. side of the parish, by the rly., is the *Great Northern Cemetery*. In olden times the Great North Road passed through Friern Barnet by way of Colney Hatch, but becoming inconvenient "by reason of the deepness and dirty passage in the winter season," the Bishop of London undertook to make a new and more direct road to Whetstone through his park at Highgate (*see* HIGHGATE); and to compensate the inhabitants of Friern Barnet for loss of the traffic on their road, they were made free of the toll levied at the Bishop's Gate.

BARNET, NEW (*see* BARNET, p. 30).

BAYFORD, HERTS (Dom. *Begesford*, i.e., By the Ford), an agricultural parish; there is no proper vill.; about 3 m. S. of Hertford: pop. 352. A quiet, secluded place, reached by winding lanes bordered by hedge-row elms and oaks. The only noticeable objects besides the pleasant walks are the ch., and Bayfordbury, the seat of W. R. Baker, Esq.

The manor of Bayford belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor to Tosti, son of the famous Earl Godwin. From the Conquest it was held by the Crown till given by Henry I. for life to William de Valence. On the death of William de Valence, *t.* Edward I., it reverted to the Crown. In the 24th Edward III. (1350), William de Scrope was lord of the manor, and held the demesne lands of the king "*in capite* by knight's service, and 2*d.* to be paid at the feast of St. Michael." In the reign of Edward IV. the manor was in the possession of John Knighton, Esq., and afterwards successively in the families of Ferrers, Fanshawe, and Mayo, and is now held by R. W. Baker, Esq., of Bayfordbury.

Bayford was formerly a part of the rectory of Essendon, but is now a separate parish. The *Church*, of plain brick, of the year 1802, with a battlemented tower at the W. end, its meanness partially concealed by a luxuriant covering of ivy, has been replaced by a handsome cruciform building, E.E. in style, with a tall flèche at the intersection, and an apsidal chancel, designed by Mr. H. Woodyer. The interior is elegant and well finished. The lancets in the apse are filled with painted glass. Under an arch in the chancel is a recumbent alabaster effigy of Sir George Knighton, d. 1613, in short armour and puffed breeches; a good example of the monumental sculpture of the time. There are also two *brasses* of knights in armour; one (with wife) imperfect, of the 16th, the other of the 17th cent.

In the ch.-yd., by the S.E. angle of the ch., is the burial-place (enclosed within a tall railing) of the Yarrell family. Here was interred, in Sept. 1856, that admirable naturalist William Yarrell, author of the 'History of British Birds,' and 'British Fishes.' As his tombstone records, "He was the survivor of 12 brothers and sisters, who with their father and mother are all placed close to this spot;" and he left to the parish the interest of £500, to be applied in keeping the family grave in repair, the surplus to be annually distributed among the poor. The ch. stands high, and there are extensive views from the ch.-yd.

Bayfordbury lies ½ m. nearer Hertford. The park is large, undulating, wild, and pleasantly watered and wooded. The grounds by the house are rich and interesting. *Obs.* the large cedars planted in 1763. The house is modern and spacious, but cold and poor in style. In it are the famous portraits, forty-six in number, of the members of the Kit-Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller to be presented by the several members to their secretary, Jacob Tonson, and hung in a room built for them at Barn-Elms. The heads are for the most part good, manly likenesses, a little monotonous perhaps, and as pictures somewhat slight, whilst the costume is that curious mingling of stiff curled and powdered full-bottomed perukes, lace cravats and ruffles, or open necks and loosely flowing robes, usual in Kneller's male portraits. They are of the size (36 by 28 in.), called from them 'kit-cat.' (*See* BARN-ELMS.)

As perhaps the most remarkable series of portraits of distinguished Englishmen painted from the life by the most eminent portrait painter of the time, it may be well to give a list of them—placing first the secretary of the club, for whom they were painted. *Jacob Tonson* is represented in green dressing gown, with red velvet cap instead of wig: portly, keen, and clubable. *Sir Godfrey Kneller* in a rich dress and flowing robe, with peruke of moderate dimensions, sword by his side; wears the massive gold chain and medal given him when he was knighted (1692) by William III., in acknowledgment of the skill with which he had executed the royal commission to paint the portraits of the Plenipotentiaries of Ryswick. The face is plump, but bright and intelligent. *Dryden's* head is well known by the engravings. *Congreve*, in a slate-coloured coat, with curls flowing half-way down his back; face self-satisfied rather than intellectual, and the easy, unembarrassed air of a somewhat foppish man of the world. It was painted in 1709, when Congreve was 49 years old, and the beauty for which in early manhood he was celebrated was passing away. It is very well painted, but still better is that of *Vanbrugh*, which is among the best of Kneller's male heads. Vanbrugh, in a brown dress, is seated at a table holding a pair of compasses carelessly between his fingers, as though engaged in conversation: with its clear open expression, large frank eyes, and full lips, it looks, however, rather the likeness of a clever social professional or business man than one of much original power. *Addison*, in bright blue coat and stupendous peruke, with large, clear, bluish-grey eyes, and bright and sharp expression tinged with the faintest suspicion of self-complacency, is here, as in life, in delightful companionship and contrast with one whose name always recurs to the memory when that of the other is mentioned—*Sir Richard Steele*—the Honest Dick of those who knew him, and the prototype of his countryman Goldsmith. It is a capitally painted portrait, and brings out well the distinctive Irish character and lurking humour somewhat slurred over in the engravings. *George Stepney*, diplomatist, small politician, and smaller poet, commissioner of stamps, and the husband of Vandyck's daughter, will be remembered longer by this portrait and Johnson's memoir than by his own productions—as in life he owed more to the patronage of Halifax and Dorset than to his own merits. An equally small, but still more bepraised, poet and critic, *William Walsh*, is shown here in a well-painted face, the portentous peruke and flowing wig having only their outlines roughly indicated—a picture chiefly interesting for the opportunity it affords for observing the painter's manner of working. *Sir Samuel Garth*, of 'The Dispensary,' like many of these portraits, a side view, with the head looking over the shoulder towards the spectator. *Charles Dartiquenave*, wit, punster, epicure,—the Dartineuf, or Darty, of Swift, Pope, Steele, and Addison,—"the man that knows everything and everybody,"—is here, the well-dressed careless man of the world, who might easily develop into the epicure or the voluptuary, but as yet is certainly neither the one nor the other. *Arthur Maynwaring*, the wit of the club, pamphleteer, politician, and, through the good services of the Treasurer Godolphin, Auditor of the Imprests, from which he drew the comfortable salary of £2000 a year; in loose blue dress, left hand in vest. *Lord Mohun*, the duellist, twice tried for murder and acquitted, and again engaging in a duel, fell, like his opponent, the Duke of Hamilton, mortally wounded. Mohun forced his way into the club in spite of Tonson, and on the night of his admission disturbed the proceedings by breaking off the gilt ornament at the back of his chair. Kneller, detesting the man, painted him with sharpened appreciation of character—a coarse, bloated, brutal face, sensual lips and lower jaw. He is dressed in a rich blue coat and embroidered waistcoat, and holds a snuff-box in his left hand, the lid open to show the miniature of a lady, apparently an actress. Very different is the bright open countenance of *Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford*, the famous Minister of the first two Georges. He wears a brown coat, flowing peruke, and the star and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. His persistent opponent, *William Pulteney, Earl of Bath*, in a blue coat, is standing with a scroll of paper in his right hand, as though about to commence a speech: a frank, manly, cheerful face, such as might be looked for in the friend and companion of Bolinbroke, Swift, Pope, and half the wits and politicians of his day. *Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond*, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Portsmouth—a somewhat effeminate likeness of his father mingling with the French features of his mother: in a magnificent wig and coat, on which are the ribbon and star of the Garter, yet has a loose shirt, rumpled and open at the neck. Another of King Charles's descendants in the natural line, *Charles Fitzroy*, 2nd *Duke of Grafton*, a smooth-faced, languid-looking creature, is represented in loose coat, shirt open to the chest, and velvet cap in place of wig. On his breast is the star, and his fingers are playing with the ribbon and George which lie on the table before him. Beside him may be set the sterner head of *Charles Seymour*, (the proud) *Duke of Somerset*. It was Somerset who proposed that the members of the Kit-Cat Club should have their portraits painted by Kneller and present them to Tonson, and he set the example by presenting his own; in consequence of which, when Faber published his engravings from them, he dedicated the series to the Duke. *William Cavendish*, 2nd *Duke of Devonshire*, in full dress, holding in his right hand his wand of office as Lord Steward of the Household. *Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle*, for 30 years Secretary of State, and for 10 years Prime Minister, and who during the time did nothing with infinite bustle, is in a rich laced coat, and full wig, seated in his coroneted chair, proper, pouring wine into a glass he holds in his right hand; and with him, behind the table, *Henry Clinton*, 7th *Earl of Lincoln*, wine glass in hand. *John*, 2nd and last *Duke of Montague*, in military costume, youthful, amiable, and intelligent. *Charles Montague*, 1st *Duke of Manchester*, diplomatist and Minister in the reigns of William, Anne, and George, in full court suit and peruke of largest size. *Charles*

Sackville, Earl of Dorset, the famous wit and munificent patron of wits and poets from Dryden to Shadwell, Durfey, and Tom Brown, the friend of Prior, Addison, and a host of lesser luminaries—himself a writer of verses of which one alone, 'To all you ladies now on land,' is remembered; though Dryden, in dedicating his Translation of Juvenal to the Earl, says, in speaking of our English poets, "I would instance your Lordship in satire and Shakspeare in tragedy," Pope's "Dorset the grace of Courts, the Muse's pride," the "intellectual voluptuary" of Macaulay,—is here depicted by Kneller as a staid and sober-looking elderly gentleman, carrying his Chamberlain's wand with all the indifference of one whose thoughts had never risen above the level of court suits and court ceremonies. His only son, the 1st *Duke of Dorset*, the successful courtier of Anne and the first three Georges, figures in a well-painted rich court dress. A better head, masterly and well painted, is that of *Thomas*, 1st *Marquis of Wharton*, a prominent partizan of the Prince of Orange, a trusted Minister of William III., under Anne, Commissioner for the Union with Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (where he had Addison for his secretary, and was bitterly abused by Swift), Lord Privy Seal to George I., and author of 'Lillebullero.' *Charles Montague*, 1st *Earl of Halifax*—the author, with Prior, of 'The City Mouse and Country Mouse,' and of the verses inscribed on the drinking glasses of the Kit-Cat Club, and to whom we owe the purchase of the Cotton MSS. and the foundation of the British Museum—a stately looking personage in loose robe and lofty peruque, very like one of Louis XIV.'s courtiers. *James*, 1st *Earl of Stanhope*, whose character and public services have been so well set forth by his descendant,* is painted, in early middle age, in a general's uniform, baton in hand, and is a better portrait than the larger one, also by Kneller, in the National Portrait Gallery. *Richard Boyle*, the architect *Earl of Burlington*, the princely patron of art and artists, and builder of Burlington House and the much-lauded villa at Chiswick, whose name is so familiar to the reader of the poets and memoir writers of the first half of the 18th cent., is here, a young, handsome, and richly dressed man—the very model in aspect and bearing of an English nobleman. *Theophilus Hastings*, 9th *Earl of Huntingdon*, the somewhat free-living and indolent husband of the pious and imperious Countess of that name, is only shown in a smooth and sleepy head—the dress being but roughly outlined. *Francis, Earl of Godolphin*, in buff dressing gown, a commonplace portrait of the commonplace son of Sydney Godolphin, by no means a commonplace man. *James*, 7th *Earl of Berkeley*, a youthful face and figure, in vice-admiral's uniform, holding in his right hand a baton. *Charles Howard*, 3rd *Earl of Carlisle*, holder of many offices under Anne and George I.,—young, chubby, fair-faced, with ample wig; in his right hand his official staff. *John Vaughan*, 3rd and last *Earl of Carberry*, hard-featured, with ruffled robe and wig. *Henry Lumley*, 3rd *Earl of Scarborough*, in military costume and full wig, ribbon of the Garter across his breast, three-cornered cocked-hat under his left arm. *Algernon Capel*, 2nd *Earl of Essex*, son of Arthur, 1st Earl, who committed suicide in the Tower while under arrest with Lord William Russell; looks the cheerful, genial man he was reported to be. *Spencer Compton*, *Earl of Wilmington*, K.G., successively Speaker of the House of Commons, Paymaster-General, Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister after Walpole—a dwarf following a giant. *Charles, Lord Cornwallis*, successor of Sir Robert Walpole as Postmaster-General, afterwards Paymaster of the Forces; portly, self-satisfied, but affable: not among the best as a work of art. *Richard Boyle*, 3rd and last *Viscount Stannon*, a pleasant, nicely painted head; the rest untouched. *John, Lord Somers*, the illustrious Whig lawyer and statesman of the reigns of James II., William, and Anne; painted in his declining years, and showing little brilliancy or intellectual power. Field Marshal *Richard Temple*, 1st *Viscount Cobham*, a well though slightly painted portrait of a slim, handsome, soldierly man. *Edmund Dunch*, Gentleman of the Horse to Queen Anne and George I.

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* History of England, vols. i.—iii.

General Dormer; Abraham Stanyan, Commissioner of the Admiralty, and an author of some repute in his day; and *Brigadier-General John Tidcombe*, it will be enough to name: nor need we linger over *Thomas Hopkins* and his son *Edward*, near relatives to Vulture Hopkins, and possessing the distinctive family character; though they must have had other and better qualities, in addition to their wealth, to obtain admission to the Kit-Cat Club. Both the heads are life-like and effective.

The portraits were inherited by an ancestor of the present owner of Bayfordbury, Alderman Sir William Baker, M.P., who married the eldest daughter of young Jacob Tonson. Among other Tonson relics preserved here, is a large volume of letters from Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and other distinguished correspondents of Old Jacob. In one, the famous Sarah Duchess of Marlborough offers any one of her Vandycks in exchange for Tonson's portrait of the Duke: Tonson refused to exchange, but the portrait of the Duke was not at Water Oakley (whither the portraits were removed from Barn-Elms), and has somehow escaped from the collection. Among the papers is Dryden's receipt of £10 for "My trajady of Cleomenes." Mr. Baker also possesses a contemporary MS. of the first book of 'Paradise Lost': apparently the copy prepared for the press.

BAYFORDBURY (*see* BAYFORD).

BECKENHAM, KENT (*Beckham*, the home by the brook), situated on a little feeder of the Ravensbourne, midway between Sydenham and Bromley; 10 m. S.E from London by road, 9 m. by S.E. Rly. (Mid-Kent line), 11¾ m. by L. C. and D. Rly.; pop. of par. 6090; is a pleasant suburban vill., but has lost much of its old-fashioned rusticity and seclusion since the opening of the rlys. The neighbourhood is, however, still agreeable: it abounds in trees, the surface is undulating, and there are tempting field and lane walks to Bromley, Hayes, and Wickham.

Beckenham *Church* (St. George) stands high, and with its tall white spire rising from among the thick trees, looks at a little distance the very ideal of a village ch. Close at hand it suffers somewhat. The nave and chancel are old; but the aisles were added in the 17th cent. The whole has been covered with rough-cast. Some of the modern work and churchwardens' beautifyings were, however, removed when the ch. was restored two or three years ago. Inside there are a few old and one or two modern *monts.* of some interest. N. of the chancel is an altar tomb of Sir Humphrey Style (d. 1552), with mural brasses of Sir Humphrey in a tabard, and his two wives in heraldic mantles, Bridgett (d. 1548), with 6 sons and 3 daughters, and Elizabeth, who survived him, with 1 son and 1 daughter. There is another brass of Dame Margarett, wife of Sir Wm. Dansell (d. 1563). On the walls are other monts. to the Styles, Burrells, etc. Among the modern monts. *observe* those of Lady Hoare, d. 1800 (S. of chancel) with a bas-relief by Flaxman; Mrs. Jane Clarke, d. 1757 (N. wall), with a poetic epitaph by Gray; and tablet to Capt. Hedley Vicars, 97th Regt., who fell at Sebastopol. In the ch.-yd., under a sarcophagus, lies Edw. King (d. 1807), author of the 'Monumenta Antiqua.' King resided for many years at Clay Hill. The entrance to the ch.-yd. is by a lich gate (old and unrestored), from which an avenue of clipped yews leads to the S. porch.

Beckenham was one of the many manors granted by the Conqueror to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. In the 15th cent. it belonged to the Bruyns, and in the manor-house, *Beckenham Place*, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, (son of Eliz. Bruyn by her second husband) entertained Henry VIII. "with all the cunning pomp of magnificence, as he went to bestow a visit at Hever, on his discarded and repudiated wife, Anne of Cleve."* From 1650 the manor belonged to the St. John's till 1773, when it was sold by Viscount Bolingbroke to John Cator, Esq., in whose descendant it remains. The house, *Beckenham Place*, stands in a fine park ½ m. N. from the ch. *Eden Park* (F. Harrison, Esq.), 1 m. S., was built about 1790, by Eden, Lord Auckland, and here (it was then called *Eden Farm*) the historian Gibbon was accustomed to pass a night or two on his way to Sheffield Place. His last visit was in Nov. 1790, about six weeks before his death; and "he was much gratified by the opportunity of again seeing during a whole day, Mr. Pitt, who passed the night there."* The house stands in a finely timbered park of 130 acres.

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* Philipott, Villare Cantianum, p. 63.

Shortlands, the birthplace of George Grote, the author of the 'History of Greece,' now the seat of Conrade Wilkinson, Esq., is 1½ m. E. of Beckenham ch.; *Langley Park* (C. E. Goodhart, Esq.), of old the seat of the Styles family, is nearly 2 m. S.E. towards Hayes; *Kelsey Park* (P. Hoare, Esq.) is on the S.W., and other seats are in the neighbourhood. *Kent House*, a fine old brick mansion, 1 m. N.W. of Beckenham ch., by the field path to Sydenham, for generations the seat of the Lethieulliers, is now a farmhouse.

New Beckenham, about ½ m. N.W. of old Beckenham ch., is a village of villas, many of a superior class, which have sprung up in proximity to the New Beckenham Stat. of the Mid-Kent line. A district ch. (St. Paul's) was erected here some years back, but proving insufficient, has been altered and enlarged.

A portion of the *Shortlands* estate, 1½ m. E. from old Beckenham ch., has also been built over, and a railway stat. and railway hotel opened. Shortlands has been formed into an ecclesiastical district, and a handsome Dec. *Church* (St. Mary), consisting of nave and S. aisle, short transepts and chancel, with a good tower and tall stone spire on the N.W., erected at the cost of C. Wilkinson, Esq., of Shortlands. The entrance to the ch.-yd. is by a lich-gate imitated from that at Beckenham. On the high ground by the ch. several good villas have been built. Near the rly. stat. will be observed the engine-house of the West Kent Water Works. The water, of perfect purity, is obtained from a well sunk to a great depth; the resident engineer, Mr. Morris, has a capital section of the well which will interest the geologist.

The quiet hamlet of *Clay Hill* lies midway between Shortlands and Beckenham.

At the little hamlet of *Elmers* (or *Elms*) *End*, 1½ m. S.W. of Beckenham, by Eden Park, is a stat. of the Addiscombe Br. Rly.

BEDDINGTON, SURREY (the mark of the *Beadingas*, Kemble; Dom. *Beddingtone*); pop. 1499; of the entire par., which includes Wallington, 2834. The vill., situated chiefly on the l. bank of the Wandle, on an outlying patch of Thanet Sand, is 11 m. from London by rd.: *Waddon* Stat. of the Croydon and Epsom br. of the L., Br. and S. C. Rly., is 1 m. S. of the ch.; but there is a pleasanter walk of 2 m. to it from the more convenient *W. Croydon* Stat. by the river Wandle, past *Waddon Mill.* The Beddington Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (Wimbledon and C. Pal. br.) is 1½ m. N. of the vill.

Beddington appears to have been a Roman station; the ancient Stone Street passed by *Woodcote* on the S. side of the par., and there, at Beddington, and at *Wallington*, a hamlet of Beddington, but nearer Carshalton, foundations of buildings, urns, spear-heads, and other Roman remains have been found. In Beddington Park Mr. Wickham Flower found a number of broken and imperfect castings of bronze spear-heads and other implements, an ingot of metal, part of a mould, and other objects which clearly showed that this was the site of the foundry where the articles were manufactured.* A later and in some respects more important discovery was made in Feb. 1871, in carrying out some engineering works for the Croydon sewage irrigation at Park Farm, on the N. side of the Wandle, between Beddington Lane and the Hackbridge Rly. Stat., when a Roman villa of considerable pretensions, with its detached outhouses, was laid open. The remains were about 2 ft. below the surface; the foundations, of Roman bricks, being laid on the natural bed of drift gravel. The outer walls, 6 to 21 in. high, were composed of large flints and mortar, flat Roman bricks being used as bonding-courses only in the inner walls. The interior was a mass of rubbish, in which were found fragments of Samean ware, a bronze head, and a few coins of the times of Commodus, Constantine, and Claudius. The building extended E. and W. from a central chamber, 16 ft. by 10 ft.; south of it was a pavement of square tiles, which appeared to have been subjected to great heat, and which was thought to have been the floor on which the fire of the hypocaust was made. About 500 yds. S. of the villa, two or three skeletons, some sepulchral urns, a spear-head, iron knives, and the boss of a shield, were exhumed, marking, as is believed, the site of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground; but the works were not carried farther in that direction, and the remains are again hidden from sight.* In March 1874 the "remains of a Roman warrior, who had evidently been buried in his armour, together with some arms," were found by labourers while digging gravel on the irrigation farm. Camden, Leland, Talbot, and other early antiquaries, placed the station *Noviomagus* at Beddington, but its site is now more generally assigned to Holwood Hill. (*See* KESTON.)

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* Life, by Lord Sheffield.

* Archæol. Journal vol. xxx. p. 283

Beddington is chiefly remarkable from its connection with the Carew family. The manor came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew (or De Carrew, Keeper of the Privy Seal and executor to Edward III.) by his marriage with Lucy, widow of Sir Thomas Huscarle, about 1360, and, with a brief interval, it belonged to a Carew for five centuries. Another, Sir Nicholas Carew, was for awhile one of the favourites of Henry VIII., who made him Master of the Horse, and a Knight of the Garter; but falling into disgrace, (Fuller, on the authority of a family tradition, says in consequence of returning a sharp answer to some opprobrious language of the king, with whom he was playing at bowls,) he was charged with engaging in the conspiracy to seat Cardinal Pole on the throne, and beheaded on Tower Hill, March 3, 1539. His estates were forfeited, but the attainder was reversed by Elizabeth in 1554, and the estates restored to Sir Francis Carew, only son of Sir Nicholas. Sir Francis built a new manor house on a splendid scale, and in it he on two occasions (August 1599 and 1600) entertained Queen Elizabeth at great cost, and with "many curiosities." One of these curiosities is thus described by Sir Hugh Platt: †

> "Here I will conclude with a conceit of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at the least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

In the garden Sir Francis had built the queen a summer-house, with the Spanish Invasion painted on the top. The Queen's Walk, and her favourite oak, are still pointed out. In 1603 James I. visited Beddington Park, and here occurred Sir Walter Raleigh's last formal interview with the new king,* whom Raleigh deeply offended by his earnest advocacy of war with Spain.

Sir Francis's gardens acquired great celebrity. Edw. Sackville, Earl of Dorset, wrote to beg some asparagus of him, "for I am sure you are master of some excellent good ones," and at the same time asks for "myrtle and orange trees." Sir Francis's orange trees were the first seen in England. According to Aubrey, they "were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew, Knt. (who built the old mansion house);" but the tradition preserved in the family was that they were raised from seeds brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Walter's wife, the daughter of Sir Francis Throckmorton, of Carshalton, was niece to Sir Francis Carew, and Raleigh was himself a frequent visitor at Beddington: his son, who was born in the Tower, it will be remembered was named Carew Raleigh. Sir Francis Carew, who d. unmarried in 1611, bequeathed his estates to his nephew, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who took the name of Carew, and in whose line the estate continued till 1772. Evelyn records in his Diary a visit he made to Beddington in 1658, and his admiration of the "fine old hall," and again,

> "20 *Sept.* 1700.—I went to Beddington, the ancient seat of the Carews, in my remembrance a noble old structure, capacious and in form of the buildings of the age of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and proper for the old English hospitality, but now decaying with the house itself, heretofore adorned

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* Proc. of Soc. of Antiquaries, 2nd Series, vol. v., pp. 149—155.

† The Garden of Eden, 12mo, 1653.

* Edwards, Life of Raleigh, vol. i., p. 364.

with ample gardens, and the first orange trees that had been seen in England, planted in the open ground, and secured in winter only by a tabernacle of boards, and stoves, removeable in summer, that standing 120 years, large and goodly trees, and laden with fruit, were now in decay, as well as the grotto, fountains, cabinets and other curiosities in the house and abroad, it being now fallen to a child under age, and only kept by a servant or two from utter dilapidation. The estate and park about it also in decay."

Evelyn's statement, however, does not agree very well with an Account of several Gardens near London, written in 1691, by J. Gibson, and printed in vol. xii. of the 'Archæologia,' in which it is said that "*the house* in which these orange-trees grew was above 200 ft. long; that most of the trees were 13 ft. high, and that the gardener had the year before gathered off them at least 10,000 oranges." The trees were destroyed by the hard frost in 1739-40.*

The old mansion, with the exception of the hall, was pulled down, and a new one erected on its site, by Sir Nicholas Carew, about 1709. In 1780 the estate, in default of direct issue, passed by will to the descendant of a female branch of the Throckmorton-Carews, Richard Gee, Esq., who took the name of Carew. Dying unmarried (1816), he bequeathed the estate to his brother's widow, who left it (1828) to her cousin, Admiral Sir Benj. Hallowell—the gallant Capt. Hallowell who commanded the 'Swiftsure' at the Nile, and afterwards presented Nelson with a coffin made from the mainmast of 'L'Orient,' which Nelson annoyed his visitors by having set up behind his chair in his state cabin. The admiral, who assumed the name and arms of Carew, died in 1834.

In passing to Mrs. Gee, Beddington became disconnected from the Carew family; a brief note from a Chancery Report will record its severance from the Carew name. The Mr. Carew who had succeeded to the estates having contracted debts "to the extent apparently of £350,000," and executed disentailing deeds and mortgages, and a settlement that was disputed, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1857 vesting the property in trustees, who under its powers have sold the greater part of the estates and discharged the debts. Beddington House, with about 22 acres of ground, was purchased by the Corporation of the Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster Bridge Road, for £14,500.

The park with its stately avenues now looks decayed and desolate. Part of it is built upon; as much as is available of the remainder is "to let for building on." The *Beddington House* of 1709 seems to have been built on the lines of the Elizabethan mansion, the noble old hall being incorporated in the new house. As it stood in 1865, Beddington House, though dismantled, was a good example of the domestic architecture of the reign of Anne. It was of red brick with stone pilasters, having Corinthian capitals, and consisted of a centre with very projecting wings. With the church which adjoined it, backed by the majestic elms in the ch.-yard, it was one of the most picturesque as well as one of the stateliest mansions of the old English gentry in the home counties. Of the interior, the finest feature was the great hall, 61 ft. long, 32 wide, and 46 to the crown of the rich original open timber roof—"a brave old hall," Horace Walpole termed it,* "with a pendent roof copied by Wolsey at Hampton Court, a vast shield of arms and quarterings over the chimney, and two clumsy brazen andirons, which they told us had served Queen Elizabeth in the Tower, but look more as if they had served her for cannon to defend it." The lower part was repanelled when the house was rebuilt, but the roof remained unaltered. The hall is well represented in Nash's 'Mansions.'

The house was in the main pulled down in 1865, but happily the great hall was preserved, restored, and incorporated in the new building. The present structure, *The Female Orphan Asylum*, is a dull, heavy-looking example of Secular Gothic, but is stated to be well adapted to its purpose. It will accommodate 200 children, and in 1873 contained 160. It was formally opened by the Duke of Cambridge, June 27, 1866.

Beddington *Church* is good Early Perp. Towards its erection the first Carew bequeathed £20 in 1390. It is of flint and stone, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, massive W. tower, in which is a peal of 10 bells, and good stone porch. It was restored in 1852, a new north aisle erected, and the old carving generally re-chiselled. In 1869 it underwent further 'restoration' and enlargement, and received much internal decoration, the outlay (including the purchase of a new organ) exceeding £10,000. The outside is noble, impressive, and picturesque among the grand old elms which surround it. The interior is lofty and effective. The large E. window, of 5 lights, has flowing tracery; the W. window is a large and handsome Perp. one, also of 5 lights. In the chancel are 10 carved misereres. *Brasses* in chancel—Nicholas Carew (the 2nd of that name), d. 1432; an excellent full-length with effigies of Carew and his wife Isabella, under a rich double canopy. A smaller brass on rt. of a lady and her 13 children (the heads only remaining: it is noteworthy that four of the sons were named John and two of the daughters Agnes). *Monts.*—In the Carew Chapel—Sir Richard Carew, governor of Calais, d. 1520, and wife; the brasses gone. Sir Walter Carew ("servant to Henry VIII.," the host of Elizabeth, and the builder of the great hall), d. 1611, an exceedingly rich example of the monumental art of the time of James I., of coloured marbles, with a recumbent statue in alabaster of the knight in complete armour, and below kneeling figures of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Carew's nephew and heir), his wife and their 5 children: obelisks, helmets, and shields of arms complete the design. This Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was, as mentioned above, the nephew of Sir Francis Carew, and succeeded to his name and estate. His sister married Sir Walter Raleigh, on whose execution she wrote to her brother that he "would be pleased to let me bury the worthy body of my noble husband Sir Walter Raleigh in your church at Beddington." As Lysons observes, it is scarcely to be supposed such a request could have been refused; but it is certain the body was not buried at Beddington, but in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, whilst according to tradition the head was carried to West Horsley. Below the E. window is the tomb, a sarcophagus, of Sir B. Hallowell Carew, of the Nile, d. 1831. *Obs.* on the N. wall a brass plate, with punning verses, to the memory of Thos. Greenhill, steward to Sir N. Carew, d. 1634:—

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 39.

* Letter to the Countess of Ossory, July 14, 1779.

> "Hee once a *Hill* was, fresh and *Greene*,
> Now wither'd is not to bee seene.
> Earth in earth shovel'd up is shut
> A *Hill* into a *Hole* is put."

The *Hospital of St. Mary, Beddington*, comprises a central hall and half a dozen almshouses, erected by the parishioners in 1862 as a memorial of their late rector (1841-60), the Rev. Jas. Hamilton. It is a neat collegiate Gothic building of flint and stone, designed by Mr. J. Clarke, and, as well as the pretty school-rooms erected by Mr. Hamilton's exertion, deserves notice. On the Wandle is a large snuff mill.

When at Beddington the visitor should extend his walk through the park to *Carshalton*, 1 m. *Wallington*, a hamlet of Beddington, adjoins Carshalton. The Warehousemen and Clerks Schools, for 200 orphans, on Russell Hill, which form a conspicuous object from Caterham Junction, are in Beddington parish.

BEDFONT, EAST, Middx. (Dom. *Bedefunte*; vulg. *Bedfound*), pop., with hamlet of Hatton, 1288, is on the Staines rd., 3 m. beyond Hounslow, 13 m. from London, 1½ m. N.W. from the Feltham Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly., *Windsor* line. Inn, the *Black Dog*, a late landlord of which is celebrated by George Colman, in his Random Recollections, for his dinners, and especially for his fish sauce:—

> "Harvey, whose inn commands a view
> Of Bedfont's church, and churchyard, too,
> Where yew trees into peacocks shorn,
> In vegetable torture mourn."

The village is always called Bedfont, without the prefix East, which is added to distinguish it from *West Bedfont*, a hamlet of Stanwell, 1½ m. N.W. The country hereabout is level and highly cultivated. The *Church*, the only object of interest, stands back from the road, at the N.W. corner of a large green, bordered with noble elms. At the entrance to the ch.-yard are two good-sized yews, which have been clipped and trained (the boughs being tied in their places by wire) so as to form a kind of table, with the letters J. H., J. G., R. T., and the date 1704; above are arches, and at the top, as the crown of each tree, a peacock. This odd piece of topiary, which for above a century has been one of the lions of cockney holiday-makers, has often been engraved, and is celebrated in one of Hood's poems, had become dilapidated and appeared to be mouldering away, but since 1865 has been carefully attended to, and seems likely to renew its youth. Bedfont *Church* (of the Virgin Mary) is sm., but very ancient and interesting. It consists of nave, chancel, and a tower at the S.W. (new; till 1865 there was a wooden bell turret, with a short spire, at the W.) The walls are of soft rubble, with blocks of conglomerate (pudding-stone) and some tiles, apparently Roman, worked up. The S. door is Norm., with a plain chevron ornament. Under the window at the W. end is an early holy-water stoup. In the chancel are some original lancet windows, but the E. end is an extension made in 1866. The low chancel arch is Norm., with moulding all round. The windows at the W. and S. of the nave are Perp. On the N. is an ugly brick addition made in 1829. The ch. had, with its yew-trees in front, a quaint, old-fashioned, weather-beaten appearance, but was very much out of repair; and in 1865-66 it was restored and somewhat enlarged. It is undoubtedly improved in appearance, especially inside, as well as strengthened, but it has lost something of its unpretending air of quaint rusticity. In removing the plaster from the nave (Sept. 1865), two curious wall paintings were discovered. One (4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft.) in a recess in the N. wall, represents, within a quatrefoil, the Saviour enthroned, with His hands lifted up, and feet uncovered (in the language of the Roman ecclesiologists, displaying the Five Wells of Mercy, *i.e.*, the wounds in the hands, feet, and side). Below on each side is an angel sounding a trumpet, and between them are the tombs giving forth their dead. It is remarkably perfect, and rich in colour. The other, less well-preserved, represents the Crucifixion. They appear to be late 13th cent. work; are for the time and place well designed; and should be seen. Traces were found of a third painting, which had been cut through in forming a hagioscope.

The large old red brick house by the ch. is the seat of Major W. Reed. *Temple Hatton*, the seat of the late Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and now the residence of Lady Pollock, lies between Bedfont and the hamlet of *Hatton*, where are a neat new district ch. and schools. On the Sion Brook in this par. are the powder mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey.

BEDWELL PARK, HERTS (*see* ESSENDON).

BELHUS, ESSEX (*see* AVELEY).

BELSIZE, MIDDX. (*see* HAMPSTEAD).

BELVEDERE, KENT, on the Thames, immediately below Erith, a vill. and stat. on the North Kent Rly., 14 m. from London Bridge. Belvedere is an ecclesiastical district of 2868 inhabitants, formed out of Erith parish. The place owes its name to the mansion on the brow of the hill, 1 m. W. of Erith, erected in 1764 by Sir Sampson Gideon, afterwards Lord Eardley. The house, a good example of the classic Italian of a century back, has always been famous for the wide and striking prospect it affords of the Thames with its shipping, and the green meadows and low hills of Essex beyond: a still wider view is obtained from the lofty prospect tower (*Belvedere*) in the grounds nearer Erith ch. While the residence of Lord Eardley, and of Lord Saye and Sele, Belvedere was equally celebrated for its fine collection of pictures, including one of the most famous of Murillo's *Assumptions*, and several other works of the highest class. The collection was dispersed in 1859 by the late Sir Culling Eardley, with the exception of the Murillo and a few others which are now at Bedwell Park, Essendon. About the same time Sir Culling sold a large portion of the grounds for building on. Many good houses were erected, and there has grown up quite a village of 'villas,' with a ch. (All Saints, a Dec. cruciform structure of black flint and stone, with a W. tower and spire), chapels, public rooms, a club, shops, inns, and a rly. stat., all bearing the name of *Belvedere.* The mansion, with the reserved grounds, about 24 acres, was purchased for £12,148 to convert into the *Royal Alfred Institution for Aged Merchant Seamen*—so named after its president, the Duke of Edinburgh. The house, it has been officially reported, will accommodate 500 inmates: 20 were received "as a first instalment," Jan. 1st, 1867, and the number is now over 100. The prospect tower stands within the hospital grounds.

BENGEO, HERTS (Dom. *Bellingehou*, qy. *Bælingas*), ½ m. N. of Hertford, pop. 2044, is pleasantly situated on high ground, with the Lea river below it on the S., and on either side its tributaries, the Bene on the W. and the Rib on the E. Ware Park is immediately N.E.

The old *Church* (St. Leonard's) is reached from Hertford by a pretty walk of ½ m. having the Lea on the rt. and on the l. a high sandy bank, wood, and rabbit warren. It stands in the lower part of the vill., just above the Lea, and is now only used when there is a burial in the ch.-yd. It is small, with an apsidal chancel divided from the nave by a small semicircular arch. The apse is lighted by altered lancets and a two-light Perp. window. The nave is Perp., has a stuccoed porch on the S.W., and a recent wooden bell-cote. S. of the chancel arch are some faint vestiges of a fresco. The old monts. remain on the walls inside, but are of no interest.

The new *Church* (Holy Trinity), erected in 1855, near the summit of the hill, ¼ m. farther N., is of Kentish rag, has nave, aisles, chancel, and W. tower, with a stone spire, conspicuous for miles around. From the hill just behind the ch. is a fine view over three points of the compass.

Sir Richard Fanshawe and his admirable wife retired for awhile to Bengeo after his release from the Commonwealth prison. "My husband, weary of the town, and being advised to go into the country for his health, procured leave to go in September [1656] to Bengy, in Hertford, to a little house lent us by my brother Fanshawe."*

At the hamlet of *Tonwell*, 2 m. N., is a neat little chapel of ease erected by Mr. Abel Smith in 1859. The large building seen at *Chapmore End*, on the road to Tonwell, is the *County Reformatory*, opened in 1858 for 50 boys convicted of felony, who, during the week, cultivate the 40 acres of arable land attached to the building, and attend Tonwell chapel on the Sunday.

In the hamlet of *Waterford*, 1½ N.W. of Bengeo, a very pretty little cruciform E.E. *Church* (St. Michael and All Angels), designed by Mr. H. Woodyer, was erected at the cost of Mr. R. Smith, of Goldings, in 1872. The quaint little half timber gable fronted houses close by were also built at the same time by Mr. Smith as dwellings for poor widows.

From Bengeo old ch. there is a charming walk (2 m.) across the Rib and through Ware Park to Ware. Bengeo now forms part of the borough of Hertford. For the portion of the par. next Hertford, a neat cruciform ch. designed by Mr. T. Smith of Hertford, was erected at *Port Vale* in 1869.

BENHILTON, SURREY (*see* SUTTON).

BENTLEY HEATH, MIDDX. (*see* POTTER'S BAR).

BENTLEY PRIORY (*see* STANMORE).

BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE, HERTS (Dom. *Berchehamsted*), 17 m. from London, and 4½ m. S.W. from the Hertford stat. of the Gt. Eastern Rly., through Bayford; pop. 408; a small, secluded agricultural village in the midst of very pleasant scenery.

The manor of Berkhamstead was granted by King John to Fulke de Brent, on service of a pair of gilt spurs, or 6*d.* in money. After passing through many hands, it reverted to the Crown, and in 1539, Henry VIII. granted to Anthony Denny the stewardship of the manors of Bedwell and Berkhamstead. In 1600, Elizabeth assigned the manor to Sir Edward Denny, who the same year sold it to Alderman Humphrey Welt. It is now held by Baron Dimsdale.

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* Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, p. 124.

The *Church* (St. Mary), which stands on high ground, is E.E., but was restored and refaced with stone in 1856, and is of little interest. It has nave with short N. aisle, chancel, and at the W. end a wooden belfry (in which are 3 old bells) surmounted by a short spire.

A short distance N.E. of the ch. is the *Observatory*, a lofty and massive brick tower, from the summit of which a splendid view is obtained: the vill. tradition is that it was built by a rich shipowner, who resided at Berkhamstead House, that he might watch his ships enter the Thames. It is now in a neglected condition: the key is kept in a neighbouring cottage. Bishop Ken was born at Little Berkhamstead in 1637. *Berkhamstead House* (E. T. Daniell, Esq.), is N. of the ch.; *Woodcock Lodge* (E. Dewey, Esq.) ¾ m. S.; *Bedwell Park* adjoins the vill. on the W., and there is a pleasant walk across it to *Essendon* (which *see*).

BETCHWORTH, SURREY (Dom. *Becesworde*), pop. 635; of the entire par., including Brockham Green, 1558; is situated on the Mole, in the midst of delightful scenery, midway between Reigate and Dorking, and 26 m. from London by the Dorking branch of the S.E. Rly.; the ch. is nearly a mile S. of Betchworth Stat.

Betchworth *Church* (St. Michael) is spacious, of stone, in part E.E., with windows of the Dec. and Perp. periods. It was restored and in a measure rebuilt (E. C. Hakewill, archt.) in 1851. Further restoration, alteration, and decoration were effected in 1870. A new tower was erected in 1851 on the S.; the old one (basement Norm.) stood between the nave and chancel. The windows are filled with painted glass. On the chancel floor is the brass of Wm. Wardysworth, vicar of Betchworth, d. 1533: he is holding a chalice in both hands. Near it is a huge chest rudely hewn out of a noble oak. *Obs.* in the ch.-yd., E. of the ch., the grave of the noted convivial song writer of the Regency, Capt. Charles Morris, d. July 11, 1838, aged 93. Capt. Morris resided at *Brockham Green* in this par. (*see* BROCKHAM GREEN). Note the picturesque appearance of the ch. backed by the tall elms of Betchworth House, from the ch.-yd. stile.

Betchworth House (formerly *B. Place*), a fine mansion built by Sir Ralph Freeman, temp. James I., close by the ch., contains some noble rooms, and stands in a well-timbered park. It is the manor house of East Betchworth (so called to distinguish it from West Betchworth in Dorking par.), and from the death of Sir Ralph Freeman belonged to the Bouveries till 1817, when it was purchased by the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Wellington and Peel ministries, who died here in 1856. It is now the property of Col. Edward Goulburn. E. of the ch. is *Moor Place* (J. R. Corbet, Esq.), the oldest example of domestic architecture remaining in these parts; it is of the time of Henry VI., but restorations and improvements have disguised its antiquity. In it is some curious old furniture. Immediately E. of this is *Wonham Manor House*, the pleasant seat of the late Albert Way, the distinguished antiquary. The Mole skirts the grounds of these three mansions, and adds greatly to their beauty. *Broome Park* (C. Dobson, Esq.), close to the rly. stat., was purchased by Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon, in 1837, and continued his favourite residence till his death in 1862. In the older books Broome Park will be found described in somewhat romantic language as *Tranquil Dale.* Obs. the fine cedars in front of the house. *Snower Hill* (J. Gibson, Esq.), ½ m. S.; and beyond it *Gadbrook House* (J. Wratten, Esq.), by *Gadbrook Common*, a very pleasant place. Under the high chalk ledge will be observed extensive lime works; the lime is prepared from 'the Dorking greystone,' largely quarried hereabouts.

From the Stat. a path leads up to *Betchworth Clump*, the grove of beech trees that crowns the summit of the ridge. From it you have a splendid prospect southwards across the broken and verdant sand-hills, Holmsdale, and the Weald, to the distant South Downs of Sussex; far away northwards, over a rich country, with Windsor Castle on one side and the Crystal Palace on the other as landmarks; on the east over Reigate, whilst west are the woods and hills of Betchworth and Deepdene, backed by the giant mass of Leith Hill. The visitor should not fail to mount to Betchworth Clump; and from it, when satisfied with the prospect, he will find a fine breezy walk along the ridge (though unhappily not so free and unobstructed as it used to be), with frequent views over a beautiful country, E. to Reigate; W. to the summit of Box Hill; forwards to Walton-on-the-Hill. Along the ridge, *obs.* the yew trees as marking the line of the old Pilgrim's Road. From the vill. there is a delightful walk by Brockham Green and through Betchworth Park to Dorking (*see* those places). Another, in its way equally pleasant, and of about the same length, to Reigate, is to go from Betchworth ch. past Wonham, where take the lane on l. just beyond *Wonham Mill*, over Trumpet Hill, and thence direct across Reigate Heath.

BETCHWORTH PARK is about 1 m. W. of Betchworth vill., and immediately W. of Brockham Green. At the Domesday Survey *Becesworde* appears to have been a single manor. It was afterwards divided into the manors of *East Betchworth*, described in the preceding article, *West Betchworth*, the subject of the present notice, which is in Dorking par., and *Brockham*, which lies between the two Betchworths. In 1373 West B. manor was transferred to Richard Earl of Arundel, with remainder to his 2nd son, John Fitz-Alan. The earl died in 1376, and in the following year his son (soon after created Baron Maltravers and Marshal of England) obtained licence to embattle his house at Betchworth. In 1437 the manor passed by marriage to Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Brown, who procured licence not only to fortify the house, but to empark the manor. Being attainted on the accession of Edward IV., his estates were forfeited to the Crown. A few years later they were restored to his son, Sir George, but he being executed for participation in Buckingham's conspiracy against Richard III., they were again forfeited, but once more restored on the accession of Henry VII. From Mrs. Fenwick, the last representative of the Browns, the manor was purchased, in 1727, by Abraham Tucker, who wrote his 'Light of Nature Pursued' in Betchworth Castle, where he died in 1774. A century earlier, William Browne, the author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' lived here, but none of his poetry is associated with the place. In 1798 Betchworth Park was bought by Mr. H. Peters, the banker, who spent a considerable sum on the house and grounds. It was purchased in 1834 by Henry Thomas (*Anastasius*) Hope, who dismantled the house, and united the park with that of Deepdene.

Long before this Betchworth Castle had lost its military character, part having been pulled down in the reign of Anne, and the rest converted into an ordinary mansion. The *ruins* stand on a gentle eminence on the l. bank of the Mole. The walls are covered with ivy: trees and underwood grow thick within; it looks picturesque, but is of no architectural interest. The *Park* is varied in surface and very beautiful. It contains an almost matchless triple avenue, nearly 1000 ft. long, of lime trees and magnificent chesnuts. Some of the chesnuts are 20 ft. in girth, and in the late autumn are resplendent in their rich golden foliage. The park is open; there are entrances by Brockham Green and in the Dorking road, near Box Hill Stat., or, keeping the upper road across the bridge to Deepdene, the visitor may return to Dorking by Cotmandene.

BEXLEY, KENT (anc. *Bekesley*), 13 m. from London by road, and by the Loop line of the N. Kent Rly.; and 1½ S.W. of Crayford. Bexley is an old-fashioned quiet village, with the little Cray river running through it, and standing in the midst of pleasant sylvan scenery. The parish has 6448 inhab., but it includes Bexley Heath, Blendon, Bridgend, and Upton. Bexley itself has 1479 inhab.

Bexley manor belonged to the see of Canterbury, and Abp. Walter Reynolds obtained a grant of a market from Edward II. in 1315. Cranmer, in 1537, alienated the manor to Henry VIII. By James I. it was granted to Sir John Spielman, who established the first paper-mills at Dartford. Spielman sold it to Camden the antiquary; and he bequeathed it (March 5, 1622) to Oxford University, "to the end and purpose to maintain within the University one Reader, who shall be called the *Reader of Histories*."

This "end and purpose" the rental of the manor still serves, but the reader now bears the more sounding title of Professor of Ancient History.

Bexley *Church* is of E.E. date, and on the N. side are traces of an orig. E.E. doorway, but the windows are Dec. and Perp. insertions. The ch. consists of a nave and Dec. N. aisle, chancel, tower at the W. end, with a low shingle spire, and at the S.W. a modern porch with vestry over. The int. has been much altered and is of little interest. In the chancel is some old stall-work, the ch. having been of old attached to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, London. In the N. aisle is a mural *mont.* to Sir John Champneys (1556) and wife, with two small well-carved kneeling effigies. In the chancel is a small *brass* to Thomas Warrow, 1513; also the place of a hunting-horn with insc., the brass of which is lost. N. of the ch. is a fair-sized yew. The entrance to the ch.-yd. is by a lich-gate (renewed). The old-fashioned almshouses W. of the ch. were founded by John Styleman, Esq., in 1755, for 12 poor persons. On the Cray is a not very picturesque corn-mill.

Hall Place (Maitland Dashwood, Esq.), on the rt. of the road to Crayford, according to Hasted gave their name (At-Hall) to the family who originally owned it: the last of them, Sir Thomas At-Hall, conveyed it in 1366 to Sir Thos. Shelley; in 1537 it passed to Sir John Champneys; in 1660 to the Austens, and in 1743 to Lord Le Despencer. The present Hall Place is a good 17th cent. mansion, of stone, with projecting wings. It was restored in 1865-6.

Lamorbey (R. Bousfield, Esq.), "Lamienby, now corruptly Lamaby," according to Hasted, and in maps, *Lamb Abbey*, rebuilt in 1744, is about 2 m. W. by S. of Bexley; immediately beyond it is *Halfway Street* (F. M. Lewin, Esq.) By these mansions on the Eltham Road is the hamlet of *Halfway Street*, or *Lamorbey* (pop. 361), with a neat district ch., built and endowed by John Malcolm, Esq., who also built the National School. Here, as well as at Bexley, is a stat. of the N. Kent Rly.

BEXLEY HEATH, or BEXLEY NEW TOWN, 1½ m. N. of Bexley (by a very pretty lane which leaves the road to Crayford nearly opposite the National School and Hall Place), is a long unattractive street of small new shops and dwellings, on the main Dartford road, with, at the W. end, a modern E.E. district ch. (Christ Church), of which the best part is the tall spire. Bexley Heath itself is enclosed, and in good part built over. The eccl. district of Bexley Heath had 4608 inhab. in 1871.

BICKLEY, Kent, a hamlet and eccl. dist. (pop. 623) of Bromley, from which it is 1½ m. E. From London it is 12 m. by the L. C. and D., or Mid-Kent br. of the S.-Eastern Rly. It is pleasantly situated between Bromley and Chiselhurst, and the country around is hilly, well-wooded, and picturesque, though a good deal changed by building operations —the inevitable result of railway facilities. The more conspicuous new houses —those on the higher grounds—have however been built with an eye to their appearance in the landscape, and as they are set wide apart, and in spacious grounds, when toned down by time or half-hidden by foliage, the village will bear a favourable comparison even in this respect with most of like character round London. The principal seat is *Bickley Hall*, the residence of George Wythes, Esq., to whom most of the recent improvements in Bickley are due. The house is large but plain; the park is richly wooded and affords some good views.

Close by the Hall is *Bickley Church* (St. George's), erected in 1865 from the designs of Mr. Barnes, at a cost of £10,000 defrayed by Mr. G. Wythes, Mr. J. Tredwell, and Mr. W. Dent (the former proprietor of Bickley Hall). The ch. is spacious, Dec. in style, cruciform, with a deep apsidal chancel, and, at the W., a lofty tower and stone spire, conspicuous for many a mile. On the hill, half a mile E., at the edge of Chiselhurst Common, is rather a novel building—a quaint red brick and half-timber framed gate-house, carried across the main road. With the windmill on the rt. (now about to be removed, April 1874, to make way for a large hotel), and the other adjuncts, it forms a piquant group; but its use would hardly be guessed. It was constructed by Mr. Wythes as the eastern entrance to his property, but also as a water tower—the central portion over the road arch containing a great tank into which water was intended to be pumped from the springs at the foot of the hill, for the supply of the Bickley estate. The building and works have, however, been purchased by the Kent Water Company, and the Bickley tank is empty.

BISHOP'S HATFIELD (*see* HATFIELD).

BISHOP'S WOOD (*see* CAEN WOOD).

BLACKHEATH, KENT, 6 m. from London by rd., or by the S.E. Rly. (N. Kent line); pop. 1827. The Rly. Stat. is at Tranquil Vale, S. of the Heath. The two Gothic buildings seen on the rt. before reaching it are the Blackheath Congregational Church and School, and (red brick) the School for Sons of Missionaries; close by the latter is the Blackheath Proprietary School.

Blackheath lies S. of Greenwich Park. It is chiefly in the parishes of Greenwich and Lewisham, but extends into Charlton and Lee. The name is variously derived from its *bleak* site, or its *black* appearance. Across the heath, nearly in the line of the present Dover road, ran the ancient Watling Street. Along this were numerous tumuli. Many of them, including 50 which stood within the pale of Greenwich Park, by Croom's Hill Gate, were opened by the Rev. Jas. Douglas, Jan. 1784, and described in his 'Nenia Britannica,' p. 89. They were mostly small, conical, with a circular trench at the base, and appear to have been Romano-British. No skeletons remained in them, but there were some locks of hair, and one fine braid of an auburn hue was "tenacious and very distinct," and "contained its natural phlogiston." The spolia were chiefly iron spear-heads (one 15 in. long and 2 in. broad, was found "in the native gravel"), knives, and nails, glass beads, and woollen and linen cloth. At the S.W. corner of the heath, by Blackheath Hill, urns (some of which are in the British Museum) and other Roman remains have been found.* Near the summit of the hill, at a spot called *the Point*, is a *Cavern* cut in the chalk, which has been by some ascribed to the Danes, and by others to the Saxons. It resembles the *Dane-holes* found about Crayford and Tilbury, and described under CHADWELL. It extends 127 ft., and consists of 4 chambers, connected by narrow passages. In the farthest is a well 27 ft. deep. When discovered, about 1780, the only entrance was by a narrow shaft, but a flight of steps has since been cut for the convenience of visitors. It may be seen upon payment of a small fee.

Lying at an easy distance from London on the great road from Dover and Canterbury, Blackheath was a favourite theatre for military gatherings and state receptions. Whilst the Danish fleet was moored at Greenwich, 1011-13, their army was encamped on the heath—probably on the high ground at East and West Coombe, where extensive earthworks were traceable at the beginning of the present century. Wat Tyler with his followers lay at Blackheath for several days in June 1381. In the autumn of 1400, Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of the East, who had come to solicit aid against Bajazet, was met at Blackheath by Henry IV. and his court, and escorted with great pomp into London. On Nov. 3, 1415, Henry V., on his return from Agincourt, was met here by the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, attended by 300 of the principal citizens, in scarlet robes, and mounted on stately horses; and 20,000 of the meaner citizens, all "with the devices of their craft," came thus far to welcome their hero. The following May a like civic cavalcade received here the Emperor Sigismund. Fifteen years later, Henry VI., after his coronation at Paris, was met at Blackheath by the Lord Mayor dressed in crimson velvet, with a girdle of gold about his waist, the aldermen in their scarlet robes, and the citizens in white gowns and scarlet hoods, and having each the badge of his company emblazoned on his sleeve.

Twice, during 1449-50, did Jack Cade encamp his "rebellious hinds, the filth and scum of Kent," upon "the plaine of Blackheath;" and here, after Cade's death, his followers (Feb. 23, 1451) "with halters on their necks," knelt to the king to receive their "doom of life or death." Next year, 1452, the Duke of York, having entrenched his forces in the neighbourhood of Dartford, Henry VI. encamped at Blackheath, where the Duke, having been induced to enter the royal tent unarmed, was seized and carried prisoner to London. In 1471, Falconbridge brought his army here. Three years later the mayor and aldermen at the head of 400 of the principal citizens assembled here to welcome Edward IV. on his return from France. Here, in June 1497, the Cornish rebels under Lord Audley and Michael Joseph the blacksmith were attacked and utterly defeated by Henry VII. Lambarde, who lived at West Coombe, and was familiar with the locality, says,* "there remaineth yet to be seen upon the heath the place of the Smith's tent, called commonly his Forge, and the grave-hills of such as were buried after the overthrow." The Smith's Forge is the mound marked with fir trees. W. of it are traces of ridges, which may be vestiges of one of the encampments mentioned above; or possibly they may mark the graves of the Cornish rebels, for it is hardly necessary to say that Lambarde was mistaken in supposing that the barrows were their "grave-hills." In 1519 the papal legate, Cardinal Campegius, was met here by "the Duke of Norfolk, with a great number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, all richly appareled. And in the way he was brought into a rich tent of cloth of gold, where he shifted himself into a robe of a cardinal, edged with ermines, and so took his moyle [mule] riding toward London."† A few months later, Bonevet, High Admiral of France, attended by a splendid cavalcade of 1200 lords and gentlemen, was met by the Earl of Surrey, as High Admiral of England, with a still more gorgeous retinue. "The young gallants of France had coats guarded with one colour, cut in 10 or 12 parts very richly to behold: and so all the Englishmen accoupled themselves with the Frenchmen, lovingly together, and so rode to London."* But the most splendid of these pageants was probably the formal reception of Anne of Cleves, Jan. 3, 1540. On the eastern side of the heath "was pitched a rich cloth of gold, and divers other tents and pavilions, in the which were made fires and perfumes for her and such ladies as should receive her grace." Henry was staying at his palace at Greenwich, and

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* Archæologia, vol. xv., p. 392.

> "from the tents to the park gate . . . a large and ample way was made for the shew of all persons." Along this way were ranged the mayor and aldermen, citizens and foreign merchants, all in their richest liveries, esquires, gentlemen pensioners, and serving-men, "well horsed and apparelled, that whosoever had well viewed them might say that they, for tall and comely personages, and clean of limb and body, were able to give the greatest prince in Christendom a mortal breakfast if he were the king's enemy."

About 12 o'clock Anne came down Shooter's Hill, accompanied by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a large array of other noblemen and bishops, besides her own attendants, and was met and conducted to her tent by the Lord Chamberlain and other officials. With her suite Anne made a magnificent display, but it appears to have been far outshone by that of the king, with whom came all the pride of his court, and the several ambassadors. It is, however, on Henry himself that the old chronicler, who writes as though he had been a spectator of the solemnity, lavishes his choicest rhetoric:—

> "The king's highness was mounted on a goodly courser, trapped in rich cloth of gold traversed lattice-wise square, all over embroidered with gold of damask, pearled on every side of the embroidery, the buckles and pendants were all of fine gold. His person was apparelled in a coat of purple velvet, somewhat made like a frock, all over embroidered with flat gold of damask with small lace mixed between of the same gold, and other laces of the same so going traverse-wise, that the ground little appeared: about which garment was a rich guard very curiously embroidered, the sleeves and breast were cut, lined with cloth of gold, and tyed together with great buttons of diamonds, rubies, and orient pearl, his sword and sword girdle adorned with stones and especial emerodes, his night cap garnished with stone, but his bonnet was so rich with jewels that few men could value them. Beside all this he ware in baudrick-wise a collar of such balystes and pearl that few men ever saw the like. . . . And notwithstanding that this rich apparel and precious jewels were pleasant to the nobles and

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* Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 392 of the reprint.

† Hall, Chronicle, p. 592.

* Hall, p. 594, reprint.

> all other being present to behold, yet his princely countenance, his goodly personage and royal gesture so far exceeded all other creatures being present, that in comparison of his person, all his rich apparel was little esteemed."

Even the assembled portraits of Henry in the great Portrait Exhibition of 1866 hardly made up so gorgeous a picture of the burly monarch. The chronicler gives a minute account of the meeting and the ordering of the procession to Greenwich Palace, but it will be enough to cite one sentence, though it reads oddly by the light of what followed a few months later: " O what a sight was this to see so goodly a prince and so noble a king to ride with so fair a lady of so goodly a stature and so womanly a countenance, and in especial of so good qualities, I think no creature could see them but his heart rejoiced."* Yet we have Henry's own declaration: " When I saw her I liked her so ill, and so far contrary to that she was praised, that I was woe that ever she came into England."

The last of these meetings was, however, the most memorable,—one for which all London had made holiday, —the arrival of Charles II. on the 29th of May, 1660. Every one will remember Sir Walter Scott's account of the king's welcome " to his own again," by Sir Henry Lee of Woodstock; but Lord Macaulay's picture is even more striking:—

> " Everywhere flags were flying, bells and music sounding, wine and ale flowing in rivers to the health of him whose return was the return of peace, of law, and of freedom. But in the midst of the general joy, one spot presented a dark and threatening aspect. On Blackheath the army was drawn up to welcome the sovereign. He smiled, bowed, and extended his hand graciously to the lips of the colonels and majors. But all his courtesy was vain. The countenances of the soldiers were sad and lowering; and, had they given way to their feelings, the festive pageant of which they reluctantly made a part, would have had a mournful and bloody end.+

Evelyn mentions temporary camps formed (June 1673) of the troops about to be sent to Holland; of others on their return (July 1685), and of one " of about 4000 men," formed here when London was excited by the news that the English fleet had sought refuge in the Thames from the French fleet under De Tourville. He also records (May 1, 1683,) his visit to " Blackheath to the New Fair, being the first, procured by the Earl of Dartmouth. This was the first day, pretended for the sale of cattle, but I think, in truth, to enrich the new tavern at the Bowling Green, erected by Snape, his Majesty's farrier, a man full of projects." Evelyn thinks it " too near London to be of any great use to the country." But the fair lasted as a 'hog' and pleasure fair, being held on May 12 and October 11, till 1872, when it was suppressed by an order signed by the Home Secretary.

Since the days when the Cornish rebels were slaughtered, or Anne of Cleves was received here, the heath has been a great deal circumscribed in extent, but with the exception of a site for a ch. no new enclosure has been made for some years past. The surface of the heath had, however, been grievously disfigured owing to the Crown having let, for a rental of £56, the right to excavate an unlimited quantity of gravel. The gravel digging began in 1818, and was continued till 1865. All this, and any encroachment, is now put an end to. By the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, Blackheath was secured for public use in perpetuity, and placed under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Its area is now about 267 acres. The heath is dry, healthy, and from parts (as *the Point* by Blackheath Hill) there are extensive prospects: but the views are inferior to those from Greenwich Park. Shooter's Hill, on the E., forms a pleasant background to the heath. During the summer the heath is greatly resorted to by holiday-makers, but, under the new bye-laws of the Board, they are no longer the noisy nuisance they — or rather, the donkey-drivers, gipseys, and cockshy men—sometimes used to be. The Royal Blackheath Golf Club use the heath as their playground, and a well-contested match may often be witnessed here. In the last century it was a notorious resort of highwaymen.

The mound, marked by a group of firs, nearly opposite the S.W. corner of Greenwich Park, is the barrow spoken of by Lambarde as the *Smith's Forge.* A few years back it used to be commonly known as *Whitefield's Mount,* it having served that popular preacher on more than one occasion as a pulpit: but the name seems dying out. In the 17th cent. it was used for proving mortars :—

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* Hall, reprint, pp. 833—836.
+ Hist., ch. i. (vol. i., p. 156, ed. 1858).

> "*March* 16*th*, 1687.—I saw a trial of those devilish mischief-doing engines called bombs, shot out of a mortar-piece on Blackheath. The distance that they are cast, the destruction they make where they fall is prodigious." *

Of late the heath has been built up to, wherever land was available, and new houses are still being erected on those parts of Lewisham, Lee, and Charlton which abut on Blackheath. The vill., or, as it is beginning to call itself, town of *Blackheath*, lies about *Tranquil Vale*, between the S.E. corner of the heath and the rly. stat. It has churches, schools, assembly rooms, banks, and several good shops. At the opposite end of the heath, by *Blackheath Hill*, is another collection of shops and dwellings, with ch. and schools and all the usual accompaniments of a suburban vill., and here is the principal inn, the *Green Man*, well known to holiday-makers. About the heath are some good mansions, and bordering it is a fringe of substantial old-fashioned houses, with a sprinkling of smart new villas. Blackheath has 5 churches and district chapels—all modern, and none of architectural interest. The best, perhaps, are, All Saints, on the heath by Tranquil Vale, erected 1859, B. Ferrey, F.S.A., archt.; and St. John's, Charlton Lane, built at the cost of the late W. Angerstein, Esq. Trinity Church, on Blackheath Hill, conspicuous by its two towers and spires, is in Greenwich par.: it is noteworthy as an early example of revived Gothic, having been erected in 1838 from the designs of Mr. J. W. Wild.

Of the mansions, the first place may be given to the *Ranger's Lodge*, on the S.W. side of Greenwich Park, its front facing the heath. This was the residence of Philip Earl of Chesterfield, who purchased it in 1753, and considerably enlarged and improved it. In his 'Letters' he calls it *Babiole*, and afterwards *La Petite Chartreuse*, but it was known to the outer world as *Chesterfield House*, and his connection with it is still commemorated in the name of *Chesterfield Walk.* In 1807 it became the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Brunswick, sister of George III., and was called *Brunswick House*. She came here in consequence of her daughter, Caroline, Princess of Wales, having had the adjoining mansion, Montague House, assigned her as a residence when appointed Ranger of Greenwich Park in 1806. Lord Malmesbury and the Speaker Abbott give some rather amusing accounts of their visits to the Dowager Duchess here.* On her death the house was purchased by the Crown, and appropriated as the residence of the Ranger of Greenwich Park. In it Princess Sophia of Gloucester lived from 1816 till her death in 1844. It is now the residence of Prince Arthur and Major H. C. Elphinstone.

Montague House stood immediately S. of the Ranger's house: it owed its name to having belonged to the Duke of Montague, who bought it in 1714. Whilst it was the residence of the Princess of Wales she enlarged the grounds by enclosing a portion of the Park called 'The Little Wilderness.' This now forms a part of the grounds of the Ranger's Lodge. Montague House was pulled down in 1815, but the name is preserved in *Montague Corner* at the S.E. end of Chesterfield Walk.† The house at the top of Chesterfield Walk (where it joins Croom's Hill) was the seat of Major-General Wolfe, and the occasional residence of his son the hero of Quebec, whose remains were brought here and interred in Greenwich Church. It was afterwards the seat of Lord Lyttelton. On Maize Hill, E. of the park (by the gate to the path from One Tree Hill) is *Vanbrugh Castle*, a large grotesque red brick castellated building with a round tower and spire. It is entered by an odd-looking embattled gateway. Vanbrugh took a lease of 12 acres of ground here in 1714, and erected on it this building which he called 'the Castle,' but which became better known as 'the *Bastille*,' and another, equally odd-looking, a short distance E., which obtained the name of *Minced Pie House*, but is now more politely entitled *Vanbrugh House.* V. Castle is now a ladies' boarding-school. V. House is of brick with raised bands, and has a round tower at each end, a central porch, and square entrance lodges: both should be seen by the architectural student.

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* Evelyn, Diary.

* See Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs, vol. iii., and Lord Colchester's Memoirs, vol. ii.

† For an account of the Princess at home there, see Miss Berry's Journal, June 9, 1811, etc.

A little N.E. is *West Combe,* where William Lambarde d. 1601. The present house was built by Capt. Galfridus Walpole, about 1720, and the design has been attributed to the Earl of Pembroke. Here the Duke of Bolton lived with Lavinia Fenton (the original Polly Peachum), whom he married after the death of his Duchess, in 1751,—23 years after he had taken her from the stage. *East Combe,* farther E., by the Charlton rd., was of old attached to the manor of Greenwich. In 1613 it was settled on Queen Anne of Denmark. It has since been in private hands, and is now the seat of C. S. Millington, Esq. *Woodlands* (Wm. Angerstein, Esq.) is in Charlton rd., between East and West Coombe. Here d., 1823, J. J. Angerstein, Esq., whose fine collection of pictures formed the nucleus of our National Gallery. Caroline Princess of Wales lived for awhile here. In a letter dated Geneva, May 25, 1820, she tells Miss Berry that she shall go to "the Maison Angerstein à Blackheath" on her return to England. During her earlier residence at Blackheath, her daughter the Princess Charlotte had a separate establishment, presided over by the Countess Dowager of Elgin, at *Shrewsbury House,* nearer Shooter's Hill. Bishop Porteus describes "a very pleasant day (Aug. 6, 1804) spent with the Princess at Shrewsbury House." *

At the S.E. extremity of Blackheath, but in Charlton par., is *Morden College,* erected 1694 by Sir John Morden, Bart., a wealthy Turkey merchant. During his life Sir John kept 12 decayed merchants here, and by will (Oct. 15, 1702) bequeathed to the college, upon the decease of his wife, all his real and copyhold estates, for the maintenance of poor and aged merchants of England, whose fortunes had been ruined by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accidents: preference being given to those who had traded with the Levant. Sir John d. 1708; his wife, 1721. The estates have since greatly increased in value, and are likely to increase much more. The original scheme of the college has been extended, but it will have to be remodelled. There are now a chaplain, richly provided for, and about 40 pensioners, who besides lodging, maintenance, and attendance, have each an annual stipend of £72. As seen through the screen of sheltering elms, the college looks a sufficiently comfortable retreat from the vicissitudes of commerce. The building is of the later collegiate type: a square, with lofty entrance gateway, enclosing a quadrangle, and having lodgings, dining hall, and chapel. It is of red brick with stone quoins and dressings (the work of Strong, the master mason of St. Paul's), and has over the entrance statues of the founder and his wife. Their portraits are also in the hall, and their arms in the chapel, where they were interred. The visitor who compares the present appearance of the college with engravings of it, will miss the 'canal' from the front. It was drained when the North Kent Rly. was carried under the grounds by a tunnel, the sand from which served to form the undulating lawn now so prettily laid out with evergreens and flowering shrubs. The grounds behind the college are also very pleasant, and afford some cheerful peeps over the country beyond. They are open to the stranger and worth seeing. From them there is a path to *Kidbrooke* new ch. (erected 1867, archts. Messrs. Newman and Billing), whence there are pleasant field-paths to ELTHAM, 1½ m. [From the ch. turn short to rt., and presently l. across the scrubby little green; then take to the fields, proceeding S.E., with the roof of the great hall of Eltham Palace as a landmark the whole way.]

BLETCHINGLEY, or BLECHINGLEY, SURREY (Dom. *Blachingelei:* the mark of the *Bleccingas,* Kemble); 3 m. E. from the Redhill Stat. of the S.E. and the L., Br., and S. C. Rlys., by the road along the elevated ridge of Lower Greensand, through Nutfield,—a very pleasant walk. Inn, the *White Hart.*

Though now a quiet little townlet (the entire par. of 5585 acres had in 1871 only 1916 inhab., of whom 103 were in the Union Workhouse), Bletchingley cherishes the memory of former importance. It was a parliamentary borough returning two members till the Reform Act of 1832: though at the later elections the voters seldom exceeded 10. Lord Palmerston was one of the members when the borough was disfranchised. Further, there are traditions—but they are only traditions—that the town once possessed 7 churches; that Earl Godwin, after the sea had converted his Kentish manors into the Goodwin Sands, lived here in great state; and that Sir Thos. Cawarden entertained Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn at the manor-house. At the Domesday Survey, the manor belonged to Richard Earl of Clare; and it continued in his family to the 9th generation, when it was conveyed by marriage to Humphrey Earl of Stafford, created in 1422 Duke of Buckingham. On its forfeiture by the conviction of Edward Duke of Buckingham for treason in 1521, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Carew; but on his meeting the fate of his predecessor, in 1539, it reverted to the Crown, and two years later Henry settled it for her life on his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves, with reversion to Sir Thos. Cawarden, who resided here and managed the estate.* The subsequent owners have been very numerous.

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* Works, vol. i., pp. 160—163; and see Lady Rose Weigall's Brief Memoir of the Princess Charlotte, p. 35, etc.

Bletchingley Castle, then held by Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was destroyed by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) on his return from the battle of Lewes, 1263, but was afterwards rebuilt. It stood in a field S.W. of the town, and overlooking Holmesdale and the Weald. Aubrey writes (1673), "this castle (with great graffs) is in a coppice, and was heretofore a stately fabric, and pleasantly situated, but shows now only one piece of wall 5 foot thick." This has long disappeared; but at the beginning of the present century the foundations were still traceable. Evelyn says that the remarkable carved oak chimneypiece in the hall of the Priory, Reigate, "was of Henry VIII., and was taken from a house of his in Bletchingley." This royal house, however, was probably not the castle, but the Manor House, which stood near the little hamlet of *Brewer Street* (½ m. N. of the ch.), and was pulled down by the Earl of Peterborough, who held the manor, 1649—77.

Bletchingley is now little more than an old-fashioned village in appearance, but has some picturesque old houses. The *Church* (St. Mary) is large, chiefly Perp., and consists of nave, aisles, double chancel, and N. transept, or Ham Chapel, with W. tower; but the N. aisle is new, having been added when the ch. was restored in 1864. The E. window is of the same date; it is filled with painted glass representing the leading events in the history of our Lord, from the Annunciation to the Ascension. The W. window is also filled with painted glass; and there are 4 memorial windows in the N. aisle. The massive tower is older than the body of the ch., the lower part being perhaps Norman. It was formerly surmounted by a lofty wooden spire; but this was destroyed by lightning in 1606, and never rebuilt. The *Monts.* are of some interest. In the Ham Chapel is a *Brass* of Thomas Warde, d. 1541, his wife Jone and their 6 sons and 6 daughters; and in the chancel a small one without an inscription. Between the two chancels is an altar tomb from which the canopy has been removed, and which is without an inscription, but known to be that of Sir Thomas Cawarden (d. 1559), the brass plate with the inscription having been found in an old chest at Loseley, and published by Mr. Kempe in 'The Loseley Manuscripts.' Cawarden was knighted by Henry VIII. "at the seige of Bullen." Sir Thomas held the manor of Bletchingley after Anne of Cleves, and on suspicion of his complicity in the Wyatt conspiracy his armour and munition of war in his castle of Bletchingley were seized, and taken to the Tower. Five times during the reign of Mary he was indicted for heresy; but on the accession of Elizabeth he was restored to favour. In the S. chancel, and wholly blocking up one of the windows, is a prodigious mont., erected during his lifetime by Sir Robert Clayton of Marden, d. 1707; "Lord Mayor, and at his death Alderman and Father of the City of London, and near 30 years one of its representatives in Parliament." Sir Robert was a citizen of great fame in his day. He it was who at the Oxford Parliament of 1681, moved for leave to bring in the Bill of Exclusion, and was seconded by Lord William Russell. He is the "extorting Ishban . . . as good a saint as usurer ever made," of Dryden's (or rather Tate's) second part of 'Absolom and Achitophel.' Macaulay says of him,* "Sir Robert Clayton, the wealthiest merchant of London, whose palace in the Old Jewry surpassed in splendour the aristocratical mansions of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Covent Garden, whose villa among the Surrey Hills was described as a garden of Eden, whose banquets vied with those of kings, and whose judicious munificence, still attested by numerous public monuments, had obtained for him in the annals of the City a place second only to that of Gresham." Under a lofty canopy is a marble statue of Sir Robert, in his robes as Lord Mayor, with his insignia of office beneath the figure, and the words "Non vultus instantis tyranni." A corresponding statue of Lady Clayton has the motto "Quando ullam invenient parem?" Between them, upheld by cherubs shedding marble tears, is a curtain of white marble, with an inscription of extraordinary length and panegyric, it being "but just the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after ages." The inscription placed by Sir Robert at the base of the mont. in commemoration of his wife is somewhat less long and eulogistic. The mont., which is worth examining as a good example of the costly and elaborate monumental sculpture of the time, is the work of Richard Crutchen. *Obs.* on S. side of this mont. a small piscina. Among the monts. in the Ham Chapel is a slab to Sir William Bensley, R.N., d. 1809, with an emblematic design by Bacon, jr. The living, a rectory valued at £1200, was held 1731-37 by Thos. Herring, D.D., afterwards Abp. of Canterbury; and his successor, Dr. Thomas, became Bp. of Rochester.

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* Note of the manor of Bletchingele as forming part of the dower of Q. Anne of Cleves, Brit. Mus. MSS., Harg., 497, fol. 56.

The vill. stands high, on the Folkstone beds of the Lower Greensand, but the par. stretches far down into the Weald clay. Along the heights, both towards Godstone and across the country towards Caterham, are wide and beautiful prospects, whilst there are charming lanes towards the Weald. One of the head springs of the Medway rises on the S.E. of the vill. *Pendell* or *Pendhill* (Miss Kenrick), 1 m. N.E. from the vill., was erected by J. Glyd, Esq., in 1636, the archt., it is said, being Inigo Jones. *Pendell Court* (Geo. MacLeay, Esq.) is a fine mansion, built about 1624. In a field N.E. of the house a Roman hypocaust was discovered in grubbing up a bank in the summer of 1813. The field was near the foot of White Hill, along which ran the Roman vicinal way. Many Roman coins have been found at different times in this and the adjoining parish, Nutfield; and on the *Cardinal's Cap*, the point of the hill overlooking Caterham, are remains of a Roman camp.

BOBBINGWORTH, Essex, (locally *Bovinger*—as Bovinger Mill, etc., —pron. *Bŭvinger:* Dom. *Bubingeorda*, probably from the A.-S. patronymic *Bobbings*, and *weorth*, or *worth*, an enclosed place), an agric. vill. and par. of 307 inhab., 2½ m. N.W. from Ongar, and 1 m. from Blake Hall Stat. of the Epping and Ongar line of the Grt. E. Rly.

The few scattered houses lie far from a main road, and the whole neighbourhood is quiet, secluded, and pleasant to look on, but said by the natives to be "terribly dull." The *Church* (St. Germain) consists of an old nave refaced with white brick, a new chancel, and an embattled brick tower with 6 bells, erected about 1841, as a board within the ground floor, which serves as an open porch, states that on Oct. 12, 1841, "the Hornchurch Youths performed two true and complete peals on those bells, the first ever completed." The interior of the ch. is well kept, and contains mural monts. to the Chapman family, 1627, the Cowpers, 1647, Bournes, 1663, and the Capel Cures, the present lords of the manor. On the N. wall of the nave is an old ambry. The chancel windows, Dec. in style, are filled with painted glass, the east window containing the leading incidents in the life of Christ.

Bobbingworth Hall, near the ch., is now a farmhouse. *Blake Hall* (Capel Cure, Esq.), ¼ m. S.E. of the ch., is a large white-fronted mansion standing in a richly wooded park. A pleasant path across the park and onwards by the fields leads to Greenstead ch., 2 m. S.

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* History of England, ch. x.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, Surrey (Dom. *Bocheham*, prob. fr. *Bock*, beech, *ham*, home), 2¼ m. S.W. from Leatherhead Stat. (L. and S.W. and L., Br., and S. Coast Rlys., Epsom br.), on the road to Guildford; pop. 978, of the entire par. (including 111 in the eccl. dist. of Ranmore), 1089.

The vill. extends for the most part northwards at rt. angles to the high-road, looks clean and prosperous, and is in the midst of beautiful scenery. An annual cattle and pleasure fair formerly held here was much resorted to. Richard Flecknoe in his 'Diarium,' 1656, tells that he

> "Through Leatherhead went to Bookham Down,
> Where fair was kept of great renown;"

and in his coarse way describes several of the incidents.

Near the centre of the vill., at the S.W. angle of Eastwick Park, is the *Church* (St. Nicholas), a large and pict. structure of flint, chalk, and stone, with, at the W. end, a sq. tower, the lower part of stone covered with ivy, the upper part of wood, with a shingled spire. The ch. is of various dates: the nave, piers, and arches are Norm.; the chancel was erected in 1341, by Abbot John de Rutherwyke, as is recorded by an inscription in Gothic characters on the E. wall of the chancel (engraved in facsimile in Brayley's 'Topog. Hist. of Surrey,' vol. iv., p. 492, and in Parker's 'Gloss. of Arch,' vol. iii., p. 115). Bookham, including manor, ch., and mill, belonged to the Abbot of Chertsey at the Dom. Survey, and was one of the reputed gifts of St. Erkenwald, the founder of the abbey. The ch. contains numerous costly monts., and some interesting brasses. In the chancel is a *brass* of Eliz. Slyfield, d. 1483. In the Slyfield Chapel, at the E. end of the S. aisle, are some late but well-engraved brasses of the Slyfield family. The effigies are gone from that of Edmond Slyfield, d. 1592:

> "Of Slyfield place, in Surrey soile, here Edmond Slyfield lyes,
> A stout Esquier, who allweys sett Godes feare before his eyes;"

but a quaint rhyming inscription, of which the above are the first two lines, sets forth at length his virtues, and his wife's family connections. That of Henry Slyfield, d. 1598, has effigies of himself, his wife, and their 6 sons and 4 daughters. Robert Shiers, of the Inner Temple, d. 1668, is engraved in his student's habit, with an open book in his hand. A large and elaborate mont. to Shiers and his family formerly concealed the lower part of the E. window in this chapel, but has been removed, and the restored window filled with painted glass by Lady Farquhar, of Polesden, in 1859, as a memorial of her uncle, Earl Raglan, who died before Sebastopol. *Obs.* the piscina on N. side of this chapel. *Monts.* S. of chancel, Col. Thos. Moore, of Polesden, d. 1735, a full-sized recumbent statue in Roman military costume. By it, on one side, a mural tablet with medallion of his nephew and heir, William Moore, d. 1746; on the other, one to Cornet Francis Geary, "killed whilst gallantly fighting at the head of his little troop," in America, 1776, with a bas-relief of his death. The E. window is a memorial erected by Lady Farquhar to her mother, Charlotte, wife of the 6th Duke of Beaufort. On the N. wall of the nave are tablets in memory of the 3rd and 4th Viscounts Downe and various members of their families.

Immediately N. of the ch. is *Eastwick Park*, the stately Italian mansion of Hedworth D. Barclay, Esq., a lineal descendant of the famous Apologist. The park is richly wooded, and the adjoining farm is noted for its high cultivation. *Bookham Grove* (Viscountess Downe) is on the S. of the vill. The sign of the inn by the entrance to the Grove, in the Guildford road, the *Saracen and Ring*, which puzzles many people, is the Downe family crest. *Bookham Lodge* is the seat of Viscount Chewton. *Polesden* (Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, Bart.) stands on a ridge of high ground, 1½ m. S. of the vill., and is reached by a pleasant uphill walk. Polesden was bought in 1804 for Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose residence it became. On his death, in 1816, it was purchased by Mr. Joseph Bonsor, who pulled down the old house and built the present more commodious structure in 1824. It is a well-built semi-classic mansion, having an Ionic portico extending along the greater part of the front. It is approached by a long beech avenue. The grounds are celebrated for their beauty, and for the views, especially those across Box Hill, obtained from the long Terrace Walk. From Polesden there is a delightful walk of about 3 m., by *Ranmore* to Dorking.

The old manor-house of *Slyfield*, the seat of the Slyfields and Shears whose monts. we have seen in the Slyfield Chapel, is about 2 m. N. from Bookham ch. To reach it keep Eastwick Park on your rt. to *Fetcham Common;* cross that, and continue due N. to the Mole, on the near bank of which is the house, now *Slyfield Farm,* and by it is *Slyfield Mill.* The house is red brick, with Corinthian pilasters between the windows, and Elizabethan in date: the Slyfield arms being over the chimneypiece of one of the lower rooms. Much of the old house has been pulled down, but a stately staircase, and some handsome rooms, having old oak panellings and elaborate plaster-work ceilings, remain. A short ½ m. N. of Slyfield House (cross the river to the ch. tower directly before you) is *Stoke D'Abernon*—famous for its brasses, the oldest and among the finest known. (*See* STOKE D'ABERNON.)

BOOKHAM, LITTLE, a charming little secluded agric. vill., of 30 houses and 146 inhab. (there are 10 more houses and 51 inhab. in the par., but assigned to the eccl. dist. of Ranmore). Little Bookham lies about ½ m. W. of Great Bookham—whence you reach it by a pleasant field-path direct to the ch.-yard.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) is of stone and rubble, and consists of a nave and chancel (60 ft. long), with wooden tower and shingled spire. Originally it had a S. aisle, the Norman piers of which are shown inside, and in the late restoration of the ch. the aisle-arches and Norman caps. on which they rested were uncovered outside, the carvings being quite sharp: they have very properly been left exposed. In 1864 the ch. was carefully restored, but much new work added. Among the additions were the porch, and the graceful three-light window in the chancel, with detached mullion shafts of Sussex marble.

In the ch.-yard is a very fine yew: at 3 ft. from the ground it measures 17 ft. 6 in., but swells out a foot higher. Near the ch. is the *Manor House,* the seat of Thos. Helme, Esq.

BOSTALL, or BORSTALL, KENT (*see* ABBEY WOOD).

BOSTON HOUSE (*see* BRENTFORD).

BOX HILL, SURREY, 1 m. N.E. of Dorking, is one of the highest points of the chalk ridge between that town and Reigate, and in the heart of the most beautiful scenery of Surrey. Its name is doubtless derived from the box trees growing on it, and which are perhaps indigenous. The name of *de Buxeto* occurs here as early as the reign of John. In 1608 " the rent for box-trees cut down upon the sheep-walk upon the hill was 50*l*." About the close of the 18th cent. the hill was nearly denuded of its ancient vesture; Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, lord of West Betchworth manor, of which it is a part, having sold " all the box upon the hill of more than 20 years growth " for £10,000. At the present time about 230 acres of the western slopes of the hill are overgrown with box. On this side the hill terminates abruptly, the chalk ridge being cut through by the Mole, Box Hill standing at the south end of the well-known *Vale of Mickleham.*

The summit of the hill is 445 ft. above the Mole; the surface is broken, and a good part of it planted. The views are among the most famous, and the hill is perhaps the most popular with holiday-makers and picnic parties of any in Surrey at a like distance from London. For their accommodation walks have been formed through the plantations, seats have been placed at the points commanding the widest prospects, and a cottage built for the supply of hot water and simple refreshments. The views from Box Hill are less extensive and panoramic than those from Leith Hill, or perhaps from Betchworth Clump, and one or two other points between Box Hill and Reigate, but they are very beautiful, and from different points very different. To enjoy the distant prospects to the full, the visitor should stroll to Betchworth Clump from Box Hill: the country westward, the rich woods of Deepdene and Betchworth, and the more distant Leith Hill, form objects of great beauty; but these last develop themselves more fully as you proceed eastward, whilst more and more is seen of the Weald stretching away to the Sussex Downs. For the young botanist we may mention that the Green Man Orchis (*Aceras anthropophora*), as well as the Large Butterfly, Small Butterfly, Bird's Nest, Fly, Bee, and Spider, and several other varieties of the orchis, are found on Box Hill, while about the dells and hollows many varieties of ferns flourish; indeed Box Hill has the reputation of being one of the best collecting grounds for botanists around London.

On the N.W. brow of Box Hill, and "nearly in a line with the stream of the Mole as it flows towards Burford Bridge," Major Peter Labelliere, of the Marines, was buried, June 11th, 1800. In consequence of an unrequited attachment in early life he retired to Dorking, where he became known by his harmless eccentricities. He was interred at his own desire with his head downwards, in order that "as the world was turned topsy-turvy, he might be right at last." *

Box Hill is commonly ascended from the back of the *Hare and Hounds*, at *Burford Bridge*, on the Mickleham rd. The way is plain, the ascent not at all fatiguing. But a still easier route, and for the rly. visitor perhaps more convenient, is from near Box Hill Farm, nearly midway between the Betchworth and Box Hill stations of the Dorking rly. The left-hand path is the gentlest gradient. If this way be chosen for the ascent, the descent should be made by Burford Bridge. The *Hare and Hounds* is a good inn, and has fine grounds. It is a favourite house for dinners, and used to be noted for wedding guests. Among those who have stayed for awhile here are—Mrs. Barbauld, John Keats, who wrote Endymion here, and Lord Nelson, who made a brief holiday here before leaving England for Trafalgar. *Obs.* the remarkable appearance of this side of Box Hill from the valley. The Mole washes the foot of the hill from Burford Bridge to Betchworth Park, and affords some remarkably picturesque reaches—hardly seen, however, except by the angler. The *Grove*, a little S. of Burford Bridge, has a local celebrity from having a century ago been a good deal berhymed by Mrs. Knowles and other very minor poets. It was also for awhile the residence of the Marquis of Wellesley.

BOYLE FARM (*see* THAMES DITTON).

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE (*see* HAMMERSMITH).

BRASTEAD, KENT (pop. 1130),

a pleasant rural village lying along the road from Westerham to Sevenoaks, on the rt. bank of the Darenth, and surrounded by hop-gardens, parks, and woodlands; 1½ m. E. of Westerham, 3½ m. W. from the Sevenoaks Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly.

The single street is wide and clean; the cottages stand well apart, several of the old ones have gables faced with shaped tiles, and several good and comfortably fitted new ones are built in a similar style; amidst the cottages are many houses of a better class, and by the park gates is a quaint old-fashioned hostelrie (a modern antique), the *White Hart:* altogether a pleasant as well as picturesque specimen of a Kent roadside vill. set in the midst of a singularly beautiful district.

The *Church* (St. Martin) stands a little N. of the main street (up the lane at the Westerham end). It was a cruciform structure (nave, S. aisle, transepts, chancel, and W. tower), of various dates, but chiefly Perp.; but becoming dilapidated, was pulled down, except the tower, and "restored," *i.e.*, rebuilt, and a N. aisle added, in 1865-66, under the direction of Mr. A. Waterhouse. The new ch. is a handsome E.E. building of Kentish rag. In the tower is a good peal of 6 bells. The *monts.* (with effigies of the Heath and Turton families) in the N. transept have been carefully replaced. The chief one is of Robert Heath and his wife Margaret, with recumbent effigies. *Brastead Park* (Wm. Tipping, Esq.,), on the S. side of the vill., is a plain mansion standing in a fine park. Prince Louis Napoleon resided for a year at

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* Brayley, Hist. of Surrey, vol. iv., p. 462.

Brastead Park, and set out from there on his expedition to Boulogne, 1840. *Combe Bank*, on the opposite side of the road, conspicuous by its gables and spirelets, and spoiled by whitewash, is in Sundridge parish.

BRENTFORD, Middx., lies on the l. bank of the Thames, 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and extends for nearly 1½ m. along the highroad to Staines. There are 3 Rly. stations: L. and S.W. Rly. (Windsor Loop-line), one E. of the town (*Kew Stat.*, opposite the foot of Kew Bridge, serving also for the N. Lond., and the L. C. and Dover lines), and another in Boston Lane, on the N. (*Brentford Stat.*); and the Grt. W. Rly. (B. and Thames Junction branch) one at *Brentford End*, W. of the town. The town (pop. 11,091) is divided into Old and New Brentford. *Old Brentford* (pop. 8230), really New Brentford, is the E. portion, and is a chapelry in Ealing par.; *New Brentford*, really the oldest part of the town, comprises the market and all W., and is in the par. of Hanwell (pop. 2043) as far as the bridge, and W. of it (pop. 818) in that of Isleworth.

Brentford derives its name from the ford over the little river Brent, which here falls into the Thames, and is now crossed by a bridge of a single arch. Leland * mentions the "bridge over Brent ryveret of three arches, and an hospital builded with brick on the further end of it." This may have been the bridge of which we read that—

> "A toll upon all cattle and merchandize was granted anno. 9 Edw. I. in aid of the bridge at 'Braynford': . . . all Jews and Jewesses who passed over it on horseback were to pay 1*d.*, on foot ½*d.*; other passengers were exempted." †

Some centuries later the Jews seem to have had a design to toll the Christians entering Brentford, if we may credit a strange story related by Lockyer:—

> "The Jews offered my Lord Godolphin to pay 500,000*l.* (and they would have made it a million), if the government wd. allow them to purchase the town of Brentford, with leave of settling there entirely, with full privileges of trade, &c. The agent from the Jews said that the affair was already concerted with the chiefs of their brethren abroad, that it wd. bring the richest of their merchants hither, and of course an addition of above 20 millions of money to circulate in the nation. Lord Molesworth was in the room with Lord Godolphin when his proposal was made, and, as soon as the agent was gone, pressed him to close in with it. Lord Godolphin was not of his opinion. He foresaw that it would provoke two of the most powerful bodies in the nation, the clergy and the merchants; he gave other reasons too against it, and in fine it was dropped." *

Brentford has been twice a battlefield. In 1016 the Danes were defeated here by Edmund Ironsides. At noon of the 12th of November, 1642, a couple of regiments of the Parliamentary army, who were holding Brentford as an outpost of London, were surprised, under cover of a thick mist, by a detachment of Royalists led by Prince Rupert. There was hard fighting in the streets till dusk, when the Roundheads were driven out with great loss. Among the prisoners was the querulous Puritan John Lilburne. For his share in the Fight of Brentford, Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, was created Earl of Brentford, by Charles I. On his death, 1651, the title became extinct; but it was revived in 1689 by William III. as a second title for Frederick Duke of Schomberg. The last Earl of Brentford was Schomberg's son, who died in 1719.

The town, with its long narrow High-street, back-slums, factories, and rough river-side and labouring population, has always borne an unenviable reputation for dirt and ill odours. Thus Thomson makes the "herd of prickly swine" revel in "the mire" of "Brentford town, a town of mud;" and Gay celebrates

> "Brentford, tedious town,
> For dirty streets and white-legged chickens known."

It is supposed to have been this characteristic that caused the town to find so much favour with George I., as reminding him of his beloved Hanover, that, in his frequent journeys to and from Hampton Court, he always ordered his carriage to be driven slowly through Brentford. Johnson found in it a resemblance or contrast to another famous city. "When Dr. Adam Smith was expatiating on the beauty of Glasgow, Johnson cut him short by saying, 'Pray, sir, have you ever seen Brentford?'" This, Boswell "took the liberty" of telling him was *shocking.* "Why, then, sir," he replied, "YOU have never seen Brentford."* "The Quality of Brentford" are commemorated by Goldsmith in the Citizen of the World's account of the race "run on the road from London to a village called Brentford, between a turnip cart, a dust cart, and a dung cart."†

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* Itinerary, vol. ii., p. 1.

† Lysons, Environs, vol. iii., p. 38.

* Spence's Anecdotes, by Singer, p. 77.

Brentford is the county town of Middlesex, and, as the polling-place for the county elections, was the scene of serious rioting during the Wilkes and '45 agitation:—

> "Now nearer town and all agog,
> They knew dear London by its fog.
> Bridges they cross, through lanes they wind,
> Leave Hounslow's dangerous heath behind,
> Through Brentford win a passage free
> By shouting Wilkes and Liberty." ‡

Perhaps it is almost as well known for "the Two Kings of Brentford," made immortal by 'The Rehearsal' and 'The Task':—

> So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne."

A weekly market was granted to Brentford by Edward I., and is still held every Tuesday. The old Market House, a curious picturesque structure, consisting of little more than a high-pitched roof, with central clock tower, supported on wooden columns, stood in the open space called the *Butts,* where the county elections were held. It was pulled down in 1850, and the present Town Hall erected. At the farther corner opposite the market house was an old-fashioned half-timber inn, the veritable *Three Pigeons* celebrated in many a page of our older literature. It was the scene of some of the 'Merrie Conceited Jests' of George Poole, the early dramatic poet. On the suppression of the theatres during the Civil War, John Lowen, one of Shakspeare's "fellows," an original actor in his plays, and his successor at the Globe, Blackfriars, became landlord of the Three Pigeons. According to tradition, he was often visited by his old comrades, Ben Jonson among the number—but this the date of his death contradicts. At any rate Ben has helped to preserve the memory of the hostelry.

> "*Subtle.* We will turn our course
> To Brainford, westward, if thou say'st the word.
>
> * * * * *
>
> My fine flitter-mouse!
> My bird o' the night! we'll tickle it at the Pigeons." *

A large low room with carved wood fittings was shown as the scene of the "wit combats." The old inn was pulled down a few years back, and a vulgar compo-fronted gin-shop built on the site. At another noted Brentford inn, the *Lion*, Henry VI., in 1445, assembled a large party, and after supper created Alonzo d'Almada, Earl of Avranches. Next morning he held a Chapter of the Garter (the only instance of a chapter being held at an inn), at which he created two knights. The chief inns of the present day are the *Castle* in High-street, and the *Star and Garter* by Kew Bridge. There is also "the inn that goes down to the water-side," at which Pepys "eat and drank," and in the evening took boat, after going to Brentford church, "where a dull sermon and many Londoners."† At the inn, if not at the church, many Londoners may still be seen any fine Sunday evening in the summer.

Old Brentford Church (St. George) is a mean building, erected about 1770; the only thing noteworthy in it is the altar-piece, a representation of the Last Supper, presented to the ch. by the artist, J. Zoffany, R.A., who lived at Strand-on-the-Green, on the Chiswick side of Kew Bridge. St. Peter is a portrait of Zoffany himself. The heads of the Apostles were painted from Brentford fishermen. *New Brentford Church* (St. Lawrence) is at the W. end of the town. The body of the ch. was rebuilt of brick in 1774, in true churchwarden style. The tower, Perp., is of stone, but was repaired and improved when the ch. was rebuilt. The int. has large galleries, and is gaily painted. *Obs.* at E. end of S. gallery a mural mont., with two kneeling figs., alabaster, coloured and gilt. Also at E. end, one by Flaxman to W. H. Ewin, LL.D., d. 1804. Mr. Attorney-General Noy, whose name is inseparably connected with Ship Money and Charles I., was buried in the chancel, Aug. 11, 1634. He lived in a half-timber house by the church. We have a note of him taken shortly before his death:—

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* Croker's Boswell, vol. viii., p. 176.

† Letter 86.

‡ Whitehead, Poems, 1788, p. 11.

* Ben Jonson, Alchemist.

† Diary, 20th Aug. (Lord's Day), 1665.

> "Mr. Noy continues ill, and is retired to his house at Brentford. Passing by with my Lord Cottington to Hanworth. I saw him, much fallen away in his face and body, but as yellow as gold, peppered mightily with the jaundice."*

Horne Tooke, but then known as the Rev. John Horne, was curate of this chapel from 1760 to 1773, in which year he resigned his gown. His father had purchased the right of presentation. "Brentford, the bishopric of Parson Horne," is a well-known line in Mason's 'Heroic Epistle.' Tooke's elder brother, Benjamin, was a market gardener "in the fruit line" at Brentford, and was celebrated among the craft as the first to introduce the pine strawberry.

Falstaff, as will be remembered, disguised himself as the old fortune-telling Fat Woman of Brentford, whom Master Ford swore was a witch. In the 4to ed. Mrs. Ford calls the fat woman "My maid's aunt, Gillian of Brentford," and Gillian was evidently a witch of fame. R. Copland wrote a now rare black-letter tract, 'Jyl of Brainfort's Testament.' Henslowe † records the payment of 6*l.* 10*s.* to Thomas Downton and Samuel Redley for a play called 'Friar Fox and Gyllen of Branforde,' which was acted shortly after. Gillian was also celebrated in Nash's 'Summer's Last Will and Testament;' and Webster, in his 'Westward Ho' (Act v., sc. 1, "Room in an inn at Brainford,") makes Mrs. Tenterhook say, "I doubt that old hag Gillian of Brainford has bewitched me." It would seem from an entry in the chapelwarden's books that Brentford continued to be afflicted with witches long after the days of Falstaff and Mrs. Tenterhook: "1634. Paid Robt. Warden, the Constable, which he disbursed for conveying away the witches, 11*s.*"

Brentford has no buildings of interest. But it is a place of a good deal of trade; has a market held every Tuesday; a prodigious number of public-houses and beershops; and, as has been indicated, many factories, not always of the most odoriferous kind—as gas works (in the High Street), soap works, colour, mineral oil, varnish and size factories, potteries, saw mills, malt houses, and an extensive brewery (Messrs. Gibbon and Croxford). The huge chimney, 150 ft. high, at the E. entrance of the town, belongs to the Grand Junction Waterworks. The circular iron steps (120 in number) were built into it in order that the workmen might ascend to the old standpipe which formerly stood beside it. An independent standpipe, 226 ft. high, was afterwards erected; but being found liable to injury from frost, was in 1867 superseded by the lofty campanile-like structure that now forms so noticeable a feature on approaching the town. At the termination of the Great W. Rly. are the Great Western Docks, chiefly for barges. The Grand Junction Canal, constructed 1799—1805 to connect the Thames with the Midland Counties, terminates in the Brent above Brentford, the stream being rendered navigable thence to the Thames.

In the neighbourhood of Brentford are pleasant walks and fine buildings. The grounds of Sion House are only divided from the town by the Brent, and there is a public path across them to *Isleworth*. In Boston Lane, ½ m. N.W. of Brentford Stat., is *Boston House* (Col. E. J. S. Clitherow). The manor (*Bordeston* in old court rolls—*borde*, a boundary) belonged to the priory of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, at the Suppression; was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Duke of Somerset; on his attainder reverted to the Crown, and was given in 1572 by Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, who sold it the same year to Sir Thomas Gresham. After passing through several hands, it was purchased in 1670 by James Clitherow, Esq. Lysons, writing towards the close of the last century, remarks that "Such has been the fluctuating state of property in the county of Middlesex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of the very few who have been resident upon the same estate for more than a century."* Another century has passed, and Boston House is still the residence of a Clitherow. To reach it take the last broad turning on the rt. at the W. end of the town. The house, distant about ¾ m., will easily be recognized, as it stands on a slight elevation, and is of brick, with 3 gables in the front: the grounds slope down to the Brent. It was built by Lady Reade, 1622, and enlarged by Mr. Jas. Clitherow, 1671. The interior has some richly carved fireplaces, and several decorated plaster ceilings in high relief, of complex panelling with numerous emblematic figures—excellent examples of the serio-grotesque decoration of the later English Renaissance: the chimneypiece in the great chamber is exceptionally fine.

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* Garrard to the Earl of Strafford, June 3, 1634.

† Diary, Feb. 10, 1599.

* Environs, vol. iii., p. 30.

There is a pleasant walk, for a good distance between apple orchards, from Brentford to *Osterley Park*, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Jersey, 1½ m. N.W. over Sion Hill. (*See* HESTON). On the way observe, on l., *Wyke House*, a large old-fashioned (but modernized) stucco-fronted manor-house, with broad smooth lawn and statuary in front, skirted by large and lofty cedars: the manor belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, and has since passed through many hands. The house is now a private lunatic asylum. A little way beyond Wyke House is the entrance to Osterley Park, through which there is a public way to Norwood.

BRENTWOOD (formerly, and still locally, *Burntwood*), ESSEX; pop. 3285 (exclusive of 392 inmates of the Shoreditch Union Industrial School, and 60 of the Roman Catholic Orphanage). Inns, *White Hart, Chequers, Essex Arms, Lion and Lamb.* Brentwood is 18 m. from London by road, or by the Grt. E. Rly. It is supposed to owe its name to having been built on the site of a clearing made by fire in the ancient Forest of Essex; in early documents the name occurs as *Boscus Arsus* and *Bois-ars*, clearly pointing to such an origin. It is a chapelry of South Weald; belonged to Waltham Abbey at the death of Harold; later to the Abbey of St. Osyth; at the dissolution was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, and on his attainder was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony Brown; afterwards passed to the Smiths, and then to the Towers.

The town stands on high ground in the midst of some of the best scenery in Essex; and consists chiefly of one long street—tolerably wide throughout, very wide at each end. Some of the houses are old, and they are planned with little regard to regularity of appearance; but the place has a clean, quiet, well-to-do, and rather more 'genteel' look than is common in Essex towns. The suburbs are pretty and pleasant. The only public building of any pretension is the Town Hall (erected 1864), a compo-fronted pile, with Corinthian columns above, and shop fronts below; the great room is 74 ft. by 37. A good many new houses have been built about the rly. stat., and towards Warley. Besides the trade incident to an agricultural district, brewing and brickmaking are the chief occupations. Brentwood had a market granted it by King Stephen, but it has long fallen into disuse. Here also at one time the county assizes were held, and the court-house and prison were standing in the High-street till recently, though degraded to a public-house and mean shops, the tenants of which were bound by their leases to put the buildings in suitable order when the assizes were restored from Chelmsford.

On the rt. of the High-street, by the Chequers Inn and near the E. end of the town, stands the desecrated *Chapel of Brentwood*, founded in 1221 by Abbot David, for the use of the tenants of the convent of St. Osyth, the Bp. of London and the parson of Welda (S. Weald) assenting, on condition that it should not injure the mother-church of Welda, nor receive its parishioners for interment.* It was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and consists of a nave (39 ft. by 27), chancel (27 ft. by 17), a tower and short spire at the N.W. angle, and a N. porch; and is partly E.E., but for the most part Perp. in style. S. of the chancel is a double piscina, and on the S. side of the nave a single one. It is a rude looking, patched and battered structure of flint and pebbles, now used as the Boys' National School, but is picturesque as well as interesting, and it is satisfactory to know that every care is taken of it compatible with the purpose to which it is applied. It is figured and described in Buckler's 'Churches of Essex,' p. 161.

The *Church*, a little farther E., is of white brick, Gothic, of the year 1835; but enlarged and improved of late by the addition of an apsidal chancel. In it, relics from the old chapel, are a small brass to

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* Salmon's Essex, p. 260.

John Parker, 1672, and a couple of fragments of heraldic glass.

Farther E. are the buildings of the *Grammar School*, founded and endowed in 1557 by Sir Anthony Brown. In 1852, the income having largely increased, a new scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. There are now about 100 pupils. Sir Anthony Brown and his wife Joan also founded an almshouse for 5 poor persons of South Weald: under provisions of the scheme of 1852, a new building has been erected, and the number of inmates doubled. The handsome Gothic ch., nearly opposite the Grammar School, is Roman Catholic, built in 1861, from the designs of Mr. G. Blount. At the northern end of the town is a tall *Obelisk* of polished red granite, on a rough granite base, erected in 1861 in memory of William Hunter, a Protestant martyr (whose story is narrated at length by Foxe), burned near the spot in the Marian persecution, March 26th, 1555. The long red brick building, with a chapel of Kentish rag, seen on the rt. of the rly. on approaching Brentwood, is the *Essex County Lunatic Asylum*, an admirably conducted institution, erected in 1851, from the designs of Mr. H. E. Kendall, but enlarged in 1864, and which now contains about 600 patients. It is Tudor in style, occupies an area of 8 acres, and has 80 acres of ground attached, in part laid out as pleasure-grounds, in part for farming, and cultivated by the patients. The large building farther W., by the hamlet of Brook Street, is the *Agricultural Industrial School* of the Shoreditch Union.

From Brentwood there is a delightful stroll N.W. to (and through) South Weald Park. Southward, *Thorndon Park* (Lord Petre's) (*see* INGRAVE) is visible from *Brentwood Common*—a fragment of the broad *Warley Common*, now pretty well all enclosed, famous in the last century for its camps, on the S. side of which are the Warley Barracks.

BRICKENDONBURY (*see* HERTFORD).

BROCKETT HALL (*see* HATFIELD).

BROCKHAM GREEN, SURREY, an eccl. dist. of 923 inh. ,in Betchworth par., on the Mole, 1 m. W. of Betchworth Church, and a little E. of Betchworth Park, (*See* BETCHWORTH.) The pretty rural village green is surrounded by neat country cottages, two or three old half-timber houses, a village inn, a wheelwright's shop and smithy, and a handsome cruciform ch., E.E. in style, by Mr. Benj. Ferrey, erected in 1849, as a memorial of the accomplished eldest son of the Chancellor Goulburn. On the Mole, close by the Green, is a watermill, and the river is crossed by a bridge of four arches: both the vill. and the reach of the river by it being more than commonly picturesque. Obs. *Brockham Home*, an industrial school opened in 1859 by the Hon. Mrs. Way, as an experiment, with 14 orphan girls about 12 years old, selected from parish Unions, in order to train them for domestic service. They are kept in the Home till about 16; and the experiment is said to have succeeded thoroughly. The Home has now 25 inmates.

Brockham Lodge, by the river, was for many years the "summer villa," and eventually the regular residence, of Capt. Morris, the noted convivial song writer of the Regency; and here the Duke of York, and, as is said, the Prince Regent, used often to visit him. His tastes, however, if we may trust his 'Song on the Town and the Country,' would have led him to settle in quite another region:—

"Then in town let me live, and in town let me die,
For I own I can't relish the country, not I.
If I *must* have a villa in summer to dwell,
Oh give me the sweet shady side of Pell Mell!"

Capt. Morris lies in Betchworth ch.-yard. The house, after being long occupied by a very different kind of local magnate, Mr. William Benett, a member of the Society of Friends, is now the abode of G. Drayson, Esq. *Brockham Warren*, on the hill above Box Hill Farm, is the pleasant residence of the present Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart. The entrance to *Betchworth Park* is close by Brockham Green, and there is a delightful walk through it to Dorking.

BROMLEY, KENT (pop. 10,674; or 5783 if the eccl. districts of Bromley Common, Bickley, and Plaistow are excluded), a market town on the rt. bank of the Ravensbourne, 10 m. from London by road, 11 m. by the Mid-Kent line of the S.E., and 13 m. by the L. C. and D. Rly. Inns, *White Hart*, *Bell.* The name is usually derived from the A.-S. *brom-leag*, a field or heath where broom grows: and, says Lysons, "the great quantity of that plant on all the waste places near the town sufficiently justifies this etymology."* Seventy years have passed since Lysons wrote, and now there are few waste places near the town, and hardly any broom; still the etymology might stand by its traditional justification, had not Mr. Kemble noticed that in Saxon charters the name occurs as *Brómléagingas*, which suggests an original Saxon patronymic as the more probable derivation.†

Bromley stands on high ground in the midst of a richly wooded and picturesque country; is reputed healthy; has good seats; is easy of access, and consequently is in much favour with City merchants, for whom comfortable villas have been built, or are building, on every available site. The town itself has a quiet air of conscious respectability. The approach to it from the rly. stat. is between the tall walls of well-timbered domains, some of which, however, are being broken and built over. At one end of the town is what was the palace of the Bishops of Rochester; at the other the no less stately buildings of Bromley College. On the crown of the hill, just out of the High-st., is the old weather-worn church; and close at hand the Market Place, in the centre of which stands a showy new red brick Gothic Town Hall, emblem of prosperity and modern gentility, as the plain shed-like building, perched on wooden columns, which it has supplanted, seemed to be of old-fashioned, tradesman-like thrift and humility. By the market-place are two or three large posting-houses, vestiges of old coaching days, now transformed into hotels. The business part of the town slopes down the street towards London. Along it are still a few good old red-brick houses, but the town, as well as the vicinity, is in process of modernization.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of the Perp. period, but the N. aisle was rebuilt in 1792, and the whole repaired and large galleries added in 1830. The outside is rough-cast and patched; the interior cumbered with galleries; but the old tall pews have been lately removed, and low-backed benches substituted, and the whole brought into accordance with modern taste. All the old window tracery is gone, but a large W. window with new tracery has been erected, and there is a noticeable W. tower with an angle turret. Inside the ch. are some monts. of interest. The painted glass in the E. window is by Willement. The font is Norm., with rude arcading. *Obs.* the Dec. recess for an altar-tomb at the end of the S. aisle. A plain blue slab at the entrance of the centre aisle of the nave, is the gravestone of Dr. Johnson's wife (d. 1753), the 'Tetty' of his 'Prayers and Meditations.' On it is the well-known Latin inscription (printed by Boswell), in which Johnson celebrates her worth, wit, and beauty (which he seems alone to have recognized). She was brought here for interment in consequence of the doctor, finding himself unequal to the duty of arranging for her funeral, having transferred the task to his friend Dr. Hawkesworth, who resided at Bromley. Hawkesworth's own mont. will be found on the N. wall, at the E. end of the N. gallery; it has a long inscription in English, ending with a quotation from one of Hawkesworth's papers in the 'Adventurer' (No. 140). Close by it, on the E. wall, is a mont. to Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1774. A slab on the chancel floor marks the grave of John Yonge, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1605. On the S. wall is a slab erected by the Pitt Club in memory of Pitt's biographer, John Gifford. There are two or three inscribed brasses, but none with effigies. Outside the ch., a slab by the vestry door commemorates a sort of village Henry VIII.: "Here lyeth . . Martine French of this parish, with *four of his wives*." How many others he may have had, and where they lie, is not told. The long, inflated inscription on the mont. of Elizabeth Monk, d. 1753, æt. 101, is from the pen of Dr. Hawkesworth. *Obs.* the large old *lich-gate* at the entrance to the ch.-yard, and the yew avenue leading to the N. door of the ch. On leaving the ch.-yard go to the open space immediately W. of it, for the fine view over Beckenham, Hayes, and Sydenham, and the valley of the Ravensbourne.

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* Environs, vol. ii., p. 420.

† Codex Diplomaticus, No. 657.

The *Town Hall*, referred to above, is a rather fantastic specimen of modern Gothic; red brick and stone, with a tall saddle-roofed clock-tower at one corner, erected in 1864 by the late Coles Child, Esq., of Bromley Palace, from the designs of Mr. T. C. Sorby. It contains a handsome room for meetings and concerts, 60 ft. by 32, and 40 ft. high. The weekly market, long given up, has been revived. A large cattle fair is held annually in Widmore Lane, W. of the market-place.

Bromley Palace lies just outside the town, between Widmore Lane and the rly. An avenue of elms, on the rt. in Widmore Lane, leads down to it. From the time of Ethelbert, king of Kent, to our own, the manor of Bromley belonged, with temporary alienations, to the see of Rochester, and Bromley Palace was the chief residence of the bishops. Here it was that the forged Deed of Association for the Restoration of James II., which it was pretended was drawn up by Bishop Sprat and signed by Marlborough, Sancroft, and other prominent malcontents, was deposited in a flower-pot in order to be found by the Government officers. Sprat was certainly innocent of Jacobite conspiracies, if he was not free from Jacobite tendencies; but his successor, Atterbury, undoubtedly did make Bromley Palace the theatre of plots for the restoration of the ejected family. Pope and Swift often visited Atterbury here.* Horace Walpole made a journey to the palace in 1795, "for the sake of the chimney in which stood the flower-pot in which was put the counterfeit plot against Bp. Sprat;" the flower-pot itself having been secured as a precious relic by George Selwyn, for his house at Matson, in Gloucestershire. Walpole admired the bishop's grounds and fish-ponds, but pronounced the palace "a paltry parsonage."† It was pulled down by Bishop Thomas in 1776, and the present "plain brick mansion" erected in its stead. When the see of Rochester was re-arranged, the manor passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the episcopal residence was transferred to Danbury in Essex. The palace became the seat of the late Coles Child, Esq., lord of the manor, who enlarged it and built a new front towards the rly.; it is now the residence of his widow. The park front is nearly covered with ivy, and looks older than it is. Near the house is a spring, over which stood an oratory dedicated to St. Blaize. After the Reformation this went to ruin, and the well was filled up and forgotten, till it was rediscovered in 1756, when an account of its curative properties was published by Mr. Thomas Reynolds, surgeon.* It is now kept in excellent order. The grounds, though not extensive, are very beautiful, with an unusual display of evergreens. Just beyond them is a hop-garden, the nearest to the metropolis, and Mr. Child used to take pride in getting into the market "the first pocket of the year's growth" from it.

Bromley College, at the opposite end of the town, rt. of the road, was founded in 1666 by Bp. Warner for "Twenty poore Widowes of orthodoxe and loyall Clergymen and a Chaplin." By subsequent benefactions the number of widows has been increased to 40, and the annual stipend raised from £20 to £38; and in 1840 Mrs. Sheppard founded 5 additional houses and a stipend of £44 each for maiden ladies, daughters of clergymen, who have previously resided with their mothers in the college. The widow of Bp. Atterbury's only son died a pensioner in the college in 1789, æt. 80. The buildings are chiefly the original comfortable-looking 17th century red-brick houses, surrounded by well-stocked flower gardens set in a large, finely timbered paddock. Warner's *chapel* has, however, given place to one of more orthodox Gothic, erected by Messrs. Waring and Blake in 1865. It is of good early Dec. character, and richly furnished.

A little S. of the ch., down a narrow lane (Ringer's Lane), on the rt. of the road to the rly. stat., are a few vestiges of the old manor-house of *Simpson's;* also the N. and E. sides, 25 ft. wide, of the moat with which it was encompassed by licence of Henry V.: the W. and S. sides were filled in 50 years ago. The path past it leads by the *Water-Gate* to the Ravensbourne—still a pretty walk, though much injured by railways and other innovations. The new building seen in front is the engine-house of the W. Kent Waterworks.

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* Pope's Works, vol. vii., p. 195.

† Letters, vol. ii., p. 438.

* Lysons, vol. ii., p. 422.

Sundridge Park (E. J. Scott, Esq.), 1½ m. N.E. of Bromley, will afford a pleasant stroll, and has special interest for the geologist. "One of the most interesting localities I am acquainted with is Sundridge Park, where a hard conglomerate, entirely made up of oyster shells, and the shingle that formed their native bed, is quarried."* The pit in Sundridge Park, by *Elmstead Lane*, affords a fine section, rich in the fauna of the period, of what are called the Woolwich and Reading Beds, the oldest of the Tertiaries in this country except the Thanet Sands. The oysters found here occur along with *Cyrenæ* in a coarse limestone, the shells being cemented together by a calcareous base. *Obs.* the Park Lodge, which is built of stone quarried from the pit just noticed, and which is full of fossils: some remarkably fine cyrenæ may be seen in the walls. A charming walk leads from Sundridge Park to Chiselhurst, where the geologist may continue his investigations on the Woolwich Beds, study the pebble deposits from which Chiselhurst derives its name, and examine the chalk caves in Camden Park. (*See* CHISELHURST.)

By the hamlet of *Plaistow*, W. of Sundridge Park, is *Plaistow Hall* (Mrs. Shuttleworth). A Gothic ch. (St. Mary), of flint, with Bath-stone dressings, was built here a few years back. The eccl. dist. of Plaistow had 2234 inhab. in 1871, and has since increased considerably.

At *Bromley Common*, 2 m. from Bromley, on the road to Sevenoaks (pop. of eccl. dist. 2034), is a dist. ch. (Holy Trinity), Perp. Gothic, of black flint and stone, erected in 1841. In the fields behind the ch. the Bromley races and steeplechases are held three or four times a year. The hamlets of *Bromley New Town*, ½ m. E. of Bromley, and *Southborough* by Bickley, are new villages of not very attractive aspect. *Widmore*, 1½ m. E. of Bromley, is another hamlet, with some good residences, extensive brick and tile works, and a little inn, the *Bird-in-hand*. Beyond it is BICKLEY (which *see*).

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* Mantell, Medals of Creation,

BROXBOURNE, HERTS (from *Broc*, a badger, and *bourne*, = the badger's stream; Dom. *Brochesbourne*), on the Lea, 16 m. N. from London by rd., 19 m. by the Grt. E. Rly.; pop. 782. The Stat. is close by the church, the New River, and a large and rather picturesque water-mill. E .is the Lea and Stour Navigation: the village lies to the W. along the Hertford road.

The *Church* (St. Augustine) stands high above the river. It is a very fine Perp. building, of flint and stone, with a large and characteristic tower with tall angle-turrets, and a porch at the S.W., with stoup for holy water on rt. of door. N. of the chancel is a chapel, of stone, with crocketed angle finials, and along the parapet, between shields of arms, the inscription in large Gothic letters, "Pray for the welfayr of Sir Wylyam Say, knygt wych fōdyd yis Chapel in honor a ye Trenete the yere of our Lord God 1522." By his will, dated 1529, Say left "a chalyce of sylver and gylte and a payre of cruettes of silver parcel gylte with the ornaments and vestementes that shall be necessary" for the use of the chapel; also his "wretched body to be buried in the new chapel which I lately edified and builded." He was buried there accordingly, and an inscription asks you "Of your cheritie pray for the sowl of Sir Wyllyam Say, Knt, dec., late Lord of the Manor of Base, his Fader and Moder, Genevese and Elizabeth his Wyffs": he d. 1529. The interior of the ch. is light and well-proportioned, and has a good panelled oak roof. It was restored, in 1857, under the care of Mr. J. Clarke. In it are several good monts. to the Monsons, Rawdons, and Skevingtons. *Obs.* altar tomb in chancel, with a double brass of Sir John Say and wife, d. 1473: they are in heraldic dresses, he having a well-designed tabard, and are among the few which retain traces of the original colours; the knight (head gone) has a collar of suns and roses, the badge of Edward IV. Marble mont. with effigies of Sir Henry Cock, Knt., d. 1609, cofferer to Q. Elizabeth, and lord of Broxbourne Manor, and his lady; beneath are figures of sons, daughters, and 4 granddaughters. There are besides two brasses of priests, one holding a chalice, 15th cent., the other beginning of 16th; and two inscribed scrolls. An old yew or group of yews, full of verdure, but with the trunks decayed, stands W. of the ch.

The manor of Broxbourne was a part of the rich possessions of the Knights Templars, transferred, on the fall of the order, to the Knights Hospitallers. Whilst Sir Henry Cock held the manor he entertained James I. on his journey from Scotland, May 2, 1603. *Broxbourne Bury* (H. J. S. Bosanquet, Esq.), 1 m. W. of the vill., is a fine house in a beautiful situation. The vill. straggles from Wormley along the highroad nearly to *Hoddesdon*, part of which is in Broxbourne par.

The *New Inn*, by the stat., with the New River at the foot, is a good house, but the stranger should go down to the *Crown*, by the Lea, and look at the gardens, which during best part of the year are crowded with the most brilliant flowers. A great floricultural authority has cited these gardens as "the finest example of flower gardening in the kingdom,"* and there can be little doubt that of their kind they are unequalled. The hollyhocks are, in their season, "a sight to see." The Crown is a fishing-house, the Lea being here strictly preserved; and along this part of the Lea occurs some of the first rural scenery now to be found on its banks. There are nearly 5 miles of water and 2 weirs: annual subs. 1 guinea, trout fishing 2 gns.; day tickets for trout 5*s*., for jack 2*s*., bottom fishing 1*s*. The Crown is in repute for trade and private dinners, and an excellent dinner will at any hour be extemporized for a visitor. Its rank among East-end pleasure houses is marked by the announcement that "Van-parties are not received."

BUCKHURST HILL, Essex

(A.-S. *Boc-hyrst*, Beech forest, Buck's forest, or, perhaps, Book-forest (comp. Boc-land), *i. e.*, a portion of the forest set apart, or severed, by royal charter from the neighbouring open forest), 10 m. from London by road or by the Epping and Ongar br. of the Grt. E. Rly.: pop. of the eccl. dist. 2520, having nearly trebled from 1861.

The Stat. is at the foot of the hill, and about it a number of ugly houses have been awkwardly disposed. From the stat. a street, mostly of cottages and small 'villas,' has been carried to the top of the hill, where are some older and better houses and a *Church* (St. John's), erected when the eccl. dist. was formed (1838), but since, more than once, enlarged —the last time in 1870: it now consists of nave, aisles, and chancel.

Buckhurst Hill was a place of great resort, as the nearest station to Epping Forest, but since the enclosures of this side of the forest, rly. visitors mostly make Loughton their starting-point.

The views are extensive, and still pleasing from the summit of the hill, and along the high ground eastwards, but the forest has been pretty well swept away, and sad havoc has been played with the scenery by the enormous enclosures made in these parts within the last few years. It was from Buckhurst Hill that the stag was started at the once famous Easter Hunt (*see* EPPING FOREST). The inns along the hill-top commemorate the former glories of the place. They are—the *Roebuck*, noted for its dinners, having a hall in which 500 persons can dine, and over 22 acres of pleasure-grounds; the *Bald Faced Stag;* the *Reindeer;* and the *Warren House.* The vulgar name of the place is *Buckett's Hill*, hence poor John Clare in one of the crazy sonnets he wrote when in Fairmead Asylum (*see* HIGH BEECH), says—

> "There's Buckett's Hill, a place of furze and clouds,
> Which evening in a golden blaze enshrouds."

BUCKLAND, Surrey

(A.-S. *Bocland*, Bookland, *i. e.*, land severed from the *folc-land*, and converted by charter into a personal and heritable estate; Dom. *Bochelant*), pop. 385, 2 m. W. of Reigate, a pretty vill. on the Dorking rd., adjoining Betchworth.

The little *Church* (St. Mary) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860, only the old wooden tower remaining unaltered. It is worth visiting. The E. window is Dec., the nave windows Perp. The interior is highly ornamented. All the windows are filled with painted glass by Hardman; some portions of old glass, however, being carefully preserved: *obs.* particularly the St.

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* Glenny, 1864.

Paul, pronounced by Winston (who made careful drawings of it) to be unusually fine.

The *Village Green*, with its pond, old-fashioned cottages, neat modern school, and handsome ch., is very pleasant to look upon. *Obs.* the picturesque effect from the ch.-yard of the quaint brick and timber buildings, with their long sloping thatched and tiled roofs, W. of the ch. The great elms N. of the ch., which used to add so much to the rustic aspect of the vill., have been barbarously cut down to within a few feet of the ground. The large house adjoining the ch.-yard is the old manor-house, *Buckland Court* (H. Waring, Esq.); but the present seat of the lord of the manor (F. H. Beaumont, Esq.) is a more modern house, *Buckland Lodge*. The other manor-house, *Hurstwood* (Robert Clutton, Esq.), lies some distance away to the S.E. Mr. Albert Way writes, "The wild old tradition of a spectral monster at a brook in this parish, a sort of *Bar-guest*, was fully credited when I came [to Wonham]. It had been formally laid in the Red Sea by a former vicar. The blood-stained stone on which the shaggy demon sat exists, but has been moved to dispel the superstition—which has, however, been more effectually scared by the whistle of the adjacent railroad."

BULPHAN, Essex, 7 m. S. from the Brentwood Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Colchester br.), and about the same distance N. by E. of the Grays Stat. of the Tilbury and Southend line; pop. 334; is an out-of-the-way place, hardly a vill., lying along the eastern edge of the Bulphan fen; uninviting, uninteresting, dreary to an ordinary visitor, but where a sketcher like old David Cox might find, about the outskirts of the flat and spongey fen, and among the old farm-houses, cottages, and long dykes, materials for many an effective picture; and perhaps obtain, whilst pursuing his studies, sufficient accommodation at the little inn, the *Harrow*, kept by Ezekiah Hollowbread. The name, anc. *Bulfan*, *Bulvan*, *Bulgeven*, in Morant *Bulfen*, is probably *Bull Fen*. There is still a considerable tract of fen-land here. Besides Bulphan Fen, there are the Upper and Lower Fens, Orsett Fen, Orsett Lower Fen, etc.; and Fen Gates on every side and miles apart.

Of old, Bulphan belonged to Barking Abbey. The *Church* (St. Mary) stands apart on gently rising ground, by a large farmhouse, Bulphan Hall. It is of flint, partly rough-cast, and, as Morant long ago described it, "of one pace with the chancel, tyled," with, at the W., a poor wooden tower and shingled spire; and is in bad condition, though the interior has been in part restored. The windows are mostly Perp., but the walls are older. The painted glass in the E. window is a memorial erected in 1867 of Mr. M. Gotts. On the S. wall is a terra-cotta tablet referring to a partial rebuilding in 1686. An old oak porch on the S. has, in the spandrels by the ch. door, boldly carved oak branches.

BULSTRODE (*see* Gerard's Cross).

BURNHAM, Bucks (Dom. *Burneham*), a vill. on the old Bath road, 3½ m. N.W. from Slough; pop. of the par. (which is 8 m. long and 2 m. wide, has an area of 5297 acres, and includes several hamlets), 2281: Inn, the *George*.

The village extends for more than ¾ m. on both sides of the road: long, straggling, old-fashioned, drowsy; but, standing on a slope, is, in parts, not unpicturesque, though without any feature of particular interest. Of old it belonged to Burnham Abbey, and the Abbess in 1271 obtained the grant of a market, to be held on Thursdays, but it has long been discontinued. Later, three fairs were held annually: now there is only a "hiring fair," held on October 2.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a spacious, cruciform, late Dec. building, comprising nave with aisles, chancel, transept, and tower, the upper part of which is of wood. The E. window is large, of 5 lights, with some noteworthy late Dec. tracery. The N. transept window, of 4 lights, has good Perp. tracery. The interior has been restored and reseated. It contains a few brasses, imperfect, and of little value. *Monts.:* on N. side of chancel, a large marble structure to the memory of George Evelyn of Huntercombes (d. 1657), with half-length coloured alabaster effigies of Evelyn and his wife, Dudley Evelyn (d. 1661), and beneath, smaller figures of their two sons, the one in armour, the other in an official robe. S. side of chancel, Mr. Justice Willes (d. 1787), with medallion portrait of the judge, supported by an emblematic female figure. Also various monts. to the Eyres, who held the manor of East Burnham for over 400 years, and other families of local importance.

Burnham Abbey was founded in 1265, by Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall (brother of Edward III.), as a convent for Benedictine nuns, and endowed with several manors. It has no history, but it lasted till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £51 2*s.* 4½*d.* The site was granted to William Tyldesley, but soon reverted to the Crown. In 1574 it was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Paul Wentworth; in 1623 the site and remains of the convent were demised by King James on lease to Sir Henry Vane; and in 1693 it was granted to Edward Visct. Villiers (afterwards Earl of Jersey), in whose successors it remains. In the early part of the 17th cent. the mansion house of the abbey was standing. It was in the shape of an L, and was let to a farmer, but only used for storing the farm products and implements, the farmer living with his family in a small house close by. Now all that is left of the abbey buildings is a fragment which has been converted into a barn; the mouldings, in clunch, of small windows and doorway, where not mutilated, are still perfect. The Abbey fishpond is in the garden of the vicarage. The site of the abbey is rather over a mile directly S. from Burnham vill., and ¼ m. S. of the Bath road. The house, *Burnham Abbey*, is the seat of Boyd E. Lennox, Esq.

BURNHAM BEECHES, a wild woodland tract of almost unique beauty, in the par. of Burnham, Bucks, about 4 m. N. by W. from Slough Stat. of the G. W. Rly., by way of Farnham Royal and East Burnham; it may be reached by way of Gray's Stoke Poges, but that is a longer and less direct route.

Gray wrote to Horace Walpole from his uncle's at Burnham (Sept. 1737),

> "I have at the distance of half a mile, through a green lane, a forest (the vulgar call it a common) all my own, at least as good as so, for I spy no human thing in it but myself. It is a little chaos of mountains and precipices; mountains, it is true, that do not ascend much above the clouds, nor are the declivities quite so amazing as Dover cliff; but just such hills as people who love their necks as well as I do may venture to climb, and crags that give the eye as much pleasure as if they were more dangerous. Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches, and other very reverend vegetables, that, like most other ancient people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds,
>
> And as they bow their hoary tops relate,
> In murm'ring sounds, the dark decrees of fate;
> While visions, as poetic eyes avow,
> Cling to each leaf, and swarm on every bough.
>
> At the foot of one of these squats me I (*il penseroso*) and then grow to the trunk for a whole morning. The timorous hare and sportive squirrel gambol around me, like Adam in Paradise, before he had an Eve; but I think he did not use to read Virgil, as I commonly do there. In this situation I often converse with my Horace, aloud too, that is talk to you, but I do not remember that I ever heard you answer me."

The publication of Gray's Letters directed attention to this previously unnoticed tract, but visitors to it continued to be few till the opening of the rly. rendered it generally accessible. Now, in the summer and early autumn, it is a favourite resort of tourists, holiday-makers, and picnic parties; an inexhaustible sketching-ground for artists; whilst Vernon Heath's remarkable photographs have made the trees familiar everywhere, and sent hundreds of amateur cameras in the footsteps of the master.

The Beeches are only a fragment of the great forest which once stretched across this part of the country. On the Stoke side of East Burnham Common, the part that Gray would first reach, and which it may be he had in his eye when writing, there are scattered beeches of venerable age, picturesque aspect, and huge size, and the ground is rough and broken. The common, wild, glorious with gorse, fern, and heather, and bordered with heavy woodland masses, would be a pleasant object anywhere, but here you cross the common for the woods beyond, and plunge at once into a veritable forest, very limited, as you soon find, in area, but various in surface, and abounding in trees such as you might seek in vain elsewhere to parallel. The trees are not all beech, but beech dominate, and give character to the place. They are in aspect "most venerable," looking so old that, with Wordsworth, you'd find it hard to say how they could ever have been young, they look so old and grey. Most of the trunks are hollow, and all, or nearly all, were, long ago, pollarded. Tradition, which loves to associate Cromwell's name with any act of destruction, attributes the pollarding of these beeches to Cromwell's soldiers, but, to judge from their appearance, the decapitation must have occurred before their day. However that may be, there can be little doubt that it is to that operation the gnarled and rugged growth of the trunks is due, and that, beyond even the customary eccentricity of beeches, these "wreathe their wild fantastic roots on high." Finer single trees may be seen in Windsor Forest or at High Beech, and more superb and lofty boles in Knole Park, and there were grander and more solemn masses of umbrageous shade in the New Forest before the late worse than Vandalic clearances, but nowhere so wildly picturesque an assemblage of ever-varying giant trunks, or such striking combinations of sylvan forms and colours and endless contrast of lights and shadow, varied too, as Mr. Jesse has so happily expressed it,* "by glens and vallies interspersed with little rushy pools, the winter haunt of the snipe and woodcock, and overhung with the rich foliage of the holly, birch, juniper, and other trees, under whose shade the purple heaths flourish, and the fern and foxgloves add a charm and variety to the scene." The juniper is indeed remarkable, growing here to unwonted size and beauty; and the ferns and foxgloves seem to revel on these banks and hollows. The splendid flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*), though sadly thinned by fern collectors, is still more abundant here than perhaps anywhere else so near to London, and the aquatic mosses and fungi are singularly rich, and add not a little to the beauty of the surface. In its kind, little is wanting in this forest fragment; and winding forest roads penetrate in all directions, rendering every part accessible, and in their picturesque combinations reminding you at every turn, and almost every step, of Ruysdael, Hobbema, Waterloo, and other cunning old forest craftsmen.

At *Crabtree Heath*, near the N.W. extremity of the Burnham Beeches, is an oblong *Encampment*, on which the antiquary may exercise his ingenuity. It is circumscribed by a vallum and ditch, and, according to Lysons' admeasurement, is "about 130 paces long by 60 wide," but this seems to us below the actual dimensions. It is known as *Harlicot's Moat*, or, as rendered by the natives, *Harlequin's Moat*. Traces of another earthwork occur in the direction of Hedgerley Dean; and charming country lanes run out on every side.

East Burnham hamlet consists of a few poor cottages and indescribable tenements, with a little public-house, the *Crown*, a farmhouse or two, and three or four houses of a better class, scattered irregularly along the S. side of the common, and about the skirts of Burnham Beeches. The Manor House, in which the Eyres had lived for over four centuries, and the Great House, which also belonged to them, were both demolished in 1838. A smaller house, now enlarged, was the *East Burnham Cottage*, to which Richard Brinsley Sheridan brought his lovely young bride (Miss Linley) after their furtive flight to Paris, and from which several of his letters printed in Moore's 'Life of Sheridan' are addressed. This house was purchased by George Grote in the spring of 1838, with "a wood of about 11 acres," enlarged, and made "tolerably comfortable," and, other land being added to it, "called (by courtesy) East Burnham Park."* In this house Grote "laid out the scheme" of his 'History of Greece,' and wrote a large part of it. Here he resided till 1852, when, writes Mrs. Grote, "I caused a small Elizabethan house to be built in Popple's Park, and also a range of farm buildings and a labourer's cottage." The house was built with the profits accruing from the History, and hence was playfully named *History Hut*, a name by which it is constantly referred to in Mrs. Grote's memoir of her husband. Here the 'History' was continued to its conclusion, at the Christmas of 1855, when, writes Mrs. Grote, "I had a bowl of punch brewed for our little household at History Hut, in celebration of the completion of the *opus magnum;* Grote himself sipping the delicious mixture with great satisfaction, whilst manifesting little emotion outwardly, though I could detect unmistakeable signs of inward complacency as I descanted upon 'the happiness of our living to see this day,' and so forth."* Assuredly, the bowl of punch that celebrated the completion of the 'History of Greece' will be as lastingly associated with History Hut at Burnham Beeches as those "several turns in a berceau of acacias" taken by the historian of the 'Decline and Fall' when he laid down his pen after writing "the last lines of the last page, in a summer house of *his* garden" at Lausanne. Perhaps, too, it will be remembered that, among the visitors at History Hut, were such men as Hallam, Bunsen, Lewis, De Tocqueville, and others of hardly inferior fame. A visit to Burnham Beeches will, at any rate, lose none of its interest by the recollections called forth by the "Elizabethan House," or its older neighbour. The Grotes sold the property (for reasons fully set forth in the 'Collected Papers') in January 1858, "after having resided in the hamlet —with one short interval—for twenty years."

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* Favourite Haunts, p. 188.

* Some Account of the Hamlet of East Burnham, in Mrs. Grote's Collected Papers, 1862.

BUSHEY, Herts, 13 m. from London, ¾ m. E. from Watford, and the Bushey Stat. (16 m.) of the L. and N.W. Rly.; pop. 4543; is a long vill. of small shops and private houses, straggling for nearly a mile along the Berkhamstead road, from Clay Hill, by Stanmore Heath to Chalk Hill, close upon Watford. Inns: the *Bell*, High Street; *Three Crowns*, Bushey Heath. About the neighbourhood are pleasant leafy lanes, with peeps of distant scenery, but bricks and mortar are spreading over many a lately verdant spot.

The only object of antiquity is the *Church* (St. James), which till 1871 was sadly patched, covered with rough-cast, and held up by clumsy brick buttresses, though not unpicturesque. In that year the church underwent a thorough renovation, under the skilful direction of Sir G. Scott, and was put into a condition to stand for centuries. The plaster was removed, all incongruities were swept away, and the exterior made to present a uniform surface of flint and stone. It now consists of nave and aisles, chancel, massive tower with stair turret at W. end, and a good porch. The oldest portion is the chancel, which is E.E.; but the E. window, of three lancets, was inserted at the restoration; the former E. window was a large Perp. one of five lights. The lower part of the tower appears also to be of the E.E. period; the upper part is Perp. The aisles were added in 1871. The windows, late Dec. and Perp., agree in character with the old windows of the nave. The interior was thoroughly restored. The open timber roof of the nave was repaired, and the tall pews, curiously bad specimens of their class, replaced by neat open oak seats. The chancel was fitted with a similar roof, elaborately painted and decorated; the windows filled with painted glass; the floor paved with ornamental tiles; a rich reredos erected, and divided from the nave by a well-carved oak rood screen: it looks well, but requires gaslight to see it properly. Four of the aisle windows have been filled with painted glass. N. of the altar is an ambry.

The *monts.* are of little consequence. In the chancel was buried Capt. Silas Titus (d. 1667), who planned the escape of Charles I. from Carisbrooke Castle, wrote the notorious pamphlet, 'Killing no Murder,' with a view to procure the assassination of Cromwell, and has the discredit of having suggested the inhuman act of disinterring and hanging the bodies of the Protector and certain of the regicides. Outside the ch., on the S., is an altar tomb to Mrs. Catherine Titus (d. 1732). A little W. of the ch., rt. of the row of 5 slabs within a railed enclosure dedicated to the Munro family, is a rather large mont., with palette and brushes carved on one side, to Henry Edridge, A.R.A. and F.S.A. (d. 1821); and beside it a humbler upright (now, alas! leaning and dilapidated) slab, to a once well-known artist and antiquary, Thomas Hearne (not the great and irascible Thomas), "author of the 'Antiquities of Great Britain'" (d. 1817, æt. 73): both these monts. were erected by Dr. Munro, the physician of the Adelphi, a generous friend to young artists, and the early patron of Turner, Girtin, and William Hunt. Dr. Munro had a country residence here, to which he used to invite his young students, that they might sketch in the vicinity. Turner and Girtin have left hundreds of these sketches. "Hunt often stayed with him for a month at a time, and was paid at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem for his labours for the folio of Munro." * Observe, by entrance to ch.-yd., a magnificent elm, though it has suffered by losing some of its spreading branches.

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* Personal Life of George Grote, p. 224.

Bushey Heath, once famous for its views, is now to a great extent enclosed and built over or cultivated. Outlying fragments of the heath towards Bentley Priory are, however, still brilliant with golden gorse, and afford wide prospects across Hertfordshire, and S. (by Harrow) over Middlesex to Surrey and Berks.

In the hamlet of *Bushey Heath* is a neat modern E.E. ch. (St. Peter's), in a well-kept enclosure, and partly covered with ivy. From it a pretty lane leads through *Little Bushey* to *Bushey Mill*, and *Bushey Hall* (E. Majoribanks, Esq.) Among the many good seats here may be mentioned *Bushey House* (Geo. Lake, Esq.), the *Manor House* (Mrs. Callard), the *Grange* (H. H. B. Herne, Esq.); *Powis Lodge* (C. Powis, Esq.), and *Hartsbourne Manor House* (J. Sladen, Esq.)

BUSHEY PARK, Middx., lies N. of Hampton Court. The S. entrance is directly opposite the Lion Gate of Hampton Court Gardens; the N., or Teddington Gate, is ¼ m. S. of the Teddington Stat. of the L. and S.W. and the N. L. Rlys. It is a royal park; in all about 1110 acres in area. The surface is level, but richly wooded. It is said to owe its name to the thorn bushes for which it has always been famous; and which, though thinned of late years, are still numerous. But the glory of the park now is its unrivalled triple avenue of limes and horse-chesnuts, over a mile long; the horse-chesnuts forming the centre, the limes the side lines. Bushey Park is always a pleasant place to stroll through; it is especially so when the hawthorns are in flower, and the air is loaded with the perfume of the lime blossoms; but its full splendour is only seen when the horse-chesnuts are in bloom. The event is usually announced in the newspapers, and attracts numerous visitors. It is a sight worth journeying from London to witness. The avenue is said to have been planted by William III., and is now just passing, or past, its meridian. Towards the Hampton Court end it is broken by a circular sheet of water, stored with carp and gold-fish, and decorated with a bronze statue of Diana in the centre.

The park is always open to the public. A local celebrity, Timothy Bennet, shoemaker, of Hampton Wick, has the credit of having secured this privilege. According to an inscription under a mezzotint portrait of the Hampton worthy, "1752, aged 75," Bennet, "unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country, obtained a free passage through Bushey Park, which had many years been withheld from the public." George I. was not, however, the first to close the park. "In 1662 the jury presented that the highway for horse and foot, leading from the Wick to Hampton Court, was stopped up by pales erected by Oliver Cromwell, and continued then stopped up." * The *Lodge*, the large sombre red brick house seen on the l. of the avenue on approaching Teddington Gate, is the residence of the ranger. Here George III.'s favourite Minister, Lord North, relaxed from his official cares. The king wrote to North, June 7, 1771, on the death of Lord Halifax, "I shall immediately appoint you Ranger of Bushey Park," but in July, *Lady* North was gazetted to the rangership. Here the Duke of Clarence dwelt till his accession to the throne as William IV. It is now occupied by Lord Alfred Paget.

BYFLEET, Surrey (Sax. *Bifleót*, *fleót*, a running stream, Dom. *Biflet*), pop. 915; about 2 m. S. by W. from Weybridge Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (cross the Common, due S. towards St. George's Hill, and keep the hill on your l., to Byfleet Bridge, which cross to the vill.) Inn, the *Blue Anchor*.

The village is built on the level gravel, between the main branch of the Wey, here a stream of some volume, and the artificial branch known as the Wey Navigation; but outside the narrow valley alluvium, the sandy furze-clad common, so characteristic of this part of Surrey, stretches far away on either hand. Much of this common has, however, been enclosed and planted during the present century. In Byfleet par. itself, 800 acres were enclosed in 1800, about 40 acres being left open for the cottagers. Byfleet manor passed to the Crown, temp. Edward I., and Edward II. seems to have occasionally resided here, as his warrants for the arrest of the Knights Templars, Dec. 20, 1307, and certain writs in 1308, are dated from Byfleet. Henry VIII., who according to Aubrey was nursed "by the wharf at Byfleet in a house called Dorney House," annexed the manors of Byfleet and Weybridge to the "honor of Hampton." James I. settled Byfleet on Prince Henry, and after his death on Queen Anne, who "began to build a noble house of brick, here, which was completed by Sir James Fullerton, one of the King's favourites."* The manor continued in the Crown till 1804, when an Act was passed enabling it to be purchased, together with Weybridge and Walton-on-Thames, by the Duke of York. From the Duke it passed to Ball Hughes, Esq. (Golden Ball); and it has since changed owners two or three times.

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* Redgrave, Cent. of British Artists, vol. ii., p. 505.

* Lysons, Environs, vol. iii., p. 73.

Byfleet Park, about ½ m. S.E. of the vill., stands in solitary stateliness, by the Wey (the course of which the 'Ambulator,' by some unaccountable misconception, wrote, 1783, and again, 4th ed., 1792, "is near 4 m. within the compass of the enclosure"!). It is now a farmhouse, and retains few traces of its regal origin. The older part is perhaps of the time of Anne of Denmark, the rest dates from the first years of the 18th cent. Evelyn† "went to see my Lord of St. Alban's house at Byfleet, an old large building. Thence to the paper mills, where I found them making a coarse white paper." There are no paper-mills at Byfleet now; the nearest are at Woking, some 6 or 7 miles distant.

Byfleet has about it other old-fashioned mansions sheltered by patriarchal trees, some good farmhouses, one or two large and picturesque water-mills, and many comfortable cottages, and the country is extremely pleasant. The *Church* (St. Mary) stands some way S. of the vill. It used to be both small and poor; but it was enlarged and cleverly Gothicised, by Mr. H. Woodyer, in 1865. It contains a *brass* of Thos. Teylar, rector of Byfleet, who d. about 1480; and a mural mont. of Joseph Spence, author of the once famous 'Polymetis,' and the now better known 'Anecdotes.' Spence lived here in a house given him by Lord Lincoln, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who had been his pupil. Brayley* says that Spence "composed his Polymetis here;" but this is a mistake. The Polymetis was published in 1747, and Spence did not remove to Byfleet till 1749. It has, however, a certain connection with the place. He came here to cultivate his garden, and he expended a great part of the profits of his Polymetis in converting his fields into pleasure-grounds, and "embellishing his little seat."† Spence's garden achievements acquired considerable celebrity. Walpole was loud in their praise. But he had other visitors besides those attracted by his rural improvements. Joseph Warton came here to pick up materials for his Life of Pope. In his preface he says he is indebted to Spence "for most of the anecdotes relating to Pope, mentioned in this work, which he gave me when I was making him a visit to Byfleet in 1754." Johnson also borrowed largely from the 'Anecdotes,' the MS. of which had been lent him by the Duke of Newcastle; but enough was left to repay the curious when the work itself was printed in 1820. Spence was found drowned, Aug. 20, 1768, in a canal in his garden, into which he was supposed to have fallen whilst in a fit, as the water was only a few inches deep. Stephen Duck, 'the Poetical Thresher,' was rector of Byfleet 1752—56. The principal seats are *Westhall Lodge* (R. Hay Murray, Esq.), W. of the vill.; *Sheerwater* (Percy Ricardo, Esq.), ½ m. W., by the Rly.; and *Byfleet Lodge* (P. L. Hinds, Esq.)

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* Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iii., p. 196.
† Diary, Aug. 24, 1678.

* Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 157.
† Singer, Preface to Anecdotes.

CAEN WOOD (more correctly KEN WOOD), HAMPSTEAD, but in St. Pancras par., the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, lies between Hampstead Heath and Highgate, the principal entrance being in Hampstead Lane, opposite Bishop's Wood. Lysons thinks the wood and the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish Town (anc. *Kentestoune*) were both named after some very remote possessor. There was, he says, a Dean of St. Paul's named Reginald de Kentewode, and "the alteration from Kentwode to Ken-wood is by no means unlikely to happen." Caen Wood was at the beginning of the 18th cent. the property and seat of the Duke of Argyll. From him it passed to "one Dale an upholsterer who bought it out of the bubbles." Its next owner was the Earl of Bute, from whom it was purchased in 1755 by William Murray, afterwards Lord Chief Justice and Earl of Manfield, who died here in 1793.

The earl enlarged and new-fronted the house, Robert Adam furnishing the design. The garden front presents a stately classic elevation, the basement being rusticated, and a pediment with 6 supporting columns the central feature of the upper storeys. But the interior, and especially the library, a handsome room, 60 ft. by 21, and decorated with paintings by Zucchi, gained the warmest contemporary admiration. Adams published the ground-plans, elevations, and sections of the house and principal apartments.

Among noteworthy *pictures* here are *Reynolds*' superb portrait of the Earl of Mansfield in his scarlet and ermine robes; small-eyed and keen, but with great force of character; Pope by his friend *Jarvis;* Betterton the actor, said to be a copy by Pope of Kneller's picture; Gay's Duchess of Queensbury; two small half-length portraits of "those goddesses the Gunnings," disguised as laundresses: Elizabeth Duchess of Hamilton at the washtub, and Maria Countess of Coventry busy with the smoothing-iron, but the ascription of which is at least doubtful. There are also, carefully preserved in the library, the charred and stained relics saved from the fire made of Lord Mansfield's books, by the Gordon rioters, in 1780. From the house there are beautiful views; but the glory of the place lies in the grounds and woods. The grounds about the house were laid out under the great Lord Mansfield, and the cedars on the lawn were planted by his own hands. The wood is undulating, the trees are in the main oak and indigenous, but there are many fine beech and birch, and an avenue of giant limes, which according to tradition was Pope's favourite retreat for poetic composition when on a visit to the old Earl.*

"Canelond in Pancras" was a part of the property surrendered by the monks of Waltham to Henry VIII. The wood served Venner and his insurgent Fifth Monarchy men as a retreat in Jan. 1661. The head springs of the obsolete Fleet river rise in and about Caen Wood; and the large sheets of water (there are 7 in all) which form so striking a feature in the scenery, were originally formed in the 16th cent., by the Corporation of London, as reservoirs in order to secure a sufficient supply of water to the river; other springs from Hampstead Heath having been diverted so as to swell the quantity. More recently they have served as reservoirs for the Hampstead Water Works, now incorporated with the New River Company. The three outside Caen Wood are known as *the Highgate Ponds.*

Bishop's Wood, N. of Caen Wood, and divided from it by the highroad (with *Mutton Wood* farther N., and *Wild Wood* on the W.), was a portion of the great wood attached to the seat of the Bishop of London at Highgate; it was purchased by Lord Mansfield in 1755, and left as wild copse, but is now strictly preserved. When open it was a paradise for the London botanist, ornithologist, and entomologist; and equally so for the unlearned lover of song-birds, wild flowers, and rough woodland. Woodpeckers, kingfishers, and other rather rare birds may be observed in Caen and Bishop's Woods. A few years ago Bishop's Wood was a favourite haunt of nightingales, but the London bird-catchers pursued the nightingales so keenly that they almost eradicated them. Since, however, the wood has been preserved, prowling birdcatchers are themselves watched and trapped, and the nightingales are reappearing; in the spring of 1873 and 1874 their song was constantly heard on fine nights. Bishop's Wood is also still visited by many of our rarer and shyer birds, among which Mr. Harting* enumerates the Lesser Spotted and the Black Woodpecker, the Stock Dove, the Short-eared Owl, the Pied Fly-catcher, and many others. Caen Wood is "a favourite locality for Bramblings, where they resort to feed upon the fallen beech-mast."

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* Coleridge to H. Crabb Robinson, June 1817, Robinson's Diary, vol. ii., p. 57; Campbell, Lives of the Lord Chief Justices, vol. ii., p. 555.

CAMDEN HOUSE (*see* CHISELHURST).

CANONS, by Edgware, MIDDX., (in the par. of Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch,) the site of the large and costly mansion of James Brydges, Esq., Paymaster of the Forces in the reign of Anne, created Visct. Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon 1714, and Duke of Chandos 1729. The manor of Canons accrued to him by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Lake, to whom it had descended from her grandfather, Sir Thos. Lake, secretary to James I. Thorpe (the architect of Holland House) erected a mansion here for the secretary: the design is among Thorpe's drawings in the Soane Museum. The Duke's house, designed by J. James, of Greenwich, was commenced in 1715, when the N. front was built by Strong, the mason of St. Paul's. The S. front, of which there is an elevation by Hulsberg, was completed in 1720.

> "It stood at the end of a spacious avenue, being placed diagonally so as to show two sides of the building, which, at a distance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent. Vertue describes it as 'a noble square pile, all of stone; the four sides almost alike, with statues on the front: within was a small square of brick, not handsome, the out-houses of brick and stone, very convenient and well-disposed; the hall richly adorned with marble statues, busts, &c.; the ceiling of the staircase by Thornhill, the grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture and furniture.' (Strawberry Hill MSS.) The columns which supported the building were all of marble, as was the great staircase, each step of which was made of an entire block, above 20 ft. in length. The whole expense of the building and furniture is said to have amounted to £200,000."†

Earlier accounts make the cost from £250,000 to £300,000. The Park and grounds were laid out by Dr. Alexander Blackwell, with "vistas, lakes, canals, and statues." The neighbouring church was rebuilt to correspond with the palace, adorned with marbles, painted by Bellucci and Laguerre, and made to serve as the Chapel of Canons. The Duke's style living was commensurate with the splendour of his house:—

> "Here are continually maintained, and that in the dearest part of England, as to house expenses, not less than 120 in family, and yet a face of plenty appears in every part of it; nothing needful is withheld, nothing pleasant is restrained; every servant in the house is made easy and his life comfortable."*
>
> "The chapel hath a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the Chapel Royal; and when his grace goes to church, he is attended by his Swiss Guards, ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also plays when he is at table; he is served by *gentlemen* in the best order; and I must say that few German sovereign princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order."†

The Swiss guards, De Foe explains, were 8 old sergeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea Hospital, and provided "with neat lodgings at the end of each of his chief avenues;" their duty was to watch the house and park, "prevent disorders, and wait upon the duke to chapel on Sundays."

Canons was believed to have been the "Timon's villa" of the 'Epistle on False Taste' (1731),‡ addressed by Pope to the architect Earl of Burlington. Pope wrote to the Duke himself to deny the charge, and the Duke in reply said that he "took the application of the satire as a sign of the malice of the town against himself, and seemed very well satisfied it was not meant for him."§ The poet repeats his denial, with some show of indignation, in a letter to Aaron Hill (Feb 5, 1732); and in his 'Epistle to Arbuthnot' he laughs at one

> "Who to the dean and silver bell can swear,
> And sees at Canons what was never there."

But the general belief has always been that Timon's Villa was the palace at Canons; and the clamour to which the supposed allusion gave rise, occasioned Hogarth's satirical print in which Pope is seen whitewashing the great gateway of Burlington House, and at the same time bespattering the coach of the Duke of Chandos, which is passing by. Pope's verses are sufficiently biting:—

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* Birds of Middlesex.

† Lysons, vol. ii., p. 671.

* De Foe, Tour through England, ed. 1725, vol. ii., p. 11.

† De Foe, Journey through England, 1732.

‡ Epistle iv. of the Moral Essays.

§ Spence, by Singer, p. 145.

> "At Timon's Villa let us pass a day
> Where all cry out, 'What sums are thrown away!'
> So proud, so grand; of that stupendous air,
> Soft and agreeable come never there.
> Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught
> As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.
> To compass this, his building is a town,
> His pond an ocean, his parterre a down.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Lo, what huge heaps of littleness around!
> The whole, a labour'd quarry above ground,
> Two Cupids squirt before: a lake behind
> Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
> His Gardens next your admiration call,
> On every side you look, behold the wall!
> No pleasing intricacies intervene,
> No artful wildness to perplex the scene:
> Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
> And half the platform just reflects the other.
> The suffering eye inverted Nature sees,
> Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees;
> With here a fountain never to be play'd;
> And there a summer-house that knows no shade."

And so forth. From the garden and the terrace the satirist turns to the study, with its vellum-bound volumes ("in books, not authors, curious is my lord"); and thence to the chapel and the marble dining hall, casting bitter reflections at "the lavish cost and little skill" displayed in each. The chapel, notwithstanding Pope's reclaimer, there is no mistaking, as any one may satisfy himself by entering Little Stanmore church (*see* STANMORE PARVA), and calling to mind De Foe's account of the service:—

> "And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
> That summons you to all the pride of prayer:
> Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
> Make the soul dance upon a jig to Heaven.
> On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where sprawl the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
> Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie,
> And bring all Paradise before your eye.
> To rest, the cushion and soft dean invite,
> Who never mentions Hell to ears polite."

The service at the Duke's chapel "was performed with all the aid of the best vocal and instrumental music. Handel, who resided at Canons as chapel-master (having quitted the service of Pope's friend, the Earl of Burlington, for the purpose*), composed the anthems, and Pepusch the morning and evening services,"† but Pope, with "no ear for his music," and more familiar with the older and more monotonous Roman Catholic chants, might easily regard the compositions of Handel and Pepusch as "broken and uneven," though 'quirks' and 'jigs' were rather strong words. A passage descriptive of the chapel service in Charles Gildon's pompous but long-forgotten 'Canons, or The Vision, a Poem, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,' (fol., 1717,) would almost seem to have suggested or provoked Pope's verse:—

> "Hark, hark! what wondrous melody is this?
> See, see, what radiant scenes of opening bliss!
> All Heaven descends, a thousand seraphs come,
> And with a burst of glory fill the room."

The glory of Canons was of brief duration. Pope concluded his satire with a prophecy:—

> "Another age shall see the golden ear
> Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre,
> Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann'd,
> And laughing Ceres reassume the land."

Warburton, in a note to this passage in his 1st ed. of Pope, wrote, "Had the poet lived *three years* longer he had seen this prophecy fulfilled;" but perceiving how damaging it was to his friend's moral fame, whatever it might be to his power of vaticination, modified it in the subsequent edition. The fact, however, was so. The Duke of Chandos had engaged largely and unsuccessfully in the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, and though he continued his state at Canons, on his death in 1744, his successor found the establishment far beyond his needs or means. After trying in vain to dispose of it entire, the pictures and statues, furniture, and, finally, the materials of the building, were sold by auction in the summer of 1747: the building, which cost £250,000, brought £11,000! The columns of the portico were bought for the almost equally splendid and short-lived Wanstead House. The grand staircase was bought by the witty Earl of Chesterfield, for Chesterfield House (now the Earl of Abercorn's, South Audley Street), where it still is. The equestrian statue of George I., one of the ornaments of the grounds, was removed to Leicester Square, where it stood till 1851, when it was taken down and buried, but replaced in a mutilated condition in 1866, to disappear finally in 1873. Gibbon's famous carving in relief of the Stoning of St. Stephen, went to adorn the great hall of Bush Hill Park, Winchmore Hill. The iron railings of the garden (described by De Foe) were purchased for the gardens and quadrangle of New College, Oxford. The pulpit, carved by Gibbons, altar, font, and pews of the private chapel, were bought by Mr. Freeman, of Fawley Court, and set up in Fawley Church, Buckinghamshire. The organ, by Harris and Byfield, went to the church of St. John's, Southover, by Lewes, Sussex.*

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* Hawkins, History of Music, vol. v., p. 271.

† Lysons, and see Hawkins, History of Music, vol. v., p. 198.

With part of the materials of the Duke's house, a villa was built on its site by Hallett, the cabinet-maker of Long Acre, who bought the estate. It was sold by Hallett's grandson to Dennis O'Kelley, celebrated as the owner of the famous racehorse Eclipse. Kelley d. in 1788, and lies in the adjoining church. Eclipse, after having had the run of the paddocks for some years, was buried in the park.

The present Canons, Hallett's villa (Mrs. Begg), is a neat though somewhat formal stone mansion, and stands in a moderate sized and tolerably well-timbered park. But there is little in the general aspect to remind a casual visitor of the palatial Canons of "the Grand Duke," though traces of the leading arrangements may easily be made out. Pope's Timon died Aug. 1747, within 3 months of his satirist. A magnificent mont. in the neighbouring ch. commemorates his greatness and his virtues. The Dukedom of Chandos became extinct in 1789, on the death of the Duke's grandson. (*See* STANMORE PARVA.)

CARSHALTON, SURREY (pronounced *Casehorton;* Dom. *Aultone*, or Old-town, afterwards written *Kersaulton*, *Cresalton*, *Carsalton:* fr. *cars*, cross), lies ½ m. N. of the Carshalton Stat. of the Croydon and Epsom branch of the London Br. and S. C. Rly. (13 m.); 11 m. from Westminster Bridge by road, and 3 m. W. of Croydon—a very pleasant walk, past Waddon Mill, and through Beddington Park: pop. 3668. Inn, the *Greyhound*, a good house, W. of the church.

The situation is agreeable, and the scenery around unusually varied. The church, Carshalton Park, Carshalton House, and the main street are on the chalk (the N. edge of the Surrey Downs); the northern part of the village is on a slip of Thanet sand, bordered by the Woolwich beds, whilst E. of the Wandle are the Drift beds of the Thames. The Wandle (of old a trouty stream) flows through the parish, and being replenished by several springs which rise here, forms a lake of over two acres in the middle of the village, and which, being bridged, and skirted with elms, cedars, and willows, imparts to the place character and beauty. Carshalton is remarkably healthy, and the air is so mild that it is said that ice has never been known to settle on the lake. By the ch.-yard is a spring arched over, called *Anna Boleyn's Well*, the local tradition being that it burst forth from a stroke of her horse's hoof. Carshalton had a weekly market (on Tuesdays) granted it by Henry III. in 1258, but long lost. Walpole described it * "as rural a village as if in Northumberland, much watered with clearest streams, and buried in ancient trees of Scawen's [now Carshalton] Park, and the neighbouring Beddington."

Carshalton is now a quiet, flourishing village, dependent mainly, perhaps, on the resident gentry, but having also manufactories, herb farms, and market gardens. On the Wandle are the paper-mills of Messrs. Muggeridge, snuff, drug, and corn mills; and in summer the fields S. of the village fill the air for miles with the perfume of lavender, peppermint, and other 'sweet-herbs.' Still, as when Thomas Fuller wrote, though hardly perhaps to the same extent, "in Cash-Haulton there be excellent trouts; so are there plenty of the best wall-nuts, as if nature had observed the rule of physic, *Post pisces nuces*." Evelyn (under Aug. 27, 1658) mentions the Carshalton "walnut and cherry trees, which afford a considerable rent."

The *Church*, All Saints', in the centre of the village, is large, comprises nave and aisles, a long chancel, and a low embattled tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and chancel. Its oldest parts are of the E.E. period, but it has been at various times patched, covered with rough-cast, and altered (the upper part of the nave is brick, temp. William III.) But something has been done in the way of internal restoration: a pretty porch-like addition was made to the W. end in 1863 (Mr. H. Hall, architect); the original flint and stone work is in places exposed, and a luxuriant growth of ivy conceals some of the worst of the modern features. The interior should be seen, both for the architecture and the monts. Observe, on floor of the chancel, ***Brass*** of Thomas Ellynbridge, d. 1497, gentleman porter to Cardinal Morton; the effigy is gone, but the canopy, with a figure of our Lady of Pity—an extremely rare device—remains. N. of chancel, an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, with brass above of Nicholas Gaynesford, "sometime esquier for the body" of Edward IV. and Henry VII., his wife Margaret, and their 8 children. This brass is noteworthy as being erected during the life of the persons commemorated, blanks being left for the day and year of decease; it is remarkable also for the costumes, which are very characteristic of the period, and it retains some of the original enamelling. The lady wears a prodigious butterfly head-dress; the four sons are in their proper habits—a knight, a tonsured priest, and two merchants. *Monts.:* S. aisle, to Sir Edmund Hoskyns, Knt., serjeant-at-law, d. 1664. E. end of S. aisle, marble effigy of Sir William Scawen, d. 1722, who, clad in loose robe and flowing peruque, is reclining on his left elbow, his hand resting on a skull. E. end of N. aisle, a pompous marble pile in honour of Sir John Fellows, d. 1724. One, by the Gaynesford mont., hardly less pompous, commemorates Henry Herringman, d. 1703, the publisher of Davenant and Dryden, and predecessor in publishing popularity of Jacob Tonson. There are also two or three recent mural monts. with conventional figures in relief.

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* This is the received account, and it is so stated at p. 94 of 'The Organ,' by Hopkins and Rimbault; but at p. 91 of the same work, Dr. Rimbault states that the Canons organ, "by the Jordans, is said to be in Spa Fields Chapel." This, on the face of it, is unlikely, and appears the more so when it is remembered that Spa Fields Chapel was not opened as a place of worship till 1776, nearly 40 years after the sale at Canons. But Jordan's organ was not the chapel organ, but that in the church, where it still remains. (*See* STANMORE PARVA.)

* Letter to Countess of Ossory, July 14th, 1779.

Carshalton Park (J. Colman, Esq.), S. of the ch., belonged successively to the Ellynbridge, Burton, Hoskyns, and Scawen families. About 1723, James Leoni made designs for rebuilding the house for Thomas Scawen, on a magnificent scale; but though the materials were collected, the house was never begun: Leoni published his designs in his ed. of 'Alberti's Architecture.' The estate was afterwards sold for, it is said, "less money than was expended on the brick wall of the park:" which wall, by the way, is two miles in circuit, lofty, and very well built, and the great iron gates are as good an example of the blacksmith's art of the reign of the first George, as the wall is of the bricklayer's. *Carshalton House*, at the W. end of the vill.—the great gates face you in going towards Sutton—was the residence of the famous physician Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library. He was here when summoned to attend the death-bed of Queen Anne (there is a Treasury entry, "Wm. Nightingale for his travelling charges in a journey to Carshalton to fetch Doctor Ratcliffe, 12*s.* 6*d.*") The doctor, offended as was supposed at some irregularity in the summons, pleaded gout, and declined to go. The populace were furious at his punctiliousness, and he dared not venture into town lest he should be mobbed. He died within three months of the queen; his death, it was said, being hastened by chagrin—but the dates seem rather to confirm his own assertion that he was really unable from illness to attend her Majesty. His body lay in state for a fortnight at Carshalton, when it was removed for burial to St. Mary's, Oxford. The house Radcliffe built for himself here was, soon after his death, pulled down by Sir John Fellows, a South Sea director, who built a more stately one, and laid out the grounds in a manner that excited abundant admiration. It was afterwards the residence of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. It is now a "collegiate boarding school" for boys. Notice the lofty and peculiar summer-house (like the mansion of red brick) by the E. wall, as a relique of South-Sea garden architecture.

CASSIOBURY (or **CASHIOBURY**), HERTS, the stately seat of Arthur Algernon Capel, Earl of Essex, 1 m. W. from the Watford Stat. of the N.W. Rly., and about as far from the town of Watford. On leaving the stat., turn to the l. (in the St. Albans rd.), cross the main street, leaving Watford town on the l., and enter the park by the lodge on the rt., about 200 yds. up the rd. to Rickmansworth.

Cassiobury (Dom. *Caissou*), Chauncy thinks was so called from the residence here of Cassivellaunus, chief of the Cassii, whence also the hundred of Cashio derives its name. The manor belonged to St. Albans Abbey, and at the dissolution of monasteries was given to Sir Richard Morrison (or Moryson), the friend of Ascham. From the Morrisons it passed by marriage to Arthur Lord Capel, in whose descendants it remains. The first two Capels who possessed Cassiobury were singularly unfortunate; the one losing his life for Charles I., the other his through Charles II. Lord Capel, the heroic defender of Colchester against Gen. Fairfax, was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, March 9, 1649. His son Arthur, 1st Earl of Essex of the Capel family, was committed to the Tower, July 1683, for complicity in the Rye House Plot, and found, a few days after, with his throat cut.*

Sir Richard Morrison "began a fair and large house in this place, scituated upon a dry hill not far from a pleasant river in a fair park," which was finished by his son Sir Charles, who d. 1599.† With the exception of the N.W. wing, this house was pulled down, and a new one erected on the site by the 1st Earl of Essex, on his return from Ireland in 1677. Evelyn saw it soon after its completion:—

> "*April* 18*th*, 1680.—On the earnest invitation of the Earl of Essex I went with him to his house at Cassiobury in Hertfordshire. . . . The house is new, a plain fabric, built by my friend Mr. Hugh May. There are divers fair and good rooms, and excellent carving by Gibbons, especially the chimney piece of the library. There is in the porch or entrance a painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the liberal Arts. One room pargetted with yew which I liked well. Some of the chimney mantels are of Irish marble, brought by my Lord from Ireland, when he was Lord Lieutenant, and not much inferior to Italian. The tympanum or gable at the front is a bass-relievo of Diana hunting, cut in Portland Stone, handsomely enough. I do not approve of the middle doors being round; but when the hall is finished as designed, it being an oval with a cupola, together with the other wing it will be a very noble palace. The library is large and very nobly furnished, and all the books are richly bound and gilded, but there are no MSS. except the Parliament Rolls and Journals, the transcribing and binding of which cost him, as he assured me, £500. No man has been more industrious than this noble Lord in planting about his seat, adorned with walks, ponds and other rural elegancies; but the soil is stony, churlish and uneven, nor is the water near enough to the house, though a very swift and clear stream runs within a flight shot from it in the valley, which may fitly be called Coldbrook, it being indeed excessive cold, yet producing fair trouts. 'Tis a pity the house was not situated to more advantage, but it seems it was built just where the old one was, which I believe he only meant to repair; this leads men into irremediable errors, and saves but a very little."

May's house was pulled down in 1800 by the Earl of Essex (who married Miss Stephens), and the present mansion erected from the designs of James Wyatt, in his so-called Gothic style. As Gothic it is bad; but the house is well proportioned, and has an air of picturesque stateliness, very becoming in such a structure. It is built about an open courtyard, and has for its reception-rooms capacious cloisters, vestibule, and saloon, dining and drawing rooms overlooking the park, and a noble library, 54 ft. by 23, with three subsidiary libraries, all large and well-filled rooms, and one of them connecting the state apartments with the Winter Dining and Drawing Rooms. A portion of the N. wing of Morrison's house is still preserved, and what Britton in his sumptuous volume on 'Cassiobury' considers to be a part of the still earlier monastic edifice; also a chamber with a handsome ceiling of May's building.

The house contains some good and many interesting *portraits*. The most noteworthy are — Henry IV., with the inscription "Henry the Fourth, King of England, who layd the first stone of this hous, and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lentall, whoe sold it to Cornwall of Burford, who sold it to the Auncesters of the Lord Coningesby in the reign of King Henry the Sixth." The house referred to was Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, which passed to the Earls of Essex by marriage, but notwithstanding the pedigree and Walpole's assertion that the picture is "an undoubted original," it must be either a copy or a repetition of the portrait of Henry IV. in Windsor Castle. Arthur Lord Capel (beheaded 1649) and his family, 9 figures in all, by *C. Jansen:* the Lady Capel in this picture is the heiress of the Morrisons who brought Cassiobury to the Capels. His son, Arthur Capel, 1st Earl of Essex, ¾ by *Lely;* good. Sir Thomas Coningsby, d. 1625, and Cricket his dwarf: full lengths.

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* In the collection of MSS. at the British Museum, is the Grant of the Manors of Cashiobury, Bushey, etc., by the Parliament to Lord Essex (5497, f. 133).

† Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 354.

Bust of the infamous Frances Howard, Countess of Essex, afterwards Somerset, in a low dress. A brilliant and untouched portrait, by *Rubens*, said to be the youthful Charlotte de la Tremouille, afterwards famous, as Countess of Derby, for her defence of Lathom House. Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, d. 1688, by *Vandyck:* full length, as Lord High Admiral. An inscription on the frame tells that when the picture was cleaned under the supervision of T. Phillips, R.A., it was found that the truncheon in the Earl's hand had been originally painted in a different position. Of this there is no appearance now—confirming the suspicion suggested by the look of the picture, that, besides cleaning, it was a good deal repainted. Charles II., seated, by *Lely;* good. Head of the Duke of Monmouth, in long wig and armour, oval, by *Wissing*, dated 1683. Moll Davis, the actress, by *Lely*, seated, holding a gold casket: is believed to be the portrait which Mrs. Beale saw in Bab May's lodgings at Whitehall—Bab was the brother of Hugh May, the architect of Cassiobury: the face and neck have been repainted (by Phillips?). William, Lord Russell, the patriot, head in an oval, attributed to Kneller, but not by him. Undoubtedly by *Kneller*, however, and a charming example of his best manner, is a full length of the Countess of Ranelagh. This is the lady, and probably the picture, to which Fielding refers when he says that Sophia Western was "most like the picture of Lady Ranelagh," though there are replicas of it at Hampton Court and Hatfield. With her *comp.* two other famous (sister) beauties, Catherine Hyde, Duchess of Queensberry, d. 1777,—Prior's "Kitty beautiful and young," and the fast friend of Gay, as a shepherdess with lamb and crook; exhibited in the Nat. Port. Exh. 1867, without the painter's name, but clearly by *Jervas;* and Jane Hyde, Countess of Essex, d. 1724, whom Swift* describes as a "top toast." Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the poet, by *Hudson;* and his daughter Frances, Countess of Essex, a kitcat by *Reynolds*, good, and in good preservation. A still finer *Reynolds* is the picture (well known by C. Turner's capital mezzotint) of George Viscount Malden, æt. 10 (afterwards 5th Earl of Essex), and his sister, æt. 13; *obs.* the splendid carvings by Grinling Gibbons in which it is set. Garrick as Sir John Brute, one of *Zoffany's* clever theatrical pieces. There are also some nameless but not uninteresting Morrison portraits, and several more of the Capels.

Among the general pictures are 2 or 3 attributed to Rubens, and some bearing the names of Teniers, Wouvermans, etc., but they are not of much value. By recent native painters are—a cleverly painted Farmyard by *Morland;* three paintings by *Turner*, one, the Two Bridges at Walton-on-Thames, an exquisite specimen of his earlier manner, the others a Coast Scene, and a Sea-piece; a View of Rotterdam by *Calcott;* the Highland Family, by *Wilkie* (1824); Fish Auction on the Devonshire Coast, by *Collins;* the Cat's-paw, a clever early picture, by *Landseer;* Don Quixote and Sancho Panza with the Duchess, by *Leslie*. In the rooms are exhibited many articles of *virtù*, and some cherished memorials—as a piece of the blue ribbon worn by Charles I. on the scaffold; and a white pocket handkerchief with which Lord Coningsby stopped the wound of William III. at the battle of the Boyne: above which hangs a painting of the event by A. Cooper, R.A. In several of the rooms are carvings by Grinling Gibbon of scrolls of flowers, fruit, with dead game, etc., exquisitely wrought, but they have suffered terribly from paint and the worm.

To see the house an introduction is required; but the park is always open, and the *Gardens* may generally be viewed on application to the gardener. They are very beautiful, and have always been famous. E. and S. of the house the ground is laid out in lawns, interspersed with choice shrubs and trees, and opens E. into a wild-looking bit of the park rich in old timber and overgrown with furze and fern. A dell here serves as a cemetery, with monts. and monumental verses to the favourite spaniels and other canine pets of the late Countess of Essex and other fair members of the Capel family. The *Gardens* to the N., of 8 acres, are broken with terraces and dells, rock beds, etc., include a sub-tropical section, and are gorgeous with flowers. More than a century a and half ago Cassiobury was celebrated as "one of the first places in England where the polite spirit of gardening shone the brightest,"* and its reputation has never faded.

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* Journal to Stella.

The *Park* comprises nearly 700 acres, of which 127 are attached to the house; 310 form the Home Park, and 250 the Upper Park, which is separated from the Home Park by the Gade, parallel to which, and in part one with it, flows the Grand Junction Canal. The Home Park is smooth and stately, the Upper Park more hilly and wilder: both contain many grand old oak, elm, chesnut, beech, and fir trees. The park was planted by Moses Cook, author of a work on 'Forest Trees' (1675), who was gardener to the 1st Earl of Essex, and an enthusiast in his calling. The gardens and private grounds are commonly said to have been laid out by Le Nôtre, but Clutterbuck says, by the Earl's town gardener, Rose, whilst Evelyn, remarking that "the gardens are very rare," adds, "and cannot be otherwise, having so skilful an artist to govern them as Mr. Cooke." The somewhat fanciful, but picturesque and comfortable looking 'Swiss' cottages sprinkled about the park, were designed or suggested by James Wyatt: that by the Gade is, or was, specially dedicated to picnic parties. The *Grove* (Earl Clarendon) adjoins Cassiobury on the W.

CATERHAM, SURREY, a village and terminus of the Caterham branch line of the S.E. Rly., 18 m. from London, 7 m. S. of Croydon; pop. 3577, or, excluding the inmates of the Asylum for Imbeciles, 2250. Caterham is not mentioned in Domesday, and the origin of the name is not very clear. Mr. Taylor † thinks that "Caterham may possibly be referred" to the A.-S. root *geat*, "a pass through a line of hill or cliff;" but farther on ‡ he suggests that "it may perhaps be referred to the Celtic word *cath*, a battle." The more likely reference is to its position on the old Roman vicinal way, which passed through Caterham and under White Hill, where it is known as Stane Street.

The old vill. is on the chalk hill; the new part lies ½ m. E. in the valley along the Godstone rd., by the rly. stat. The manor belonged to the Abbey of Waltham, but since the Dissolution has been in private hands. The Abbey of Chertsey also possessed land here; and in 1285 Edward I. granted a fair at Caterham to the monastery of Leeds in Kent.

Caterham *old Church* (St. Lawrence) is partly E.E., but has lost all architectural character by repeated alterations. Having fallen into disrepair, a new Early Dec. church was erected opposite it in 1866. It is of flint with stone bands, and tall red tiled roofs, and consists of nave, chancel, and N. aisle, but has no tower, and is rather conspicuously ugly, and ill-adapted for the site. *Obs.* in chancel of old ch. a good mural mont., with kneeling female figure in high relief, to Eliz. Legrew, d. 1825, wife of a former rector. *Caterham Court House*, near the ch., is the seat of J. F. Harrison, Esq.

The old vill. straggles along the high ground above the ch., and though 'improved' still retains an air of old-fashioned picturesqueness. *Obs.* on l. a cottage with yews clipped into fantastic forms. About the rly. stat. a good-sized vill., with Railway Hotel (a moderately good inn), shops, and dwellings, has grown up within the last few years, whilst the slopes on either side have been laid out in ornamental grounds, and dotted over with first-class villas, one of which is the residence of the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.

"In this parish," wrote Aubrey, "are many pleasant valleys, stored with wild thyme, sweet marjoram, burnell, boscage, and beeches." But the bricklayer and scientific agriculturist have changed much of that. There are, however, still bosky valleys and thymey downs about Caterham, and the whole neighbourhood remains perhaps the pleasantest of those near London which have been made the prey of the rly. engineer, speculative builder, and 'Conservative' and 'Commonwealth' building societies.

The huge building or range of buildings on the hill ½ m. away is the *Metropolitan District Imbecile Asylum*, erected in 1869-70 from the designs of Messrs. Giles and Bevan, and enlarged in 1873 by the addition of new wards and a recreation hall 120 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high. The building is a plain brick structure, remarkable chiefly for its extent and the thoroughness with which all the results of medical and hygienic science and experience have been applied. It is constructed on the pavilion system, half a dozen distinct blocks for males on one side, and as many for females on the other, being connected by covered corridors some 550 ft. long; the administrative block, chapel, recreation hall, and various offices occupying the centre, while separate houses for the medical officers, chaplain, etc., stand a little distance apart. The entire cost of the building has been little short of £200,000. There are now in the asylum 1800 pauper inmates, ranging in age from 5 years to over 80.

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* Stephen Switzer's Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardener's Recreation, 1715.

† Words and Places, 2nd ed., p. 252.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 304.

Caterham, and its neighbours Woldingham, Warlingham, and Chelsham, are locally known as 'the four places on the hills;' and the hills themselves are crested with numerous camps, probably of British origin. One is on Bottle, Botley, or Battle Hill in Chelsham par.; another and much larger one, known as 'the Cardinal's Cap,' is on the top of White Hill, above Bletchingley (*see* those places). There is a delightful walk of about 2 m. from Caterham to *Woldingham* (which *see*).

CATERHAM JUNCTION, a Stat. in the S.E. Rly., 3 m. beyond Croydon, is a convenient starting-point for a series of pleasant walks. It is situated near the N. border of the Chalk Downs; *Smitham Bottom*, the valley along which runs the Brighton coach rd., is a narrow belt of Thames alluvium; the scenery around is varied, and the country tolerably open. The old scattered oaks on l., about ½ m. before reaching the stat., mark *Purley Lodge* (W. Hunter, Esq.), once the residence of the regicide Bradshaw, and for several years of John Horne Tooke, who here wrote (as the second title indicates), his 'Επεα Πτεροεντα; or, The Diversions of Purley' (8vo, 1786). Tooke wished to be interred in a vault he had prepared in the garden, but, dying at Wimbledon in 1812, he was buried at Ealing.

The large and palace-like Italian building with a lofty central tower, and turrets at the angles, seen on the hill-side, ½ m. beyond the Rly. Stat. (in *Coulsdon* par.), is *The Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham*—so called in honour of the founder, the late Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D. It was erected in 1858 from the designs of Mr. W. B. Moffat; will accommodate 300 children, and in April 1874 had about 270. The conspicuous edifice, of red brick, with black and white brick in bands, tall roofs, and quaint turrets, on Russell Hill, on the opposite side of Smitham Bottom, and in Beddington par., is the *Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools*, for Orphans and Necessitous Children. The first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, July 11, 1863, and the building was opened by H.R.H., June 18, 1866. It has a frontage of nearly 300 ft., was designed by Mr. Bland, cost £20,000, will accommodate 150 children, and had at the close of 1873 about 130, of whom two-thirds were boys.

Immediately E. of the stat. is *Riddlesdown*, along the summit of which is a delightful breezy stroll. The down is thick with gorse, heath, and the smaller wild flowers; on one side is a coppice of oak, thorn, hazel, and underwood, where on a June morning you may still hear the wood-pigeon and in the evening the nightingale, and all day long the cuckoo, lark, and blackbird. But the S. end has been spoiled by the unfinished Surrey and Sussex Rly.; cultivation is making steady progress along the N. and W. slopes, and in a few years Riddlesdown will be to the tourist only a name. Now holiday-makers from the S. of London come here in considerable numbers in vans and light carts, making the Rose and Crown, at the S.E. edge of the Down, their head-quarters. From Riddlesdown the walk may be extended to *Warlingham*.

If, instead of mounting the hill on leaving the stat., a stroll S. be preferred along the valley, *Stoats Nest*, the now disused stat. of the L. B. and S. Coast Rly., will soon be reached. *Obs.* here on l. of road an uncommonly picturesque old farmhouse of wood and rough-cast, with bay windows, tall overhanging roof, and fine clump of elms in front. With its barns, outhouses, and accessories, the young sketcher would find it an excellent study. The lane beyond, on l., (or one still farther by the Red Lion,) leads to *Coulsdon*. On the rt. is a path up the hill-side to *Woodmansterne;* whence, or from Coulsdon, you may go on to *Chip-*

stead, and return the direct way to the station.

Mantell has noticed the fine sections of chalk, with layers of flint and parallel seams of marl, which the geologist will observe here; the attention of the ordinary visitor may be called to the vast extent of the chalk-pits and limeworks. They afford excellent opportunities for observing sections and obtaining what the boys in the works call 'spozzles.' It was in the pit near Purley that the remarkable granite boulder described by Mr. Godwin-Austen* was discovered by the workmen in raising chalk for lime, and which has become the standard illustration of the movement of boulders by coast ice at the cretaceous period. Mr. Godwin-Austen, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, arrived at the conclusion that this Purley block of granite, with the associated sands, was a compact mass of Polar beach, broken off and drifted away at the annual breaking up of the coast ice, its native home being probably the line of coast "a little to the S. of the 60th degree of N. lat." The deep cuttings of the Surrey and Sussex Rly. will also supply good chalk sections: obs. the band of *Ananchytis ovata* and *Spondylus spinosus* at the S. mouth of the Riddlesdown Tunnel. The upper beds contain many specimens of *Micraster cor anguinum*, and *Inoceramus Cuvieri* in abundance. The district is well described by Mr. Caleb Evans, F.G.S., in 'Some Sections of Chalk between Croydon and Oxtead.'†

CHADWELL HEATH, ESSEX,

2 m. W. of Romford on the London road, and a Stat. on the Grt. E. Railway, 9½ m. from Bishopsgate St., is a collection of commonplace houses straggling along the highroad, over what was in the last century a heath noted for highwaymen. A little W. of it is another nest of similar houses, known as *Chadwell Street*. *C. Heath* is a hamlet of Dagenham; *C. Street* of Barking: both depend mainly on agriculture.

CHADWELL ST. MARY,

ESSEX (Dom. *Celdewella*), 2 m. N. of Tilbury Fort, is an agric. parish of 589 inhab., standing on the chalk hills which here rise steeply from the Thames marshes. The name recalls that of the famous A.-S. saint and Bishop of the Mercians, Ceadda, or Chad, which so often occurs in connection with springs (as Chadswell Springs by Amwell, the source of the New River; St. Chad's Well by Battle Bridge, London, of old renowned for its medicinal qualities; Chadwell by Rothley, Leicestershire). But St. Chad may have had a local relation to the village. St. Cedd, the apostle of the East Saxons, whilst engaged in the conversion of that people, resided at West Tilbury, where his brother was associated with him in his labours. The spring, "discovered in the year 1727," and which became celebrated in the cure of hæmorrhages, scurvy, etc., was possibly only a rediscovery of that from which the place derived its name; the Domesday *Celdewella* is however very suggestive of a cold-spring, and curiously enough the Leicester *Chadwell* has *Caldwell* as an alternative designation.

The *village* consists of two or three farmhouses and a few cottages, with a plain inn (the *Cross Keys*) by the ch. *Chadwell Marsh* extends from the foot of the hill to *Tilbury Fort*, which is partly in Chadwell parish. The marsh affords some singularly Cuyp-like views; and the dykes which drain it abound in bulrushes, sedges, and other members of the genera *Scirpus* and *Typha*.

The *Church* (St. Mary) dates from the E.E. period, but has been often altered. It was restored, and much of it rebuilt, in 1860, when several new Dec. windows were inserted. *Obs.* on S. a lancet, blocked up. By the W. door is a Dec. recess for a holy-water stoup, with places where have been the hinges and fastenings of a door. S. of the altar is a piscina. The tower, Early Dec., has an angle turret half-way up, and quaint gargoyles; the battlements are later.

In *Hanging Wood* (marked *Hangman's Wood* in the Ord. Map), on the road to Stifford, are some of those curious excavations in the chalk which have so sorely puzzled antiquaries, and are commonly known as Danes' Holes, from a tradition that they were lurking-places of the Danes. Camden describes them, not as rude excavations, but as built-up with much care and skill. There is however no sign of building-up in the ordinary sense of the term. They consist of a central shaft of from 3 to 5 or 6 ft. in diameter, and 60 to 80 ft. deep, opening at the base into a chamber like an inverted funnel, from which passages give access to two or more oval chambers; some occur with five—3 on one side, 2 on the other. The chambers are all hewn out of the chalk, the marks of the pick being still visible. In all, there are in the neighbourhood 5 of these 'holes,' and they correspond closely in size and plan. Similar pits are found in the adjacent parishes of Grays and Little Thurrock, and in East Tilbury some not so deep, the depths evidently depending on the thickness of the chalk, and having only 2 or 3 chambers in all. Others, but with more extensive chambers, and shafts of somewhat larger diameter, occur in great numbers on the opposite side of the Thames at Crayford, Dartford, Chiselhurst, and elsewhere along the chalk hills of Kent. But they are not confined to this part of the country. They are found in the chalk districts of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Herts, and Norfolk, but not, it is said, in Sussex. Pits occur on a larger scale in France and Belgium, but they belong to a different time and class.* Many speculations have been put forward as to the period and purpose of the Danes' Holes of Kent and Essex, but the probability is that they were originally merely shafts sunk in order to procure chalk for agricultural purposes, though they may later have been used as lurking-places, or places of refuge. Pliny seems to point to some such excavations in his statement that the finer chalk exported from Britain was obtained by means of shafts sunk to a great depth, and then extended at the bottom in the manner of mines.†

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* Journal of Geol. Soc., Dec. 1858, pp. 252—266.

† Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, 1870.

Chalk is at the present day excavated in like manner on Salisbury Plain; and even in Kent, when there are no chalk hills near, the farmer finds it less expensive to sink a shaft than to send his carts to a distance for this indispensable material. Our earlier antiquaries saw in them the subterranean caves which Tacitus says the German tribes employed as granaries, as dwellings in winter, and as hiding-places from invaders.* They are unquestionably of an earlier date than the traditional Danish epoch, since numerous fragments of Roman-British pottery have been found alike in those opened at Grays and in Kent. (*See* CHISELHURST.) The common tradition may after all only be a perversion of the theory of some early Monkbarns. Thus Lambarde,† in speaking of the Crayford caverns, says: "*In the opinion of the inhabitants*, these were in former times digged as well for the use of the chalk towards building, or for to marle (or amend) their arable land therewith. But *I suppose* that they were made to another end also by the Saxons our ancestors, who (after the manner of their elders) used them as receptacles, and places of secret retraict, for their wives, children, and portable goods, in the time both of civil dissension and foreign invasion." Morant, in describing the Chadwell caverns, tells us that "Tradition will have it that here were King Cunobelino's gold mines;" and in the days when the South-Sea mania had set every one speculating, some bold projector acquainted with the tradition started a company "For Improving a Royalty in Essex"—in other words, to dig in the Chadwell caverns for the precious metals. The visitor who may now desire to 'prospect' here for gold, or to resolve the secret of the caves, must submit to be let down the shaft astride a stick fastened to the end of a rope.

CHALDON, SURREY (Dom. *Calvedone*), a rural vill. of 165 inhab., 17 m. from London, 1¾ m. N.E. from Merstham Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (field-path by Alderstead and A. Heath). The vill. lies on the N. of the chalk hills, away from any main road.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of flint and st., with, at the S.W. angle, a sq. tower and thin shingle spire; on the S. a plain porch, and tall red-tiled roofs. It is E.E., with later insertions: *note* flamboyant window to chancel aisle. The E.

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* See Prof. Von Benenden on the Caves of Louvain.

† Nat. Hist., Lib. xvii., ch. 8.

* Germania, xvi.

† Perambulation of Kent, 1596, reprint, p. 401.

window is a triple lancet, there is a small lancet in base of tower, and W. of the nave is a small round-arched window of what looks much like Saxon long and short work. It was restored in 1870, under the direction of Mr. R. Martin, when on removing the whitewash from the internal walls some very early and curious paintings were discovered, representing the Last Judgment; they have been described, and illustrated with chromolithographs, by Mr. Waller, in the 'Surrey Archæological Collections,' 1872. W. of the ch. is a spreading yew. By the ch.-yard is a rookery, and beyond a farmhouse named from it. Altogether the ch. and its surroundings are unusually picturesque, in a quiet rustic way. On all sides are charming strolls: N.E. through the bottom and the copse beyond, to Coulsdon Common and ch.; by the thatched wooden cottages and narrow gritty lane (the banks crowded with primroses) S.E. to Caterham; or W., over the hill, to Chipstead.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks (Dom. *Celfunde;* locally *Charfunt*), a quiet little out-of-the-way village, 5 m. from the nearest rly. stat., Rickmansworth (on the Watford and R. branch of the L. and N.W. line), and 7½ m. from the Uxbridge Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly.; pop. of the par. 1243; is situated on the Misbourne, a feeder of the Colne, and a little to the l. of the Amersham road, on a byroad to Beaconsfield. The interest of the place centres on its connection with Milton, but, as we shall see, it has other associations; is itself a pretty little place, stands in a pleasant country, there is a fishery on the stream, and altogether is well worth a visit.

Milton retired here in 1665, from the plague then raging in London, to "a pretty box" which his friend Thomas Elwood, the Quaker, had hired for him; and in it he finished 'Paradise Lost,' and, at Elwood's suggestion, planned, and in part wrote 'Paradise Regained.' He did not return to London till "the sickness was over and the city well cleansed, and become safely habitable."

Milton's house, on the rt. near the end of the vill., is a plain half-timber, gable-fronted cottage, with projecting brick chimney, and a little garden before it. The house is said to have been originally much larger: the porch, shown in some engravings, and under which tradition affirmed the poet was wont to sit, was removed several years ago. Milton's name is inscribed over the door, and on a stone are carved the arms of the Fleetwood family, to whom the house belonged. The parlour, a little low room, on the rt. as you enter, with a single long, low window, is pointed out as that in which the Blind Bard dictated his second great epic, and looks as though it had been little altered, except by age, since he occupied it.

The *Church*, prettily situated just above the Misbourne, here crossed by a foot-bridge, is of flint and stone, and consists of nave and aisles with clerestorey, chancel, and Norman tower at the W. end. The style, somewhat mixed, was chiefly Dec., but in restoring it, 1862, the later portions were removed, and some E.E. features added. In the chancel is an altar-tomb of Thos. Fleetwood, Lord of the Vache, d. 1570, with brasses affixed representing Fleetwood in plate-armour, with his two wives, kneeling,—4 children kneeling behind one wife, and 14 behind the other. In marked contrast with this is the florid marble mont. with urn and flowers and weeping children, of a later Lord of the Vache, James Clayton, d. 1714. Another mural mont. is to Admiral Sir Hugh Pallisser, of the Vache, d. 1796. There are many other monts. of Chalfont families, but none worth noticing. Bp. Hare was buried in the ch., but has no mont. *Obs.* the *Lich-gate*, old and unspoiled, at the entrance to the ch.-yard.

The *Vache* (T. Newland Allen, Esq.), on an eminence about a mile N.E. from Chalfont ch., is the old manor-house, formerly a moated mansion, with a chapel; but the chapel was destroyed and the moat filled up when the house was rebuilt many years ago. The brick building, with a pedestal in front of it, is a memorial to Capt. James Cook, "the ablest and most renowned navigator this or any other country hath produced," erected by his friend Adml. Sir Hugh Pallisser, Lord of the Vache. The origin of this name has been a subject of some speculation. The manor belonged in the 14th cent. to Richard de la Veche, but whether he derived his name from, or gave it to, the place is uncertain. A local tradition makes the original Vache to have been King John's dairy. King John may be dismissed as merely one of those mythical nuclei that seem requisite to the crystallization and preservation of a tradition, but it may be worth noting, for those who think traditions "have mostly something in them," that *vachery* was a mediæval term for a dairy.* Other seats are the *Stone* (Rev. Edw. Moore); the *Grove* (Mrs. Priestley); and *Misbourne House* (A. Davis, Esq.)

Milton's House is not the only place of pilgrimage at Chalfont. At the little hamlet of *Jordans*, about 1½ m. from Chalfont ch., in a pretty secluded nook on the rt. of the road to Beaconsfield, is a small plain brick Friends' Meeting House, and at the back of it an equally modest burial-ground. Both have long ceased to be used, but they are reverentially preserved. Here, on the 5th of Aug., 1718, in the presence of a great assemblage of Friends, were deposited the remains of WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania; beside him lie the remains of his two wives and five children. No stone or monumental record marks the grave of Penn, or of any of the many men of mark in the early history of the sect who were buried along with him in this the Campo Santo of Quakerdom. But whilst the sites of most have faded from the memory, tradition has preserved his. It is under the fifth mound from the chapel door that Penn lies, between his two wives. One of the graves close by is that of Milton's friend, Thomas Elwood.

CHALFONT ST. PETER'S

(pop. 1459, of whom 327 belong to the eccl. dist. of Gerard's Cross) is 2 m. nearer Uxbridge than Chalfont St. Giles. The Misbourne runs through the midst of the village, uncrossed by a bridge. A market was once held here; and formerly a large building stood in the centre of the vill., which the notorious Judge Jeffries, then a resident at the *Grange*, just outside the vill. on the road to Uxbridge, caused to be erected for a Sessions House. It was afterwards converted into a large inn, the Swan, but when railways destroyed the posting trade it was found to exceed the requirements of the locality, and was pulled down, 1837. The stables and some of the outbuildings now form part of the Swan Farm.

The *Church*, formerly a plain brick building of the reign of George I., was very ingeniously transformed and mediævalized a few years ago by Mr. E. G. Street, R.A. There are several monts. of the Bayley, Denry, Gould, and Whitchurch families; also good *brasses* of William Whapclode, 1388; John Whapclode, seneschal of Cardinal Beaufort, 1446; and Robert Hansom, the last Roman Catholic incumbent of Chalfont St. Peter's, d. 1548.

Chalfont Park (J. N. Hibbert, Esq.), S. of the vill., occupies the site of the ancient manor-house of Brudenells. The present mansion was built by General Churchill, the brother-in-law of Horace Walpole, who gave his best advice in its erection, and who thought Chute's design "the sweetest plan imaginable." The park is charming, undulatory, richly wooded, and has the Misbourne winding through it. In it is the largest ash in England: the trunk is said to be 25 ft. in circ.; here also is the first Lombardy poplar planted in this country. *Newland Park*, the property of T. N. Allen, Esq., was, till his death in 1807, the seat of Abraham Newland, Esq., of the Bank of England, whose signature to the bank-notes made his name universally familiar.

The *Obelisk* at the Crossways, ½ m. from the vill., was erected, 1770, in commemoration of George III. having been in at the death of a stag at this spot, at the close of a long run. The obelisk, which is of brick, and 50 ft. high, is a conspicuous landmark.

CHARLTON, KENT

(A.-S. *Ceorleton*, from *Ceorle*, a husbandman; Dom. *Cerletone*), on the high ground between Greenwich and Woolwich, and reaching down to the Thames, 7 m. from London by rd., 8 m. by the North Kent line of the S.E. Rly. [on leaving the stat. turn rt. *up* the lane; the ch. is ½ m. S.] Inn, the *Bugle Horn*, opposite the ch. A few years ago Charlton was a charming country vill., but, though still green and pleasant, it has pretty well lost its rural character, having been much built over, and constantly absorbing a large proportion of the redundant population of Woolwich. The pop. of Charlton *vill.* was 2444 in 1871, but the entire parish, including the eccl. district, of Old Charlton, and parts of Kidbroke, and St. Thomas, Woolwich, was 7699.

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* Promptorium parvulorum, *in loc.*

The manor of Charlton was given by William I. to his half-brother Odo, Bp. of Bayeux; from him it passed to Robert Bloet, Bp. of Lincoln, who, about 1093, gave it to the priory of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. At the Dissolution it reverted to the Crown. James I. granted it to one of his northern followers, John Earl of Mar, who, in 1606, sold it to his countryman, Sir James Erskine, for £2000, and he, the following year, disposed of it for £4500 to another northern knight, Sir Adam Newton, tutor to Henry Prince of Wales. It was alienated in 1659 to Sir Wm. Ducie, afterwards Visct. Downe, who died here in 1679. It then passed successively to the Langhornes, Games, and Maryons, and by bequest to Lady Spencer Wilson, from whom it has descended to the present owner, Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart.

The manor-house, *Charlton House*, immediately S. of the ch., was commenced by Sir Adam Newton in 1607, and completed in 1612. Inigo Jones is said to have been the architect. He lived at Charlton, in a house built by himself, and afterwards known as Cherry Garden Farm, and he was architect to Prince Henry. But the strongest support to the tradition is in the character of the building. It is a capital example of the florid Jacobean type—quaint, elaborately ornate, but very picturesque; and it is strikingly like Charlton in Wilts (the Earl of Suffolk's), built by Inigo Jones about the same time. It is of red brick and stone; the plan, that of a capital E, in form an oblong, with projecting wings and porch, the latter richly decorated, a sq. turret at each end, and a balustrade along the summit. The int. has a large central hall, panelled with oak, and profusely ornamented; a grand staircase of chesnut, fancifully carved; a principal dining room, with chapel adjoining; a grand saloon, with a ceiling of elaborate design, and a rich and lofty chimneypiece; and an oak gallery on the N., 76 ft. by 16, in which are some good family pictures. The grounds, of about 70 acres, are very fine, but, like the house, strictly closed against strangers. Evelyn writes, June 9th, 1653, "Went to visit my worthy neighbour, Sir Henry Newton, and consider the prospect, which is, doubtless, for city, river, ships, meadows, hills, woods, and all other amenities, one of the most noble in the world; so as had the house running water, it were a princely seat." The march of the builder has seriously curtailed these amenities, but the prospect is still "most noble."

The *Church* (St. Luke) is of red brick, and consists of nave, aisles, and tower. It was erected by Sir Adam Newton's trustees, 1630-40; the chancel in 1840. Of its architectural character the less said the better, though Hasted* declares that "when finished it surpassed in beauty most churches in the county." The int., aided by its carved pulpit, tall pews, and showy monts., furnishes a fair example of a 17th cent. ch. *Monts.*—In N. aisle of chancel, Sir Adam Newton, d. 1629, and wife; a plain work by Nicholas Stone, for which, as we learn by his pocket-book, he received £180. Near the pulpit, a life-size statue in armour with baton in rt. hand, and military trophies, of the Hon. M. Richards, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, d. 1721. Marble statue, by Westmacott, of Sir Thos. Hislop, G.C.B., d. 1834. Sir William Congreve, d. 1828, inventor of the rockets named after him. *Obs.* also the mont. of Mrs. F. Hoare (a Dingley by birth), d. 1799, for whose portrait, by Reynolds, the Marquis of Hertford gave 2550 guineas in 1859. Some other memorials have a melancholy interest. Tablet, by Chantrey, to the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was shot by one Bellingham in the lobby of the H. of Commons, May 11, 1812. In the ch.-yard (the gate of which is kept locked), by the porch, Mr. Edw. Drummond, who was shot at Charing Cross, Jan. 20, 1843, in mistake for another Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, whose private secretary he was. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of James Craggs, Esq., Postmaster-General, and father of Pope's friend, Secretary Craggs, who in consequence of the scandal created by their connection with the

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* Hist. of Kent, vol. i., p. 39.

South Sea Bubble, destroyed himself by poison, March 28th, 1721. Henry Oldenburg, whose services as secretary to the Royal Society were of so much value to science in England, d. at his residence, Charlton, Sept. 1677, and was buried in the ch., but without a mont.

The old ch. having become insufficient for the increasing pop., another ch., St. Thomas, was erected at *New Charlton* in 1850; and in March 1867 a third ch., St. Paul, was consecrated at Old Charlton, of better design, cruciform, Mr. W. Wiggington, archt.

Besides Charlton House, there are several superior residences in the par., but none that require particularization. It was to a house at Charlton, which had some time previously been occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert, that Caroline Princess of Wales retired in 1795, with her infant (the Princess Charlotte), of 3 months old: she retained possession of the house for about 2 years. *Morden College*, noticed under BLACKHEATH, is in Charlton par., and *Kidbrooke* is an extra-parochial hamlet of it.

In 1268 Charlton received the grant of a weekly market, to be held on Monday, and an annual fair for 3 days. The market has long ceased; and the fair became in course of time an intolerable nuisance. De Foe* wrote in 1725, "Charlton is a village famous, or rather infamous, for that yearly-collected rabble of mad people at *Horn Fair*." It was held on St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18), the proceedings being ushered in by a sermon preached in the ch. "It is said (by a vague and absurd tradition) to have owed its origin to a compulsive grant made by King John, or some other of our kings, when detected in an affair of gallantry, being then resident at Eltham Palace."† In the vulgar opinion the tradition was, even to our own day, considered to be proved by the point of land by the river-side, to which the grant was supposed to extend, being named Cuckold's Point. Philipott, writing in 1659, says "it is called Horn-fair by reason of the great plenty of all sorts of winding horns and cups, and other vessels of horn then brought to be sold." This to the last continued to be the character of the fair; horns of all kinds decorating the booths and shows, and being worn by the rougher visitors. For many years a burlesque procession, in which every person wore horns, used to proceed from Deptford through Greenwich to Charlton fair, but in consequence of the turbulent scenes to which it gave rise, it was abolished in 1768. The fair itself, after being tolerated for another century, was finally suppressed by an order issued by the Home Secretary, in March 1872.

Charlton is of interest to the geologist as affording the best illustration near London of the junction of the chalk with the Lower Tertiary strata. This is well seen in the great pit E. of the rly. stat. The chalk with flints, of a jointed structure, is overlaid by Thanet sands 35 ft. thick, having at the base a bed of green-coated flints. Above the Thanet sands are the sands, pebble-beds, and clays of the Woolwich and Reading series. The chalk abounds in characteristic fossils, which may be procured *in situ*, or purchased of the pitmen. The sands are less prolific, but various plants, and vertebræ and teeth of the shark, *Lamna elegans*, have been found here. The sands may be more conveniently examined in the sand-pit farther E.

Lower Charlton, by the Thames, is really a part of Woolwich. Off Charlton Pier is moored the Marine Society's training ship Warspite.

CHARTER ISLAND (*see* WRAYSBURY).

CHEAM, SURREY (A.-S. *Cheyham*; Dom. *Ceiham*), is a vill. and stat. on the Epsom branch of the London, Br., and S. C. Rly., 14 m. from London, midway between Sutton and Ewell, and 3 m. N.E. from Epsom; pop. 1629.

Cheam stands on high ground amidst pleasant and varied scenery; the ch. and centre of the vill. on what geologists know as the Reading sand; the rly. stat. and S. side of the vill. on the chalk, a narrow belt of Thanet sand intervening; whilst the N. part of the par. is London clay. At the Domesday Survey the manor belonged to the see of Canterbury. It was subsequently divided into West Cheam and East Cheam, West Cheam being appropriated to the prior and convent of

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* Tour through Great Britain, vol. i., Letter 2.

† Lysons, vol. ii., p. 431.

Christ Church; East Cheam to the archbishop. In the reign of Henry VIII. both were alienated to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth became the property of Lord John Lumley. He dying without surviving issue, the united manor devolved to his nephew, Henry Lloyd, son of Humphrey Lloyd, the antiquary, whose descendant, Dr. Robert Lumley Lloyd, bequeathed the manors, 1729, to John Duke of Bedford, who, in 1755, sold them to Edw. Northey, Esq., whose descendant, E. R. Northey, Esq., is the present owner.

East Cheam manor-house (about ½ m. E., towards Sutton), of Elizabethan date, was pulled down about 1795, and the present mansion erected by J. Antrobus, Esq. It is now called *Lower Cheam Park*, and is the seat of H. Lindsay Antrobus, Esq. West Cheam manor-house has also long been pulled down. *Whitehall* (Miss Killick, whose family have held it for a century and a half), an old timber house by the ch., contains a room known as the council chamber, from a tradition that it was used by Queen Elizabeth, when at Nonsuch Palace, for state affairs. Beneath the house are large vaults excavated in the sandstone.

Cheam *Church* (St. Dunstan) was erected 1862-64, from the designs of Mr. Pownall. It is large and handsome, of hammered stone, E.E. in style, and has a massive tower at the W. The interior is of red brick, with bands of black bricks and stone; the nave and aisles are divided by shafts of Purbeck marble, which support 5 pointed arches and a clerestorey. The apse is lighted by 4 lancets, with a rose window above.

Alongside it, but detached, is the chancel of the old ch., preserved for the *Monts.*, which are of much interest. The most striking is that of John Lord Lumley (d. 1609)—the great book collector of the reign of Elizabeth, whose library was bought by James I., and became the foundation of the Royal Library now in the British Museum. The mont. is in the Lumley aisle, built for the purpose by Lord Lumley in 1592. It is a lofty mural structure of many coloured marbles; the arms of all the Lumleys are around it, and an enormously long Latin inscription traces the pedigree back through 16 generations to Liulph the Anglo-Saxon. Happily, Lord Lumley did not carry his veneration for his ancestors quite so far as he did at the ch. of Chester-le-Street, Durham, opposite Lumley Castle, where "he caused monuments to be erected for them in the order as they succeeded one another, from Liulphus down to his own time; which he had either picked out of the demolished monasteries, or made new."* S. of the chancel is a large marble mont., with kneeling effigy, of Jane Lady Lumley (d. 1577), who translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates; and on the N. one of Elizabeth, Lord Lumley's second wife, a recumbent alabaster effigy under an arch, "chequered with cinquefoils and popinjays." In the Fromond chapel were one or two brasses, and other memorials of various members of that family. The brasses have been removed, and are now in the possession of the vicar. The most interesting is a mural brass of Thos. Fremond, Esq., d. 1542, and wife Elizabeth, kneeling, their 6 sons and 4 daughters behind them; above the group was a shield of arms, long lost, and over this a rude representation of the Trinity—the Father holding a cross before Him, on which the Dove is descending. On removing the old ch. tower, a stone coffin was found *in situ*, containing the body of a priest and a pewter chalice.† It was in Cheam old ch. that Sidney Smith was married, July 2, 1800, to Miss Catherine Amelia Pybus.

It is noted that of six successive rectors of Cheam in the 16th and 17th centuries, five were created bishops. Two or three were men of fame: the learned Lancelot Andrews, Bp. of Chichester; Richard Senhouse, Bp. of Carlisle; and John Hacket, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry. Hacket, then holding the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was presented to the rectory of Cheam by his patron, the Lord Keeper Williams, who accompanied the gift with the rhyme,

> "Holborn for wealth,
> And Cheam for health."

Hacket retained Holborn, accepted Cheam, and lived to a good old age. "Myself," he says in his 'Life of Lord Keeper Williams,' folio, 1693, p. 11, "have been rector of Cheam now above 30 years." He repaid his debt to his patron by becoming his biographer.

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* Camden, Britannia.

† Heale and Percival, 'Monumental Memoranda from Cheam Church,' Surrey Archæol. Coll., vol. iii., p. 325.

A new *Church* (St. Philip), E.E. in style, was erected on Cheam Common, 1873-74, from the designs of Mr. H. H. Carpenter. At *Cheam School*, once in high repute, the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, author of 'Forest Scenery,' was for some time master, and Glover, the author of 'Leonidas,' was educated. In its later days Cheam School was converted into a Pestalozzian Academy. A new Cheam School (Rev. Robert Tabor) was erected in 1867 from the designs of Messrs. Slater and Carpenter. *Nonsuch Palace* stood a little W. of Cheam. (*See* NONSUCH.)

CHELSFIELD, KENT, a pretty country vill., lying 1½ m. on the E. of the Sevenoaks road, 2 m. beyond Orpington, and a Stat. on the S.E. Rly. (Tunbridge direct line), 15 m. from London: pop. of the par. 903.

The *Church* (St. Margaret), somewhat rude, but venerable and picturesque, will repay a visit. It stands just outside the vill., on the W., the way to it being by a field-path lined with large lime trees. It is of flint and stone, the W. end overgrown with ivy, and consists of nave and chancel, with aisles, and on the N., between the nave and chancel, a massive E.E. tower, capped with a shingled spire, and containing 5 bells. The interior is less venerable in aspect than the exterior, having been restored and refitted, but it is spacious, and has considerable character. The nave is Dec.; the chancel, E.E. At the E. end are three lancet windows, separated by detached banded shafts, and filled with painted glass. On the N. side, by the priest's door, is a hagioscope, partly blocked up. N. of the chancel, within an arched recess, is a coped tomb, of Purbeck marble, to Robert de Bruñ (d. 1417), which has had small brasses of the Crucifixion, with the Virgin on one side and St. John on the other; but only the body of St. John is left. A corresponding tomb of black marble, but without brasses, to George Smyth (rector 1668), occupies the opposite recess. On the chancel floor are undersized brasses of Wm. Robroke (rector 1420); Alice, wife of Thos. Bray, and 4 sons (1510); another without name or date, but of the end of the 15th cent., to a man and wife (the former gone), 6 sons (of whom 2 are priests), and 5 daughters. *Monts.*—Peter Collet, alderman (d. 1607), with kneeling effigies of alabaster, coloured, of Collet and his wife, with 2 daughters kneeling behind her, and 2 younger deceased children, recumbent below. Alongside is a small effigy of a grandchild of Ald. Collet. *Mural*, of a civic celebrity of the last century, Ald. Brass Crosby, who, as Lord Mayor, not only set at liberty Miller, the printer arrested in the City under the Speaker's warrant for printing the Wilkes debates, but ordered the officers of the House of Commons to give bail to answer a charge of assault. For this Crosby was committed to the Tower (March 18, 1771), where he remained till the Parliament was prorogued, six months later—he, during that interval, almost rivalling Wilkes in popularity. He died a few months after his release from the Tower. *Obs.* the handsome new font.

The chief seat is *Woodlands* (W. Waring, Esq., lord of the manor). The vill. stands on high ground, and there are extensive views from the fields and lanes close by: the finest, perhaps, being that from *Well Hill*, a short distance E. There are also pleasant walks *across the fields* N.W. to ORPINGTON, and S. to HALSTEAD, both places worth visiting (*see* those headings).

CHELSHAM, SURREY (Dom. *Celesham*, perhaps from *Ceosel*, gravel, and *ham*, referring to the remarkable gravel beds noticed below), 2½ m. E. by N. from Warlingham Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Caterham branch): pop. 399. From *Warlingham Common* continue nearly E. by Bull Green, Holt Wood, and The Ledgers, to Chelsham ch.

Chelsham is a charming place for a holiday ramble. The scenery is unusually varied, and there is much to employ the geologist, the botanist, the antiquary, and the sketcher. There is no vill.: the ch. stands on high ground (Chelsham is one of "the four places on the hills," *see* CATERHAM), and from the ch.-yd. there is a fine view N., the Crystal Palace forming a conspicuous landmark.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) is small;

rough-cast; has a nave with Perp. windows, chancel with Dec. E. window, S. porch, and a heavy sq. W. tower. In the head of a window, N. of the nave, are two or three fragments of old painted glass; in the chancel is a piscina; the font is E.E., of Purbeck marble. The ch. was restored in 1871, when a new E. window and 2 lancets were inserted in the chancel, and 3 new windows in the nave; new and higher roofs have been substituted for the old ones, and new seats for the old pews, and the old rood screen repaired, altered, and refixed, whilst outside the old brick buttresses of the tower have been replaced by stone ones. The building is undoubtedly improved by these changes, but the visitor must remember that all that looks characteristic is *new* work, not old. The tower formerly contained two bells, but in 1834 some thieves entered the ch. one night and stole one of them; neither thief nor bell was ever discovered. The three yews in the ch.-yd. were planted by Wm. Phillips, a schoolmaster of Chelsham, in 1746.

The stately modern Jacobean mansion W. of the ch., is *Ledgers* (Baron Sir A. Cleasby). *Chelsham Court*, now a farmhouse, is ½ m. S.

A short ½ m. farther, S.W., is *Worms Heath*—glorious with fern and furze and "never bloomless heather"—affording splendid prospects, and where are several pits, traditionally said to have been hiding-places during the ravages of the Danes (but *see* Blackheath and Chadwell). These pits are, however, very different from the Chadwell Danes' Holes. They are mere hollows dug in the gravel, and vary in size from 20 yards to less than 10 in diameter, and in depth from 6 to 10 or more feet. They are basin-shaped, the sides sloping evenly at about the angle at which gravel would rest after the edges of a hole with steep or vertical sides had been acted upon by rain and frost. It is not easy to guess for what purpose these pits were dug. The large recent gravel-pit of the ordinary kind, close at hand, points out a more obvious and easier way of excavating for the material, and yet that is perhaps the most probable purpose that can be suggested. There is a peculiarity in the gravel that is worth noticing. The pebbles are water-worn, and for the most part cemented together by a rich red-rusty clay, which has in some cases become so hardened as to convert the gravel into a conglomerate. The cement is then of such hardness, and adheres so firmly to the pebbles, that they may be broken rather than detached from the mass. Examples are very common, the blocks being locally known as *plum-pudding stones*. This part of Worms Heath is called *The Camp*, but there are now no traces of an entrenchment. On *Botley*, or *Bottle* [i.e. *Battle*] *Hill*, 1¼ m. S.E. of Worms Heath, are vestiges of an ancient camp, "oblong and single-ditched." On *Nore Hill*, nearer Worms Heath, used to stand one of the Government semaphores: from it there is a wide prospect. On the W. side of Worms Heath is *Slines Oaks* (Rev. E. F. Beynon), a good house in a beautiful park.

CHERTSEY, Surrey (A.-S. *Cerotæsai*, *Cerotesege,—i.e.* Cerota's ey, or island; Dom. *Certesyg*), a mkt. town pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Thames, 19 m. from London by rd., and a Stat., 22½ m., on the Chertsey and Virginia Water branch of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. of the town 3146. Inns: the *Swan*, Windsor Street; *Crown*, London Street.

Chertsey was celebrated in former times for its Abbey, and is still distinguished as the last retreat of the poet Cowley, and by the vicinity of St. Anne's Hill, the favourite residence of the statesman Fox. The town grew up under the wing of the great monastery, which seems to have been originally founded under Egbert, King of Kent, in 666, by the famous A.-S. saint Erkenwald, the founder of Barking Abbey. But the oldest charter is one of Frithwald, subregulus of Surrey, printed by Kemble,* who assigns the date "before 675." It sets forth the boundaries of the abbey lands with much minuteness and precision; and most of the landmarks have been identified by Mr. Corner in a paper full of interest, not only to the local antiquary, but to every student of our early history.† Frithwald says in his charter, "I give grant and transfer for the augmentation of the monastery, which was first established under King Egbert and called Cirotesege, the land of 200 inhabitants, and five dwellings in Thorp. And not only do I give the land, but I also confirm and surrender myself and my only son, in obedience to Erkenwald the Abbot." The charter is signed by Frithwald and Erkenwald, and for confirmation by Wulfhere, King of the Mercians.

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* Codex Dip. Ævi Saxonici, vol. v., p. 14.

† Trans. of the Surrey Archæological Soc., vol. i., p. 77, etc.

Chertsey was the first religious house established in Surrey, and Erkenwald ruled over it till he was elected Bishop of London in 675, but it does not appear to have become as celebrated for the miracles performed in it as the sister foundation. (*See* BARKING.) Its site was a grassy island formed by the Thames and the little stream now known as the Abbey River or Bourne. The grants to the monastery were confirmed by Offa, King of the Mercians, in 787, by Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, in 827, and by King Alfred about 890; but somewhat later the Danes burned the ch. and conventual buildings, and slaughtered Beocca, the abbot, and the monks, 90 in number. It was re-established as a Benedictine convent by Edgar in 964; its possessions were augmented by Edward the Confessor, and on several subsequent occasions it received royal favours. Its most flourishing period was, perhaps, during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., when its abbot was John de Rutherwyke, who, according to the Chertsey Ledger Book, preserved among the Exchequer Records, "might be termed the convent's second founder." The superior of the monastery, a mitred abbot, and a baron by tenure, lived in great dignity and splendour. At the Dissolution the net revenue was £659. On the surrender of the monastery, July 6, 1537, the abbot and monks were removed to the dissolved priory of Bisham in Berkshire, which Henry had refounded for a mitred abbot and 13 Benedictine monks; but a few months later the abbot was compelled to surrender the new monastery, and the monks were finally dispersed.

In the great ch. of Chertsey Abbey many distinguished personages were interred; but it is chiefly remarkable as having been the resting-place for a short period of the remains of Henry VI. It was when on her way "toward Chertsey, with her holy load," that the Lady Anne encountered Richard of Gloucester.* The body was in fact conveyed from Blackfriars to Chertsey by water, and was interred there with much solemnity. It was removed to Windsor by Richard III. in the second year of his reign. Chertsey appears to have been in some favour with King Henry, for he had granted to the abbot the right of holding a fair on St. Anne's Hill, on the 26th of July (St. Anne's Day). This fair is now represented by the so-called "Black Cherry Fair," which is held in the town on the 6th of August. Another great fair, for horses, cattle, and poultry, is held on September 25th. This is commonly known as the "Goose and Onion Fair," a fair for geese and onions being held at the same time, though distinct from the cattle fair: the tolls of these fairs are still taken by the owner of the Abbey House.

Of the once stately buildings, which occupied an area of four acres, few vestiges remain. A lane beyond the parish ch. leads direct to the abbey bridge, crossing the little Abbey river, where will be found the fragment of an arch, which, with the wall in which it stands and portions of a large barn opposite, serve to mark the locality of Erkenwald's foundation. The precise date of the demolition of the buildings is not known. Aubrey writes in 1673, "Of this great abbey scarce anything of the buildings remains except the out-walls about it. . . . The town lies very low; and the streets are all raised by the ruins of the abbey."† Stukeley, writing to Dr. Ducarel, Oct. 1752, declares that the ancient buildings had then all but disappeared. "So total a dissolution I scarcely every saw. . . . Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground and looked like a town, nothing remains. . . . Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole church and cloisters; so that we may pick up handfuls of bits of bone at a time everywhere among the garden stuff. Foundations of the religious buildings have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, crosses, inscriptions, everywhere, even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-garden." *

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* King Richard III., act i., sc. 2.

† Antiq. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 174.

The site of the abbey is now occupied by a market-garden. The ground had been several times examined, and various relics exhumed, but in 1853, and subsequently, systematic excavations were made all over the site, under the direction of Mr. S. Angell, an architect resident within the precincts of the monastery, and have yielded very valuable results. The ground plan of the ch., which appears to have been 275 ft. long by 63 ft. wide, with three apses, was laid open in 1861, as well as that of an adjoining building of considerable extent, supposed to have been the chapter-house. The stone seats running round this apartment, and supporting a series of bases of columns of Purbeck marble, were found in an undisturbed state. A coffin of Purbeck marble, containing the body of a priest wrapped in lead; richly sculptured capitals of Purbeck marble, and many other architectural fragments; a metal chalice and paten, and a large number of encaustic pavement tiles, of a character peculiar to Chertsey, were discovered. Specimens of the tiles, which are very remarkable, have been deposited in the Architectural Museum, and copied in colours by Mr. H. Shaw in his 'Specimens of Tile Pavements.' Some may still be seen *in situ*, and some are in the Museum of the Surrey Archæological Society at the Town Hall. Mr. Shaw says that the Chertsey pavement, "in its original state, must have been one of the most gorgeous in point of design, as it is one of most beautiful in point of execution, of any example of the 13th cent. yet discovered." It is remarkable that some fine pavement tiles exhumed on the site of Hales Owen Priory, Worcestershire, in the autumn of 1870, were identical in design—the subjects being from the story of Tristram—with some of those from Chertsey Abbey, and must, indeed, have been moulded with the same stamp. The ch. and chapter-house, with their architectural vestiges, were suffered to remain undisturbed, but subsequent neglect and exposure to rain and frost have reduced them to a miserable condition. In the garden may still be traced the conventual stews or fish-ponds, running parallel to each other like the bars of a gridiron.

The site and buildings of the abbey were granted by James I. to his physician, Dr. Hammond, to whose son, the eminent divine who attended Charles I. at Carisbrooke, and is said to have been born in the abbey here in 1605, they descended. Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, the next owner, "built a fair house out of the ruins," which was pulled down in 1810. The site of the abbey ch. passed through various hands, till in 1861 it was purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartrop, of the Abbey Mills.

The *Town* consists mainly of two long streets, crossing each other in the centre, and named, from the direction in which they run, London Street, Windsor Street, and Guildford Street. The ch. stands near the centre of the town, and near it is the Town Hall, a neat red-brick building erected in 1851. The market is held in and about the market-house on Wednesday. Chertsey has a considerable agricultural trade; there is a brewery; and the Abbey Mills still flourish on the ancient site.

The par. *Church* (All Saints), rebuilt in 1806-8, all but the chancel and tower (and that was repaired and heightened with brick), is large, but of the merest builder's design. In 1869 the interior was 'restored,' partially remodelled, the tall pews cut down, the chancel altered, and oak stalls introduced, a reredos of Caen stone with shafts of Devonshire marble erected, and the E. window filled with painted glass by Clayton and Bell, as a memorial to the late Rev. J. C. Clark, of Cowley House, a great benefactor to the town.

A few *monts.* are worth looking at. In the chancel one to Eliza Mawbey (d. 1819, æt. 20), which has a fine bas-relief, by Flaxman, of Christ raising the Daughter of Jairus. A black marble tablet with a long insc. to Laurence Tomson (d. 1608), a great traveller, wit, and scholar, "distinguished by his acquaintance with 12 languages, with theology, with civil and municipal law, and with the whole circle of polite literature and science," celebrated as Professor of Hebrew at Geneva, much employed by Walsingham, and author of an English translation of the New Testament, which was twice reprinted, in the reign of Elizabeth. In the S. aisle is a marble tablet to CHARLES JAMES FOX, erected by his widow "to the best of husbands and the most excellent of men." Fox was buried in Westminster Abbey: his widow, who survived him till 1842, lies in a vault at the N.E. end of Chertsey ch.-yd. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells: one, said to have been brought from the abbey, has inscribed on it, in A.-S. capitals:

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* Gent. Mag., March 1797.

ORA : MENTE : PIA : PRO : NOBIS : VIRGO : MARIA.

During the winter months the curfew bell is still tolled every evening at 8, with the curious addition that at the close, after a brief pause, the day of the month is tolled.

Cowley House (C. J. Worthington, Esq.), the house in which Cowley spent his last days—

"Courtly, though retired;
Though stretched at ease in Chertsey's silent bowers,
Not unemployed, and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse," *

is on the W. side of Guildford Street, near the rly. stat. Disappointed in his hopes of the Court, Cowley resolved to husband his small fortune, and indulge a desire he had long cherished, "by withdrawing himself from the tumult and business of the world, and consecrating the little rest of his time to those studies to which Nature had so motherly inclined him, and from which Fortune, like a step-mother, had so long detained him." He first took a house at Barn Elms, but was there "afflicted with a dangerous and lingering fever," and as soon as his health permitted (April 1665) removed to Chertsey, having obtained, says his friend and biographer Bp. Sprat, "by the interest of the Earl of St. Alban's and the Duke of Buckingham, such a lease of the Queen's lands there as afforded him an ample income." In his Essay 'Of Greatness,' he has described the sort of retreat he longed to possess: "A little convenient estate, a little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast." The house itself he would have "a convenient brick house, with decent wainscot, and pretty forest-work hangings:" the grounds, "herb and flower and fruit gardens." And this was pretty much what he obtained. It was a little house, with ample gardens and pleasant meadows attached. Not of brick indeed, but half timber, with a fine old oak staircase and balusters, and one or two wainscoted chambers—which yet remain much as when Cowley dwelt here, as do also the poet's study, a small closet with a view meadow-ward to St. Anne's Hill, and the room, overlooking the road, in which he died.

> "I thought when I went first to dwell in the country, that without doubt I should have met there with the simplicity of the old poetical Golden Age. I thought to have found no inhabitants there, but such as the shepherds of Sir Philip Sidney in Arcadia, or of Mons. d'Urfé upon the banks of Lignon; and began to consider with myself, which way I might recommend no less to posterity the happiness and innocence of the men of Chertsey: but, to confess the truth, I perceived quickly by infallible demonstrations, that I was still in Old England, and not in Arcadia or La Forrest." *

Cowley lived here little more than two years in all. He was driven from Barn-Elms by illness, and he tells his friend Sprat, in a letter dated Chertsey, May 21, 1665,—which Johnson † maliciously "recommends to the consideration of all that may hereafter pant for solitude"—

> "The first night that I came hither I caught so great a cold, with a deflexion of rheum, as made me keep my chamber ten days. And, two after, had such a bruise on my ribs with a fall, that I am yet unable to turn myself in my bed. This is my personal fortune here to begin with. And, besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up every night by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, or may come to in time, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing less than hanging."

What it came to Sprat tells us:—

> "Having languished under this for some months, he seemed to be pretty well cured of its ill symptoms. But in the heat of the last summer, by staying too long amongst his labourers in the meadows, he was taken with a violent defluxion, and stoppage in his breast and throat. This he at first neglected as an ordinary cold, and refused to send for his usual physicians, till it was past all remedies; and so in the end, after a fortnight's sickness, it proved mortal to him." ‡

Cowley died July 28, 1667. His body

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* Cowper, Task, Book V.

* Cowley, Essays,—Dangers of an Honest Man in Much Company.

† Life of Cowley.

‡ An Account of the Life of Mr. Abraham Cowley, prefixed to his Works, ed. 1688.

was conveyed with great pomp by water to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey: hence the allusion in Pope's 'Windsor Forest'—

> "Here his first lays majestic Denham sung;
> There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.
> Oh early lost! What tears the River shed,
> When the sad pomp along his banks was led!"

Cowley's House is still sometimes called by its old name, the *Porch House*, from a porch with chamber above, which projected 10 ft. into the highway, but which was pulled down in 1786, by Alderman Clark, "for the safety and accommodation of the public." In the garden is a fine group of trees, including a horse-chesnut of great size and beauty, "beneath whose shadow the poet frequently sat." Formerly the stranger had little difficulty in obtaining admittance, but it is now a family residence, and neither house nor grounds can be seen without special leave.

Chertsey Bridge, more substantial and pict. than convenient, is nearly ½ m. E. of the town. It is of stone, has 7 arches, and was constructed in 1780-85, from the designs of Mr. James Payne, at a cost of £13,000. By it are broad green meadows, and the river affords some good trout, perch, and jack fishing. *Chertsey Deep* extends from the weir to 80 yards E. of the bridge; in 1870 a trout of 14 lb. 9 oz. weight was caught off the weir. The *Cricketers*, Bridge Road, is the anglers' inn.

From Chertsey there are pleasant walks in all directions, and on every side stately domains and handsome villas. S.E. by *Woburn Park* (W. J. Alt, Esq.), once famous as *Woburn Farm*, is *Addlestone*. 1 m. N.W. of Chertsey is *St. Anne's Hill* (Rt. Hon. Lady Holland), a spot interesting in itself, and as the favourite residence of Charles James Fox. *Fan Grove* (R. J. Noad, Esq.), 1 m. S. of St. Anne's Hill, is a well-placed mansion, erected in 1820 by Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor.

Ottershaw, 2 m. S. from Chertsey, is an eccl. dist., with a handsome ch. and parsonage, erected by G. G. Scott, R.A., at the cost of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., whose fine seat, *Ottershaw Park*, lies a little farther S. The house is a modern Italian structure, standing in grounds of great extent and beauty. W. of Ottershaw is *Potter's Park* (A. Savory, Esq.), and nearer Chertsey *Botleys* (Mrs. Gosling), a spacious mansion, with attached Ionic columns and pediment, erected in 1765 by Sir Joseph Mawbey (and figured in the 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' vol. ii.) Some way W. of Botleys is a noble modern Elizabethan manor-house, erected from the designs of Mr. G. Basevi. By it is *Silverlands* (F. A. Hankey, Esq.), formerly the seat of Adm. Hotham. *Anningsley* (the Hon. Mrs. James Norton), S.E. of Ottershaw Park, was the residence of Thomas Day, author of 'Sandford and Merton.' (*See* ADDLESTONE.)

Lyne, 1 m. W. of St. Anne's Hill, is a dist. chapelry of Chertsey. Here is *Lyne Grove* (Hon. Mrs. Cavendish). The little cruciform ch. of the Holy Trinity was erected in 1849, from the designs of Mr. F. Francis. *Long Cross* is another chapelry, with a small ch. built in 1848, on the edge of a wild heath which stretches away to Bagshot.

CHESHUNT (Dom. *Cestrehunt;* A.-S. *Ceaster*, a castle, *hunt*, a chase: later *Cheston*), occupies the S.E. angle of Herts; and is 13 m. from London by rd., and 16 m. by the Grt. E. Rly. (Hertford line): pop. of par. 7518 (*i.e.*, Cheshunt vill., etc., 3602; eccl. dist. of Waltham Holy Cross, 3104; St. James Goff's Oak, 812). Inns: *Green Dragon*, Church Gate; *Woolpack*, Cheshunt Street; *Four Swans*, Waltham Cross.

Cheshunt village stretches N. from Waltham Cross for 3 m., on both sides of the Cambridge road. The Lea river, which divides Herts from Essex, bounds it on the E., and between the Lea and the Cambridge rd., the Lea and Stort Navigation and the Grt. E. Rly. run almost parallel, whilst the W. side of the par. is traversed by the New River; and here the New River Comp. have vast reservoirs which store up 75 million gallons of water. Cheshunt proper, or *Church Gate* (*i.e.* Church *Street*),—comprising the ch., Cheshunt College, a gathering of genteel residences, and a few dependent shops and cottages,—is above ½ m. from the main rd., W. of Turner's Hill. The business section lies along the highroad, and is known as *Cheshunt Street*. Goff's Oak, 1½ m. W. of the ch., and Waltham Cross, on the S., are hamlets of Cheshunt: the last has a separate notice.

By some antiquaries Cheshunt has been identified with the Roman *Durolitum.* Dorolitum is now relegated to the neighbourhood of Romford, but there is little doubt that Cheshunt was a Roman station or military post. This is indeed almost implied in the old name, *Cestre,* or *Ceaster.* Coins, from Hadrian to Constantine, have been found here; and built into the front of the Roman Urn Inn, at the corner of Crossbrook Street, on the high-road, is an urn which was dug up close by. The name of the height W. of the inn, *Aldbury,* also points to an ancient station.

The manor of Cheshunt was given by the Conqueror to his nephew, Alan Earl of Brittany, along with the earldom of Richmond, and it was held as an appendage to the earldom by, among others, John of Gaunt, and Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland. Having reverted to the Crown, Cheshunt was given, with the title of Duke of Richmond, by Henry VIII., to his "base son," Henry Fitzroy. He dying without heir, Edward VI. granted the manor to Sir John Gates, and it has since passed through a succession of private hands. Nothing is left of the manor-house. Of the subordinate manors, two have some interest from their associations. *Moteland,* or *St. Andrews-le-Mote,* which was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and in the next century belonged to the Dennys and Dacres, whose monts. are conspicuous in the ch.; and *Theobalds* (originally Cullynges, afterwards Tongs, Thebaudes, and Tibbolds), which belonged to Burleigh, who often entertained his imperious mistress here, and which his son transferred to James I. in exchange for Hatfield. Theobalds was given by Charles II. to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and on its reversion to the Crown, on the death of Christopher, 2nd Duke, without heirs male, the manor was granted to Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who married Albemarle's widow, but William III. gave the palace and park to his favourite Bentinck, Duke of Portland. Montague sold the manor to a Mrs. Thornhill, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of the Cromwells. Of Theobald's palace the memory alone is preserved in *Theobald's Park,* the property of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., but now occupied by Ald. J. Cotton.

Of the manor-house of *St. Andrews-le-Mote,* a portion remains. It is a plain red-brick fabric, standing in a naked meadow (part of a park of about 40 acres) on the rt. of *Goff's Lane,* ¼ m. N. of the ch., and is known as *Cheshunt House,* or the *Great House.* The building is a portion of that said to have been erected by the O'er-great Cardinal, though there is no evidence that he resided here. But if of the time of Wolsey, it has been greatly altered. In 1750 it was "modernized and cased with brick" by the then lord of the manor, John Shaw, Esq., but the last and most material change was made in 1801, by the Rev. Chas. Mayo, who pulled down the larger part of the building in order to obtain materials for repairing the remainder. It has long been abandoned as a residence, but is kept in indifferent repair, and a portion of it is occupied by a labouring family, who show it to visitors. The principal feature is the *Great Hall,* 37 ft. by 21, and 36 ft. high. It has an open timber roof, panelled wainscot walls, and marble floor; and contains several portraits of doubtful authenticity, a couple of busts of Roman emperors, old weapons, banners, suits of armour, fragments of tapestry, an early harpsichord (which has been a fine instrument, and is a better specimen than any in the South Kensington Museum), and various other objects. Among the portraits are Cardinal Wolsey (the usual profile); Charles I., and Charles II., attributed to Vandyck; King William III., and Queen Mary; Abps. Laud and Juxon; Lord Falkland, Sir J. Shaw, and various members of the Mayo family. With few exceptions, the pictures are of little value, and the portraits of doubtful ascription: but it is sad to see the place and its contents so entirely neglected. The children of the people who have charge of the house, and other country children, a rude and rough lot, use the Great Hall as a play-place, and do as they please with its contents. The damage done in the rooms during the last few years is palpable. Vaults beneath the principal apartments are termed a chapel and a prison, and you are shown a common chopping block, which you are told was used "in Cromwell's time" in beheading the prisoners. The moat, marking the site of an earlier manor-house, is still traceable in the park on the opposite side of the lane.

A peculiarity of the Cheshunt manors is, that an irregular line, known as the *Banks line*, runs N. and S. through the parish, and that E. of it, or *below bank*—by far the larger and more valuable portion—the land and tenements are subject to Borough-English, *i.e.* descend to the youngest son, whilst W. of the line, or *above bank*, the eldest son succeeds.

The *Church* (St. Mary), a Perp. edifice, was erected by Nicholas Dixon (d. 1448), who was rector of Cheshunt for 30 years, "also Clerk of the Pipe Office in the Exchequer, Under Treasurer, and at last Baron of the Exchequer."* It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower at the W., which has an angle turret, and contains a peal of 6 bells: the whole embattled. Having become much dilapidated, the church was restored and enlarged in 1873, and a new chancel, with a south aisle, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Clarke. The body of the church and tower remain rough-cast as of old; the new chancel is faced with whole flints in irregular courses: in style it agrees with the rest of the building. The W. window, which had been bricked-up for many generations, was restored, the galleries were removed, the plaster ceiling cleared away, and the open timber roof once more revealed. The E. window is of course new, and longer than the old one.

In the chancel are showy marble *monts.* to Robert Dacres, privy-councillor to Henry VIII., and his wife, erected 1543; to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, jun.; and to Henry Atkins, d. 1635, "physician in ordinary for the space of 32 years to King James and King Charles." On the floor is an inscribed stone to Nicholas Dixon, the founder of the ch. At the end of the N. aisle, a marble statue of Daniel Dodson, d. 1761. *Brasses:* Damoselle Johanne Clay, d. 1400; John Roger, d. 1413; and Constancia Vere, d. 1502. In the ch.-yard lies the Hon. John Scott, d. Dec. 24, 1805, the only son of Lord Chancellor Eldon. He had the previous summer rented a house at Wood Green, and expressed a "particular wish to be deposited in Cheshunt churchyard, and a blue box with me." The inscription on the mont. was written by Lord Stowell.*

At *Cheshunt Common*, the N. end of the par., and near Goff's Oak, is a small cruciform ch. (St. James), erected in 1861. A small Benedictine nunnery, originally belonging to the Canons of Cathele, but granted by Henry III., in 1240, to the prioress and nuns of Cheshunt, existed here till the Dissolution. The site and some vestiges of the buildings are preserved in the *Nunnery Farm*, on the rt. of the highroad by the 14 m. stone, and between the railway and the Lea.

Cheshunt had a weekly market granted it by Edward III. in 1344, but it probably fell into abeyance at an early period. Church Gate is now a quiet, genteel place. Nearly opposite the ch. is *Cheshunt College*, founded at Trevecca, S. Wales, in 1768, by Selina Countess of Huntingdon, for the training of young men for the ministry of the Connexion; and after her death removed to Cheshunt, 1792. Besides class and living rooms, it has a chapel and library, master's house, built in 1863, and good grounds. The very conspicuous new semi-Gothic brick and stone building, with entrance tower 100 ft. high, erected in 1870-71, from the designs of Messrs. Lander and Bedells, contains spacious lecture and students' rooms, but is only a portion of a more extensive structure, which will include a hall, library, and chapel, on a larger scale than those at present in use. The college has theological, classical, Hebrew, and philosophical tutors, and provision for 30 students. Not far from the college is a lane still known as *Dr. Watts's Lane*, from a questionable tradition that it was the favourite stroll of the great nonconformist divine during his visits to Richard Cromwell.

Pengelly House (Benj. Attwood, Esq.), near the ch., occupies the site of the residence of Richard Cromwell, the deposed Protector. He lived here, from his return to England in 1680, an easy Epicurean sort of life, under the assumed name of Clarke, and died here in his 83rd year, July 12, 1712. He was buried at Hursley in Hampshire. The Cromwells settled in

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* Chauncy, Hist. Ant. of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 588.

* H. Twiss, Life of Lord Eldon, chap. xxii.

Cheshunt, and it is not a little remarkable that the royal manor which Charles II. gave to Monk for restoring the monarchy should, by marriage, have eventually vested in the last male descendant of Oliver Cromwell, himself an Oliver, who died here May 30, 1821, aged 71. Sir Rbt. Heron relates in his 'Notes' (1851) that the last Oliver was very desirous of leaving his name to his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Artemidorus Russell, of Cheshunt Park (who married Oliveria Cromwell), and applied several times for the royal licence that Mr. Russell should assume it; but the old king, George III., positively refused, always saying "No, no; no more Oliver Cromwells." George IV. is said to have met a like application, made to him when Prince Regent, with an equally decided refusal. The last Oliver was a worthy man, of mild manners, resembling in character his immediate ancestor Henry, Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Russell's son, Cromwell Russell, married Averella, daughter of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Pengelly House, Richard Cromwell's residence; and their daughter, Olivera, married the Rev. Paul Bush, rector of Dulse, near Liskeard, and carried with her to Ireland a large number of Oliver Cromwell's letters (printed in Carlyle's 'Cromwell'), the great seal of Richard Cromwell, and other Cromwell relics, made heirlooms by her grandfather.

At Cheshunt also lived in learned retirement, after dismission from high office, another of the men whose names figure in English history, Lord Somers. Among other notable inhabitants of Cheshunt, may be mentioned Wm. Herbert, the editor of 'Ames's Typographical Antiquities,' who d. here in 1795, and was buried in the ch.-yard; and James Ward, R.A., the well-known animal painter, who died at Roundcroft Cottage, Nov. 1859, in his 90th year.

Though not so lordly a neighbourhood as of old, Cheshunt has still a great many excellent mansions. Among these may be mentioned *Cheshunt Park* (F. G. Debenham, Esq.), 1 m. N. of the ch., long the seat of the Cromwells, and their heirs the Russells; *Aldbury House*, ½ m. S. of the ch.; *Claremont* (H. T. Jenkins, Esq.), ¾ m. N.E. of the ch.; *Wood Green Park* (James Bentley, Esq.), 1½ m. W. of the ch.; and *The Cedars*, Theobalds (Lady Prescott).

When at *Cheshunt Street*, the stranger should visit the *Old Nurseries*, of Messrs. Paul, which furnish the annual displays of roses that win such general admiration at the Horticultural and Botanical Gardens. The collection of roses is unrivalled in this part of England, but apart from the roses the nursery will repay a visit.

Goff's Oak, a hamlet 1½ m. W.N.W. of Cheshunt ch., is so named from a famous oak which stands at the S. edge of Cheshunt Common, and in front of a little country inn named after it. It has been a majestic tree, but the head is gone, and the trunk, a mere shell, bound together by iron ties, and supported by props; it still however shows some verdure (Aug. 1873). It is 22 ft. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground. To reach Goff's Oak take the first lane (Goff's Lane) on the l. past (N. of) the ch., and continue along it for about 1½ m.

CHESSINGTON, Surrey

(the mark of the *Ceassingas*, Kemble; Dom. *Cisedune*), a retired agricultural par. on the S.W. of Malden, to which it is ecclesiastically attached, and 2 m. N.W. of the Ewell Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (Epsom br.): pop. 280. The land is clay, mostly enclosed, but there are some patches of heathy common. The manor was associated with that of Malden as a foundation gift to Merton College, Oxford (*see* Malden), to which it still belongs.

Chessington *Church* is partly E.E., but was restored in 1854, and enlarged in 1870, and, while greatly improved in ecclesiastical character and convenience, has lost its air of unpretending antique rusticity. A marble slab to Samuel Crisp, Esq., d. 1783, has a poetic inscription by Dr. Charles Burney. Crisp was the friend and correspondent of Fanny Burney; a good critic, but not a good writer. After the failure of his tragedy of 'Virginia,' he retired, says Macaulay,* "to a solitary and long-deserted mansion, built on a common in one of the wildest parts of Surrey. No road, or even a sheepwalk, connected his lonely dwelling with the abodes of men. The place of his retreat was strictly concealed from his old associates." Burney was, however, an exception. He was a frequent visitor at the solitary mansion, *Chessington Hall* (G. Chancellor, Esq.) Crisp lived here 30 years, going to London occasionally in the spring. Chessington is hardly so solitary a place now as in those days, but it has still a lonely look. By the brook, S. of the ch., is an artificial mound, now covered with wood, known as *Castle Hill:* Roman coins have been found near it.

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* Essays.

CHEVENING, KENT, 1½ m. W. from the Dunton Green Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Tunbridge line), and 3½ m. N.W. of Sevenoaks. The vill. is charmingly situated on the E. side of Chevening Park and S. slope of the chalk hills, at the bottom of which flows the little river Dart, or Darent. The par., nearly 6 m. long, but narrow, has an area of 3773 acres, includes the hamlets of Bessell's Green and Chipstead, and part of the eccl. district of Ide's Hill, and contained 954 inhab. in 1871. Inn, the *Stanhope Arms*, by the park gates.

The manor of Chevening belonged to the see of Canterbury from 1281 to 1537, when it was surrendered to the Crown by Abp. Cranmer. A subordinate manor is of more historical interest. It was held by Adam de Chevening, *temp.* Henry III.; passed to the De la Poles, *t.* Henry VI.; and to the Lennards, *t.* Henry VIII. The last of the direct male line of the Lennards, Thomas Lord Dacre, was created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. His daughters and coheirs sold Chevening in 1717 to Gen. James Stanhope (grandson of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield), commander of the British army in Spain in 1710, Secretary of State 1714, and First Lord of the Treasury 1717; created Visct. 1717, and Earl Stanhope 1718; d. 1721, and buried at Chevening, but commemorated by a mont., by Rysbrack, in Westminster Abbey. Chevening has since remained in his descendants, the present possessor being the distinguished historian.

The house was built by Richd. Lennard, Lord Dacre (d. 1630), "on a plan of Inigo Jones." It is large and stately, having a centre with attached Ionic columns, and wings, but has been so often altered as to retain little of its original architectural character. In it are several fine historical portraits; among the more noteworthy are Ann Hyde, Duchess of York, by *Lely;* Lady Eliz. Butler, Countess of Chesterfield, one of the beauties of the court of Charles II., by *Lely;* the great Earl Stanhope, by *Kneller;* Charles, 3rd Earl, the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, and a very prominent politician of the days of the first French Revolution, a good portrait, by *Gainsborough;* Philip, 4th Earl of Chesterfield (author of the 'Letters'), by *Gainsborough*—thinly painted, but a capital picture; the great Earl of Chatham, by *Brompton*, a ¾-length, feebly painted, but has the traditional reputation of being a good likeness, which is the more likely since it was, as is stated, a present from himself; and Mary Lepell, the "beautiful Molly Lepell" of Swift and Chesterfield's ballad, Gay's "Youth's youngest daughter, sweet Lepell," afterwards Lady Hervey.

Besides the pictures, the house contains a library of 16,000 volumes, as also many objects of artistic and antiquarian interest; and a brief quotation from Mrs. Grote's 'Personal Life of George Grote'* will indicate the wealth of literary and social associations with which the historian of the reign of Anne has enriched Chevening:—

> "A visit on our part at Chevening (1860) must not go unrecorded. . . . On one evening we, that is to say, Lord Stanhope, Dr. William Smith, Lady Stanhope, and myself, sat down to whist. After a while, Dr. Smith said across the table, 'Mrs. G., just turn your head round and see what is going on yonder.' I did so, and beheld the Dean of St. Paul's [Milman], the Historian of Greece, and the erudite scholar, George C. Lewis, all intently occupied in the same way as ourselves! It was indeed a very amusing spectacle to us. Mrs. Reeve was the fourth player at this unique whist-table."

The house is not shown, but the gardens and grounds, which are very beautiful, are open to the public on Wednesday afternoon. The lake, lawns, and terraces are much admired; a pile of Roman altars and monumental stones, brought from Tarragona by the first Lord Stanhope, will interest the antiquary; and the road, which winds up the combe at the back of the house—formed under the superintendence of the great Lord Chatham—leads to a view of exceeding beauty. The park is broad, open, and undulating;

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* Chapter xxix., p. 247.

well wooded, with beeches and yews spotting the hill sides and summits; lovely green dips and wide and splendid prospects. The walk or drive through the park to Knockholt, 1½ m., is extremely fine. The old British trackway, known as the Pilgrim's Road, was formerly a public way through Chevening, but was closed by an Act of Parliament obtained by Lord Stanhope in 1780; it may still be traced across the park N. of the house, by the rising bank.

The *Church* (St. Botolph), on the rt. of the road opposite the park, has some E.E. features, but is chiefly Perp. It is of Kentish rag, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with S. aisle or Stanhope chapel, and at the W. end an embattled tower with angle stair turret. The int., well restored in 1855, has a good open timber roof, and contains many interesting monuments. In the *Stanhope Chapel* are recumbent effigies, on mattresses of unusual design, of John Lennard, d. 1585, and w. Eliz.: the knight in full armour, and both good examples of the monumental sculpture of the period. A tall and showy mont. in coloured marbles of Sampson Lennard, d. 1615, and his w. Margaret Fiennes, Baroness Dacre, d. 1612, with their recumbent effigies in alabaster, under a semicircular panelled canopy, crowned with coats of arms; on one side 3 sons kneeling, on the other 5 daughters. Tablet erected by his great-grandson to the great Earl Stanhope, whose crested helmet, coronet, and sword are here. A mont. with recumbent statue of Lady Frederica Louisa Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Mansfield. She d. in childbirth, 1823, æt. 23; the statue of the mother with the child resting on her bosom is one of Chantrey's most simple, graceful, and pathetic designs, and is well chiselled. The chapel contains many tablets to members of the Stanhope family, and the painted glass in both the windows was designed and executed by Emily, Countess Stanhope, d. 1873. N. of the chancel is a mural mont. of Lady Ann Herrys of Chipstead, d. 1613; it has a kneeling effigy, with figures of 2 daughters, supporting angels, etc. On the S. another, with kneeling effigies of Robt. Cranmer, Esq., of Chipstead, d. 1619, his wife, and daughter. *Brass*, on S., of an ecclesiastic (in long robes), d. 1596, wife, 7 sons, and 2 daughters; the name is gone, but above is a coat of arms with 12 quarterings: these, together with the entry of death in the parish register, enable the mont. to be identified as that of the Rev. Griffin Floyd, Rector of Chevening, with his family. The chancel window is a memorial to F. Perkins, Esq., of Chipstead Place. On S. of nave are 2 Easter sepulchres, and 2 ambreys, or credences, with piscinas under. The village is picturesque. The cottages are singularly neat and well kept, and their gardens abound in bright flowers.

A mile S.E. of Chevening ch. is the village of *Chipstead*, very prettily situated on the little river Darenth, on which is a mill. *Chipstead Place*, the stately seat of Mrs. Candy, late in the occupation of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., is at the E. end of the village. It contains a library of rare books, and some choice pictures. The grounds, which are very fine, stretch S. to *Bessell's Green*, another hamlet of Chevening, lying on the Westerham road, midway between Brastead and Sevenoaks. Here is *Park Point*, the seat of Sir S. Hancock. *Morant's Court*, about a mile E. of Chevening ch., on the way to Dunton's Green, Otford, "lies in Chevening likewise" as Philipott wrote,* "and contributed both seat and surname to a knightly family who were proprietors of it. King Edward II., in the 14th year of his reign, granted charter warren to Jurdan and William de Morant, in all their lands in Chevening, Shoram, Otford, Brastead, Sundridge, and Chidinston. William de Morant was sheriff of Kent the 12th and 13th year of Edward III., and had issue Sir Thomas Morant, whose heir general brought this seat to Peckham, in which family the title lay couched till our father's memory, and then it was demised to Blackswell, who, some few years since, hath by deed and other conveyance, settled his right in it on Mr. Watson of the county of Oxford." And so it passed on to its present owner, J. W. Tonge, Esq., who, with Earl Stanhope and Earl Amherst, is chief lord of the lands in Chevening. From Morant's Court Hill, N. of the house, on the rd. to Knockholt, a wide prospect is obtained over a remarkably interesting country.

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* Villare Cantianum, folio, 1659, p. 113.

CHIGWELL, Essex (A.-S. *Cingwella*, Dom. *Cinguehella*), a vill. on the Ongar road, 10½ m. from Whitechapel ch., and 1½ m. E.N.E. from the Buckhurst Hill Stat. of the Epping and Ongar Rly. [by the fields on rt. of rly.: cross the Roding by the *Moat*, and the lane on rt. leads direct to the ch.] The par. had 4463 inhab. in 1871 (an increase of 2000 since 1861), but this includes the hamlets of Chigwell Row, Buckhurst Hill, etc. The vill. is small, quiet, and country-like, with at one end the ch., on one side of the rd., and opposite it a long low plaster-fronted half-timber inn, with projecting upper storeys terminating in gables—seemingly earlier than the time of Charles I., whose effigy serves for its sign of the *King's Head*. It was at this inn that the Verderers' or Forest Courts were held, till their desuetude in 1855.

Chigwell *Church* looks more pict. from the rd. than close at hand. An avenue of clipped yews leads to the principal entrance, and farther E. is a second avenue. The ch. is in part ancient, but defaced with plaster. On the S., under a wooden porch, is a Norm. doorway, with plain zigzag moulding; the windows are chiefly Perp., and poor. The chancel is modern. Inside are one or two *monts.* of interest, *Obs.* that of Thos. Coleshill (d. 1595), servant to Edward VI., Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth, with kneeling effigies of himself and wife. Also the very large and good *brass*, to Sam. Harsnett (d. 1631), sometime vicar of Chigwell, afterwards Bp. of Norwich, and Abp. of York. He is in cope (one of three instances known) and mitre, and holds the pastoral crook in his l. hand. This brass is of exceptional interest to ritualists and ecclesiastical antiquaries, in that it gives the latest examples known of the stole, albe, dalmatic, and cope in the English Church. The other brasses mentioned in the books have been stolen.

Abp. Harsnett founded a Grammar and an English school here. The Grammar school, having fallen into some neglect, a new scheme for its management was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1867. Abp. Harsnett directed that the master should be "neither papist nor puritan," "no tippler, haunter of alehouses or puffer of tobacco;" but "apt to teach and severe in government." For phrase and style he must use only Tully and Terence; for poets read only the ancient Greek and Latin; and he is to be careful to introduce "no novelties, nor conceited modern writers." Under the new scheme the master will enjoy a little more license, at least as to conceited modern writers and puffing of tobacco. William Penn was educated in Chigwell School, and there it was that, "about the 12th year of his age, anno 1656," he first had those divine visitations, with "an inward comfort, and, as he thought, an external glory in the room," described by himself in his 'Travels,' and by Antony Wood in the 'Athenæ Oxoniensis.'

Chigwell contains several good seats, some standing in spacious and well-wooded grounds: among them are *Belmont*, by the ch.; *Rolls Park* (J. H. Crossman, Esq.), ½ m. N.; *Woollaston* (Miss Bodle), farther on the road to Abridge; and *Hill House* (C. Dames, Esq.) At the W. end of the lane by the ch. are vestiges of an old moated mansion. Lying between Epping and Hainault forests, and extending into both, Chigwell used to be an exceedingly attractive place. But since 1858 Hainault has been disafforested, and the portion of Epping lying within the par. has been enclosed, and Chigwell is now denuded of nearly all that was characteristic, and much that was beautiful, in it. It is still green and pleasant, but is becoming daily duller, more genteel, and more commonplace.

CHIGWELL ROW, Essex, extends along the N.W. edge of Hainault Forest, 1 m. E. of Chigwell, to which par. it belongs. It has been supposed that the name Chigwell (A.-S. *Cingwella* = Kingswell) is derived from a spring at Chigwell Row. The water was once in repute for its cathartic qualities, and was strongly recommended by Dr. Frewen, a popular physician of the last century, who was a native of Chigwell, but there is no evidence that it was known in early times.

Chigwell Row consists chiefly of a line of good suburban residences on the N. side of the road, with one or two mansions, as *Forest House* (B. Cotton, Esq.); some cottages, and a couple of inns, the *Maypole* (commemorated in 'Barnaby Rudge,' though this is not the house there described), and the *Bald Hind*, much frequented by Londoners in the summer season, though far less than before Hainault was disafforested and enclosed (1858). A belt of green lawn stretches by the roadside, but in losing its forest Chigwell Row has lost its great charm. The most perfect fragment of the forest remaining is a bit of *Crabtree Wood*, on the rt. of Forest Gate, ½ m. beyond the Maypole. About Chigwell Row, and especially from Grange Hill, by the Bald Hind, are extensive views across the Thames, to Knockholt and the Kentish hills, and more W. by the Crystal Palace to the Surrey Downs; but the forest foreground, which gave so much richness to the picture, is wanting. The new *Church*, opposite the Maypole, was built in 1867, from the designs of Mr. J. Seddon, on part of the enclosed forest.

CHILDERDITCH, Essex (Dom. *Ciltendis*), 2½ m. S.E. from Brentwood Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (turn rt. from the stat. and go by Warley Common and the barracks), an agric. par. of 267 inhab.; there is no village.

A mile S. of *Childerditch Common*—the merest collection of cottages—the *Church* (All Saints and St. Faith) stands alone on high ground, in a secluded and pleasant position. Around the ch.-yard are fine old elms; S. is a broad view over the lowlands; S.E. are the Laindon Hills. The little church was an old, dilapidated pile of flint and stone, repaired with brick, and propped on the N. by wooden shores: rude but picturesque. At the W. end was a tower, brick below, wood above, with a short wooden spire. The int. was plastered, had tall pews, some curious woodwork, but no monts. This quaint old structure was pulled down in the spring of 1869, and a new ch. of Kentish rag, with Bathstone dressings, designed by Messrs. Nichols, erected on its site. The new ch., which is late E.E. in character, consists of nave and chancel, with bell gable. The font—*t.* Henry III.—is the only relic of the old ch. *Childerditch Hall* (J. F. Butler, Esq.) is ¼ m. N. from the church.

Little Warley ch. is ¾ m. from Childerditch: go directly S.W. from the ch.-yd. across the fields. Eastward there is a pleasant way—but rather hard to find—across the fields, and by the S. end of *Thorndon Park* (Lord Petre's), to *East Horndon* ch. 1½ m.

CHILD'S HILL (*see* HAMPSTEAD).

CHINGFORD, Essex (Dom. *Cinghefoet*, or *Cingeford*, i.e. King's Ford: the meadows below the old ch. are still called the King's Mead), an agricultural par. and vill., pop. 1268, of much interest from the character of the scenery, and a pleasant place for a summer stroll, lies on the road to Waltham Abbey, 9 m. from Shoreditch ch.: a Stat. was opened on the Forest br. of the Grt. E. Rly., near Chingford new ch. in 1874.

Chingford is mostly on the high ground E. of the Lea, running on the one hand down to the meadows by that river, on the other E. and N. into Epping Forest. The houses are widely scattered, the largest number being collected about *Chingford Green*, the others at *Chingford Hatch*, *Forest Side*, etc. It includes two manors. Chingford St. Paul belonged to St. Paul's Cathedral from the time of the Confessor to its forced surrender to Henry VIII. in 1544. It has since been in private hands. The old manor-house, *Chingford Hall*, by the Lea, close to Chingford Mill, is now a farmhouse. The other manor, Chingford Comitis, or Chingford Earl's, was held at the Domesday Survey by Orgar the Thane. Each included meadow and forest land (with pannage for 1000 hogs), and rights on the Lea: the former had 5 manses or farms, 2 fisheries, 8 villans, 6 bordarii, and 4 slaves; the latter a mill, 4 fisheries, 7 villans, 6 bordarii, and 2 slaves. Lysons thinks the manor-house of Chingford Earl's was that now known as *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*, in which the manor and forest courts were held. For a long period, however, the seat of the lord of the manor being *Friday Hill* (R. B. Heathcote, Esq.), about 1 m. E. of the ch.; that of the present lord of Chingford St. Paul's (R. Hodgson, Esq.) is *Hawkwood House*, 1 m. N. Morant* describes a remarkable tenure by which an estate in this par. called *Brindwoods* was formerly held under the rectory:—

"Upon every alienation the owner of the estate,

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* History of Essex, vol. i., p. 57.

> with his wife, man-servant, and maid-servant, each single upon a horse, come to the parsonage, where the owner does his homage and pays his relief, in the following manner. He blows three blasts with his horn, and carries a hawk on his fist, his servant has a greyhound in a slip, both for the use of the rector that day. He receives a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. They all dine; after which, the master blows three blasts with his horn, and they depart."

By the end of the last century the memory of the custom was lost alike by the rector, tenants, and parishioners.*

Old Chingford Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) stands on the brow of the hill overlooking the broad valley of the Lea. Disused, semi-ruinous, and overgrown with ivy, in the midst of an old well-filled ch.-yd., among mouldering grave-stones, and surrounded by venerable elms, it would be hard to find its fellow for sombre picturesqueness within a much greater distance of London. The building appears to be mostly of Perp. date, but when inside you see that the main fabric is older, the windows being insertions. It consists of nave and S. aisle, chancel, and baptistery, with a low massive tower at the W. end. Fortunately, when the dilapidated condition of the ch. rendered a new one advisable, it was decided to erect it on a more convenient site; and the picturesque character of the old pile saved it from destruction. But as the body of the ch. was dismantled, only the chancel (for funeral services) being locked, rough usage and neglect brought it into a semi-ruinous state, and at length the roof of the nave fell in. This compelled attention, and in the summer of 1873 the roof was restored, and the main fabric repaired, happily without injury to its picturesqueness. Some of the old monts, are still within the chancel; but they are very much dilapidated. The brasses once there have been stolen.

The *new Church* stands on the centre of Chingford Green, ¾ m. N.E. of the old ch. It was built in 1844, and is a commonplace sample of the Gothic of that date; of white brick, with squares of black flints; wide in proportion to its length, with a tower and stone spire in the centre of the W. end. In it is the E.E. font from the old ch.

Whether *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge* was the manor-house, as Lysons thinks, or, as tradition holds, a hunting lodge of the Maiden Queen when she drove the hart in this part of the forest, it is a building that even in its decay will repay a visit, or if the house does not, the surrounding scenery will. To reach it, go past the new ch., N.E. across the Green, to where the lane runs into a scrubby common by 2 or 3 mean cottages, and turn short to the rt. The lodge will then be seen before you between two magnificent elms. It is a tall, irregular, half-timber building (unhappily defaced by a uniform coating of yellow wash), with gable ends and high-pitched roofs; a long barn on one side, seats round the old elm in front, and a large horse-block before the door: altogether a very picturesque building, looking upon a broad open space, spotted over with crooked oaks, and affording a fine view across Epping Forest to High Beech and Buckhurst Hill. The inside of the lodge may be seen on application. The basement is chiefly occupied by the kitchen, with its old-fashioned fireplace, dogs, and projecting chimney. The first floor has 2 or 3 rooms which, though very low, we see by the wide arched fireplace and tapestried walls were intended for persons of some honour. But the great room is on the second floor; it is about 40 ft. by 20, extending the whole length of the house. The walls are plastered, but timber uprights support the beams of the oak roof. When the manor courts were held in it, the walls were hung with tapestry. The staircase, built out from the house, is of large proportions, with massive timbers; the stairs, of solid oak, about 6 ft. wide, are in fours, there being to the 24 steps 6 broad landings. The topmost landing was of old known as the *horse block*, the tradition being that when Elizabeth visited the lodge she always *rode* upstairs to the great chamber—a tradition so firmly held that to prove its feasibility, an enthusiastic forester, about fifty years ago, repeated the feat on an untrained pony.

The open space in front of the lodge has always been a favourite resort of the East-end holiday folk, for whom 'tea and refreshments' are provided at the lodge. On a fine summer's day, on Monday especially, numerous picnic and 'van' parties may be seen, with swings improvised between the oaks, and gipsies with their donkeys in attendance.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 657.

The ground, sloping gently from the lodge on all sides, used to be everywhere unenclosed, the tract beyond being open forest, with some famous unlopped trees, but chiefly, as in other parts of Epping Forest, of pollard oak. About 1845 the whole of the manor land, some 300 acres, was appropriated. On the Chingford side roads have been laid out and villas built. On the N. the fine wild forest tract has been enclosed, the trees grubbed up, and the forest ways stopped. There is, however, a strip of open forest land left, N. of the lodge, towards *High Beech*, along which there is a forest road. This part of the forest is famous for beeches, many-coloured fungi, spleenworts, and mosses. The great pond in the hollow—just below Queen Elizabeth's Lodge—is a noted hunting-ground for microscopists and entomologists; and the wild birds and aquatic plants whose haunt it is will afford pleasure to naturalists who look down upon *entromostaca* and *coleoptera*. The lover of scenery will be no less delighted with the wild undressed picturesqueness of the pond, fringed with forest trees, and overgrown with bulrushes and bur-reeds, about which water-hens hide and gambol.

The *Obelisk* on the height nearly ½ m. N. by W. of Chingford new ch. (it will be seen on the l. in going to Q. Elizabeth's Lodge) was erected by the Ordnance Survey, and is maintained at the desire of the Astronomer Royal. It stands precisely N. of the Transit-room of Greenwich Observatory, is used for occasional observation and verification, and may be regarded as a visible representation of a portion of the "Meridian of Greenwich."

CHIPPING BARNET, Herts (*see* Barnet).

CHIPPING ONGAR, Essex (*see* Ongar).

CHIPSTEAD, Kent (*see* Chevening).

CHIPSTEAD, Surrey (Dom. *Tepestede*, probably a clerical error for *Cepestede*), on the chalk downs, W. of the Brighton road, 17 m. from London, 2 m. N. from the Merstham Stat. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly.; pop. 628. There is no vill., and nothing but the church to visit; but there are good views from the hills, and W., and towards *Shabden Park* (John Cattley, Esq.) some wild woodland lanes, overhung by oak and beech, with fenny ponds abounding in bulrushes and sedges, and enlivened by the moorhen.

Chipstead *Church* (St. Margaret) stands on the hill away from the houses, in a remarkably picturesque spot, with fine views on either side, but especially N. It is cruciform, and has still a venerable look, though it has been restored (nave 1827, chancel and transepts partly rebuilt 1858). The W. and N. doors and columns of S. aisle are Norm.; the chancel is E.E., with 4 long lancets, and an unusual exterior hood moulding, and there are some E.E. windows on N. of the nave. The low thick central tower has Perp. windows, and the date 1631 on the top moulding. There is a good S. porch. A stone seat is carried along the S. wall of the chancel, and above is a piscina. Some fragments of old painted glass are in both the E. and W. windows.

Obs. on N. wall of nave, a *mont.* (with bust) of Sir Edward Banks (d. 1835), builder of "the three noblest bridges in the world"—those of Waterloo, Southwark, and London, and "the founder of his own fortune." Banks worked as a 'navvy' in the construction of the Merstham iron tramroad along here, took a fancy to the place, and when he died, 40 years later, requested that he might be buried in the quiet ch.-yd. Alice Hooker (d. 1649), eldest daughter of the author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' was interred within the altar rails. The battered helmet hanging in the chancel belonged to a Stephens of Epsom, of whose family there are several memorials. In the ch.-yd. are several tombs, more conspicuous in themselves than in their tenants. N. of the ch. is an immense yew —the trunk 24 ft. in circ. at 4 ft. from the ground—and all around are noble elms.

CHISELHURST, or CHISLEHURST, Kent, is delightfully situated on an elevated common, in the midst of a thickly wooded tract, 3 m. E. of Bromley, and ½ m. E. of the Chiselhurst Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Tunbridge line): inn, the *Tiger's*

Head, by the church; pop., including the ecc. dists. of Sidcup and All Saints, Foot's Cray, 3313; without them, 2253. The name is derived from the A.-S. *Ceosil*, a pebble, and *hurst*, a wood: and very noticeable beds of water-worn pebbles may be seen by the rly. and elsewhere, whilst there are still left woods of some extent on all sides of the village.

The manor of Chiselhurst was originally an appendage to Dartford. It was given by King John to Hugh Earl of St. Paul, a Norman nobleman, but on the seizure of Normandy by the French King, escheated to the Crown, and was granted to John de Burgh, "till the King should think fit to restore it to the Earl of St. Paul or his heirs." It was afterwards assigned, on like conditions, to the Earl of Albemarle, on whose death it was restored, in 1263, to Guy Earl of St. Paul. On the death of Guy it again reverted to the Crown, and in 1322 was assigned to Edward Earl of Kent. After passing through various hands, it was forfeited to the Crown on the death of the Earl of Warwick, the King Maker, at the battle of Barnet. It was then held by George Duke of Clarence, till his attainder in 1477. Elizabeth granted, in 1584, a lease of Dartford and Chiselhurst for 21 years to Edmund Walsingham, whose son, Sir Thomas Walsingham, purchased the fee of the manors in 1611. Dartford was disposed of in two or three years, but Chiselhurst remained with the Walsinghams till 1660, when it was sold to Sir R. Betenson, from whom it has descended by marriage to its present owner, the Earl Sydney. The *Manor House* stands near the church, a large and stately Elizabethan brick mansion, with quaint porch, and a turret which affords extensive views. The hall entrance and some of the principal rooms are characteristic and handsome; but the whole has suffered restoration. In the grounds are terraced lawns, alleys of yews and box, trained yew trees, and some fine firs and cedars. Elizabeth's famous minister, Sir Francis Walsingham, was born at Chiselhurst in 1536, and is said to have made this house his residence; but Chiselhurst manor belonged during Sir Francis Walsingham's manhood to Sir Thomas and Sir Edmund Walsingham, and we know that Sir Francis Walsingham purchased Barn-Elms about 1568, and there spent his later years. The subordinate manor of Scadbury belonged to Sir Francis Walsingham's branch of the family.

Chiselhurst *Church* is picturesque itself, and stands in a pict. situation—at one end of a common glowing with the golden blossoms of the gorse, and amidst splendid trees. The entrance to the ch.-yard is by a lich-gate, recent or elaborately restored, with coffin-rest, inscriptions, etc. Around the ch.-yard are noble trees, and *obs.* on S. of the ch. the fine yew with a comfortable seat under it. The ch. was Perp. (it was rebuilt 1422-60), but showed traces of its E.E. predecessor. It was, however, restored, but virtually rebuilt, under the direction of Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A., in 1849, and can hardly be regarded as other than a modern church. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel, chapel on the N., and a tower on the N.W., with a shingle spire 110 ft. high, erected in 1858, the old spire having been burned the previous year. The clock and bells were destroyed at the same time, but a new clock by Dent, and a new peal of 8 bells by Warner, have taken their place, and, as a brass plate on the wall records, on Nov. 22, 1864, a complete peal of grandsire triples, consisting of 5040 changes, was rung on them, "being the first rung by a Chiselhurst band."

The interior of the ch. is light and pleasing in appearance, and has a good timber and plaster roof. The elaborate mediæval decorations of the chancel were executed in 1866. The reredos is of carved stone, coloured and gilt; on either side of the E. window are large figures of the evangelists on gold grounds; above are angels with censers; and the walls and roof are brightly coloured, gilt and diapered, and powdered over with emblems. The windows are filled with painted glass, mostly memorial. The font, late Norm., has a central stem of Purbeck marble, and four smaller columns at the angles. *Brass*, half-effigy on wall of chancel, Alan Porter, rector, 1482. Of the *monts.* obs. that in the N. chapel of Sir Edmund Walsingham, d. 1549, and Sir Thomas, d. 1630, by whom it was erected, 1581—an altar tomb, with a canopy supported by Corinthian columns and decorated with gilt foliage; Thomas, 1st Visct. Sydney, d. 1800, and other members of the Sydney family; the Betensons, etc. On the l. wall are a helmet and sword. In the S. aisle, Sir Philip

Warwick, d. 1683, "an acceptable servant to king Charles I. in all his extremities, and a faithful one to king Charles II." Warwick retired in 1667 from public life to Chiselhurst, and here wrote his well-known 'Memoirs of Charles I.' Like his 'Discourse of Government,' it was a posthumous publication. In the N. aisle are memorials of the ducal family of Ancaster. Of recent monts., *obs.* that of William Selwyn, Esq., d. 1817, with alto-rilievo by Chantrey; also tablet to Prince Hoare, the writer on art, d. 1834. Besides those whose names occur in the ch., the name must be recorded, among Chiselhurst worthies, of Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Lord Bacon, who was born here in 1510.

N. of the Rly. Stat., and W. of Camden Park, is *Christ Church*, consecrated July 1872. It is an Early Dec. building of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings, designed by Mr. Habershon, and consists of nave with clerestorey, apsidal chancel, and entrance tower with tall spire at the W., and occupying an elevated site it forms a landmark for a wide district.

Besides the Manor House, already noticed, the mansions in and around Chiselhurst are very numerous. *Camden Place* owes its early fame as well as its name to the Father of English Antiquaries, and conferred its name on one of our most distinguished lawyers, but has acquired more than European celebrity as the place where Napoleon III. spent the last months of his strangely chequered life, and as the present residence of his widow and son. William Camden purchased the estate in 1609, removing to it Aug. 15th of that year, and, as we learn from his Diary, thenceforth spent his summers here, and his winters at his house in Westminster. He wrote his 'Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth' (fol., 1615) at Camden Place, and there died, Nov. 9th, 1623: he was buried with great pomp and ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The next noted owner of the house was Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, who in 1765 was created Baron Camden, and in 1786 Earl Camden, "of Camden Place, Chiselhurst, Kent." The estate was sold by his son, the 2nd Earl.

Camden Place has some painful associations. In speaking of her early married life, Mrs. Somerville writes:—

> "We became acquainted with the family of Mr. Thomas [Thomson] Bonar, a rich Russian merchant, who lived in great luxury at a beautiful villa at Chislehurst, in the neighbourhood of London, which has since become the refuge of the ex-Emperor Napoleon the Third and the Empress Eugénie. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar—kind, excellent, people—with two sons and a daughter, all grown up. We were invited from time to time to spend ten days or a fortnight with them, which I enjoyed exceedingly. . . . . I spent many pleasant days with these dear good people; and no words can express the horror I felt when we heard that they had been barbarously murdered in their bedroom. The eldest son and daughter had been at a ball somewhere near, and on coming home they found that one of the men-servants had dashed out the brains of both their parents with a poker. The motive remains a mystery to this day, for it was not robbery." *

The story is so remarkable as to be worth telling somewhat more accurately. On the evening of Sunday, May 30, 1813, Mr. Thomson Bonar, an old man of 70, went to bed at his usual hour; but Mrs. Bonar did not follow him till 2 in the morning, when she ordered her maid to call her at 7. At that hour the servant went into the bedroom, and found her master dead on the floor, her mistress in her bed, fearfully wounded and insensible, in which state she continued till 10 o'clock, when she expired. No noise had been heard by any one during the night; the window of the drawing-room was found open, but there were no signs of its having been forced from the outside, and nothing had been stolen. Suspicion soon fastened on the footman, Philip Nicholson, who was said to have been drinking for some days, and appeared moody and sullen. He was a man of 29, of Irish birth, who had served in the 12th Light Dragoons, but was discharged on account of having broken his wrist, and had only been in Mr. Bonar's service three weeks. When arrested, he obtained leave to go to his room, and there cut his throat, but not so as to cause death, and the wound was quickly attended to. A few days later he made a full confession. He was lying half asleep on a settle in the kitchen till his mistress and fellow-servants went to bed. About 3 o'clock, when the house was still, he went up to the bedroom, armed with a poker, with which he struck his mistress twice across the head, and left her insensible. He then struck his master, who was still asleep, but the blow fell on his face, and the old man sprang up, but before he could get out of bed the assassin repeated the blow. The old man, however, succeeded in grappling with him, but was soon overpowered, and the deed was finished. The murderer then went downstairs, stripped, and thoroughly washed himself; eat his supper; opened the drawing-room window, that it might be supposed the murderer came in that way, and went out to hide his clothes, which had become saturated with blood during the death struggle, under a furze-bush on the common; then returned to his room and went to bed—but "could not sleep." He had, he asserted, no enmity to Mr. or Mrs. Bonar; his motive was neither revenge nor a desire of plunder; he acted solely upon an irresistible impulse. He was tried, condemned, and on Aug. 23, 1813, just 3 months after the murder, hanged on Penenden Heath.*

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* Personal Recollections, from Early Life to Old Age, of Mary Somerville—by her daughter, Martha Somerville, 1873, pp. 76, 77.

Camden Place became in 1871 the residence of Napoleon III., shortly after the termination of his German captivity, and here he died, January 9th, 1873. The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial now live here in strict retirement.

Camden Place is on the W. side of the Common. The front of the house faces the Common, from which it is only separated by a carriage-drive and a grove of elms. It is a tolerably spacious and comfortable-looking Elizabethan mansion of light and dark red brick. The principal front, of two storeys, has an attic balustrade, and a slightly advanced centre, with, on the second storey, a clock, supported by a large figure of Time and other allegorical devices, under an arched pediment. On each side of the principal front is a low projecting wing. Over the entrance is a balcony. On either side are fine cedars. The garden front has the pleasantest outlook. The window with a balcony, on the first floor, next to the projecting semicircular wing, is that of the room in which the Emperor died. The rooms specially associated with the Emperor—his study and the room in which he died—are preserved as when he used them, but it is hardly necessary to add that they are not open to visitors. A glimpse of the garden side of the house and grounds may be obtained without intrusion from the footpath in the park: the entrance is by a gate in the park fence, opposite the first little cluster of houses on the way to the rly. station.

Before leaving Chiselhurst, a visit will probably be made to the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Mary*, where rest the remains of the late Emperor. To reach it take the lane directly opposite the church, by the side of the Tiger's Head; the chapel is about 300 yds. down at the corner of a lane on the rt. It is a small, plain, unassuming structure, which has evidently had greatness thrust upon it, standing in a humble little graveyard in a secluded, out-of-the-way nook, overshadowed and half hidden by tall elms. The building comprises merely a nave and small chancel, with entrance porch, and over the chancel arch a bell-cote for the Sanctus bell; Dec. in style, but with no attempt at external ornamentation. The interior is also unornamented, except about the altar. For the reception of the Emperor's remains, which were temporarily deposited in the sacristy, the Empress has built an elegant mortuary chapel (designed by Mr. H. Clutton) on the S. side of the chancel (the chancel is directed S.W.), and reached from the chapel by two steps through a double bay, divided by jasper columns. It is a very carefully finished little building, the outer walls of Bath stone, the interior of Caen stone; late French Decorated in style, the walls terminating externally in a pierced parapet; and has 3 windows at the side and a rose window at the end. The interior has a groined roof, and the capitals and tracery show much delicate work. At the end is an altar; in the centre, on a tessellated pavement, stands the sarcophagus, of polished Peterhead granite, the gift of Queen Victoria, with the inscription,

NAPOLEON III.
R.I.P.

In this the coffin containing the remains of the late Emperor was placed, with great religious solemnity, on the 9th of January, 1874, in the presence of the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and an august assemblage.

In the little burial-ground will be noticed already a sprinkling of crosses marking the graves of members of the household and followers of the Emperor, the latest memorial, and nearest to the mortuary chapel, being one to "Joseph Michel Xavier Français, Prince Poniatowski, Senateur de l'Empire Français," b. at Rome, Feb. 24, 1813, d. in London, July 3, 1873; and widely known as a diplomatist and amateur musician.

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* Gentleman's Mag., lxxxiii., p. 582, etc.; Journals of the time.

The chapel is open for the usual Sunday services, but on other days visitors are only admitted to the chapel "between 3 and 5 p.m. by orders, which can be obtained by applying, *through the post only*, to the Rev. J. Goddard, Chiselhurst."

Frognal (or Frogpool), the residence of Sir Philip Warwick, now the seat of the Earl Sydney, is a plain, comfortable house, very pleasantly situated, 1½ m. N.E. of Chiselhurst. *Kemnal* (A. F. Slade, Esq.), 1½ m. N., occupies the site of an old manor-house. *Coopers* is the seat of Lord Richard Cavendish.

The walks on every side are full of beauty. In this neighbourhood occur several of the caverns in the chalk, described under CHADWELL. There they are called Danes' Holes; here they are known as *Draw-pits*. In Camden Park (the footpath mentioned above will lead near the spot) is a connected series of these pits, which extend for some distance under the park. After having been long closed by the falling in of the sides, they were carefully examined in 1857. At the bottom were found great quantities of bones of the horse, ox, pig, dog, wolf, and deer. All were of existing species, with the possible exception of a skull of the *Bos longifrons;* but the presence of undoubted jaw-bones of wolves, and the fact of several fragments of Romano-British pottery being found among them, were incontestible proofs of the antiquity of the cavern. Locally this pit is known as the *Swallow*, and Mr. Latter, in a paper read before the Kent Archæol. Soc., thinks he has identified it as the *Swelgende*, or swallow, a boundary mark used in a charter of Athelbert, King of Wessex, in 862. Another pit was cut through in constructing the rly. a little to the l. of Chiselhurst Station.

CHISWICK, Middx., (*Cheswich*, 1210; *Cheswyke*, 1470,) a vill. on the Thames, 5 m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, immediately beyond Hammersmith: ¾ m. W. of the ch., in Burlington Lane, is a Stat. of the S.W. Rly. (Loop-line, 8¼ m. from Waterloo Stat.), but connected also with the L. C. and D., and the N. London lines. Pop. of the par., including the hamlets of *Turnham Green* and *Strand-on-the-Green*, 8508.

The Thames, making a great curve here, washes three sides of the parish. The surface is flat, the soil good, and a considerable part is laid out as market-gardens. There are in the vill. two large ale breweries (Messrs. Fuller and Messrs. Sich), maltings, etc. But to the visitor Chiswick is chiefly remarkable for the Palladian villa of the Duke of Devonshire, the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, and Hogarth's House and Tomb. The *Mall*, along the Thames towards Hammersmith, is still a pleasing walk; but the quaint old Red Lion, with the old whetstone chained to the lintel of the door, and the well-known Chiswick House or Hall, have disappeared. *Chiswick Hall*, formerly *College House*, was a country residence of the Masters of Westminster in the time of Busby, and a retreat for scholars in visitations of plague or sickness. Later, it was widely known as the *Chiswick Press*, from which the Messrs. Whittingham sent forth so many excellent specimens of English typography. The house was pulled down early in 1874, when it was found that, concealed under stucco and modern carpentry, the lower walls were of very early date, built of rubble, of great thickness, and decidedly ecclesiastical character: but no sufficient note seems to have been made of them. When we saw them they were razed nearly to the foundations. Obs. *Chiswick Ait*, or *Eyot*, the first on the Thames above London, used as an osier-bed, and on which, at the proper season, may generally be seen a swan's nest.

The manors of Chiswick (the Dean's and the Prebendal—known originally as Suttune or Sutton) belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's as early as the reign of William I., though not mentioned in Domesday. Both have long been held on lease by private persons, the prebendal manor by the Dukes of Devonshire.

Lands within the prebendal manor descend to the youngest son.*

Eminent Inhabitants: Sir Henry Sidney (d. 1586), Lord President of Ireland, and father of Sir Philip Sidney, had a house at Chiswick, from which his wife, Lady Mary Sidney, dates her letters in 1547 and 1578.† Sir Thomas Chaloner, who discovered at Guisborough in Yorkshire the first alum mines worked in England, wrote a treatise on the virtues of nitre, and whom Puttenham compares, "for eglogue and pastorall poesie to Sir P. Sidney, and the gentleman [Spenser] who wrote the Shepherd's Calendar," d. 1615, at his house at Chiswick, and was buried in the chancel of Chiswick ch. His sons Thomas and James, disgusted at the seizure of the alum mines by Charles I., took an active part against him, were both judges at his trial, and Thomas signed the warrant for his execution. Sir Wm. Russell (afterwards Lord Russell of Thornhaugh), famous for his military prowess, lived at the house afterwards known as Corney House. Here Elizabeth visited him in 1602: "I send you," writes Sir William Brown to Sir Henry Sidney, "all the Queen's entertainment at Chiswick."‡ The house descended to his only son, Francis, 1st Earl of Bedford (d. 1641), of whose connexion with Chiswick the memory is preserved by a stone let into the outer wall of the ch.-yard, setting forth that

> "This wall was made at ye charges of ye Right Hon. & Truelie pious Lorde Francis Russel Earle of Bedford, out of true Zeale and care for ye keeping of this Church Yard and ye Wardrobe of God's Saints whose Bodies lay therin buried, from violating by Swine and other prophanation, so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1623."

Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the unworthy favourite of James I., in a house engraved by Kip, sold 1682 to the 1st Earl of Burlington, and pulled down 1788. Carr mortgaged his house at Chiswick to make up the dower of £12,000 of his only child, Ann Carr, married to Lord Russell, afterwards 1st Duke of Bedford, by whom she was the mother of Lord William Russell.§ Gervase Holles says,

> "The first time I saw the Earl of Somerset at his house at Chiswick [after the Earl of Clare's decease], he stood a pretty while sad and mute. Then he began thus: 'You and I, Mr. Holles, have lost a good friend.' And then throwing up his eyes, he thus proceeded: 'Next the loss of myself, the loss of my Lord of Clare was the greatest calamity that ever befel me. I was once upon the top and able to confer favours . . . but in my calamity, and when I was under foot, whether I look upon your nation, or my own countrymen, that I had deserved well of, I found not one faithful friend but my Lord of Clare."*

The wretched Countess of Somerset d. here, 1632, in disgrace and poverty :—

> "I will add the testimony of the minister of Chiswick, who was with the lady in her last sickness, when she was past hope of life, and speaking with her of this business, she did then protest upon her soul and salvation that the Earl of Essex was never her husband."+

Mary Cromwell, Countess of Fauconberg, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell (d. 1713); Frances, youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, married first to Rich, then to Russell (d. 1709): both the sisters are buried in Chiswick ch. without a monument. Barbara Palmer, Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland (d. 1709): she is buried in Chiswick ch., without a mont. Margaret Cecil, Countess of Ranelagh (d. 1728): the Kneller, or Hampton Court Beauty, Fielding likens with Sophia Western. She also lies in Chiswick ch., without a mont. Sir John Chardin, the celebrated traveller (d. 1712). Sir Stephen Fox (d. 1716), father of Henry Fox, 1st Earl of Holland, and grandfather of Charles James Fox.

> "1682. *Oct.* 30.—I went with my Lady Fox to survey her building, and give some directions for the garden at Chiswick; the architect is Mr. May; somewhat heavy and thick, and not so well understood; the garden much too narrow, the place without water, near a highway, and near the great house of my Lord Burlington, little land about it, so that I wonder at the expense; but women will have their will.
>
> "1683. *June* 16.—At Chiswick, at Sir Stephen Fox's, where I found Sir Robert Howard, (that universal pretender) and Signior Verrio, who brought his draught and designs for the painting of the staircase of Sir Stephen's new house."‡

Alexander Pope, his father and mother, in Mawson's Buildings, a group of five red brick houses, still standing on the road from the river to the Kew and London road. They lived here before Pope's retirement to Twickenham, and portions of his translation of the Iliad in the British

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 123.

† Sidney Papers, vol. i.

‡ Sidney Papers, vol. ii., p. 231.

§ Strafford Papers, vol. ii., p. 58.

* Collins's Hist. Collections, p. 97.

+ Bishop Goodman, Court of King James, vol. i., p. 222.

‡ Evelyn, Diary.

Museum are, after his "paper-sparing" fashion, written on the backs of letters addressed "To Mr. Pope, at his house in ye New Buildings, Chiswick," and the like. Pope's father died at Chiswick in 1717, and was buried in the church.

Richard Boyle, the architect Earl of Burlington (d. 1753): ("Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?"*) He built Chiswick House (*see* below). William Kent, painter, gardener, architect (d. 1748). He is buried in Lord Burlington's vault. James Ralph (d. 1762), and buried in the ch.-yard; made immortal in the Dunciad:—

> "Silence, ye wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
> And makes night hideous—Answer him, ye owls!"

William Hogarth (d. 1764), and buried in the ch.-yard; and in the same house, the Rev. H. F. Cary, translator of Dante (*see* below). Rousseau when in England boarded at a small grocer's shop at Chiswick. "He sits in the shop," says a writer of the time, "and learns English words, which brings many customers to the shop."† Charles Holland, the comedian (d. 1769). He was the son of a baker in Chiswick, and was buried in the ch. Foote attended his funeral: "Yes," he said, "we have just shoved the little baker into his oven."‡ Rose, the translator of Sallust (d. 1786), kept a school at Chiswick: Dr. Charles Burney was one of his tutors, and married his daughter. Griffiths, the bookseller, whose name is so intimately connected with the chequered career of Goldsmith, died at Chiswick in 1803, and is here buried. George, Earl Macartney, ('Account of the Russian Empire,' and 'Journal of the Embassy to Spain,') died here in 1806, and was buried in the ch.-yard. Ugo Foscolo died here in 1827 (*see* below).

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) stands near the river. The tower, of flint and stone, Perp., was erected at the cost of Wm. Bordall, vicar of Chiswick, who d. 1435. Portions of the old nave and chancel remain, but brick aisles were carried out on either side in the last half of the last and early in the present century, of the usual churchwarden character. Recently some improvements and partial restorations have been made in the interior; the pews have given place to low open seats; the W. window has been opened; an organ chamber erected, and a new organ provided; the chancel rebuilt, decorated, and a new memorial E. window inserted.

The *monts.* are numerous. *Obs.* the large Jacobean structure against S. wall of chancel, with effigies of Sir Thomas Challoner (d. 1615), and his wife kneeling under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by 2 armed soldiers. N. wall, Charles Holland, the actor (d. 1769), with bust, and an insc. by Garrick. E. wall, mont. to Thomas Bentley (d. 1780), Wedgwood's partner and most intelligent artistic adviser. Mural mont. to Charles Whittingham the printer (d. 1841).

In the *Churchyard*, obs. S. of the ch. a large altar-tomb covering the remains of WILLIAM HOGARTH, d. Oct. 26, 1764, his sister (d. 1771), his widow (d. 1789), the daughter, and his mother-in-law (d. 1757), the widow of Sir James Thornhill. Besides the usual names and dates, it has a mask, laurel wreath, pencil, palette with the painter's famous Line, a book inscribed 'Analysis of Beauty,' and the verses—

> "Farewell, great painter of mankind,
> Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
> Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
> And through the eye correct the heart!
> If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
> If nature move thee, drop a tear;
> If neither touch thee, turn away,
> For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.
> D. GARRICK."

A small granite slab at the foot records that it was "restored by Wm. Hogarth of Aberdeen in 1856."

Not far off is a tall mont. to *Philip James Loutherbourg*, R.A.,— Stanfield's predecessor in landscape and scene painting,—d. at Hammersmith Terrace, March 11, 1812. Close to this is an upright headstone, to *Wm. Sharp*, the famous historical line engraver, d. July 25, 1824; and near this again (on the N. wall of the engine-house) a slab to James Fittler, A.R.A., d. Dec. 2, 1835, well known by his engravings after West and Loutherbourg. S. of these is a coffer-shaped tomb of polished grey granite, with a bronze wreath of laurel on the top, designed by Baron Marochetti 1861, placed over the remains of Ugo Foscolo, the Italian poet. The recently added inscription will best tell the tale of his interment, removal, and present resting-place. On the E. end of tomb—

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* Pope.

† Caldwell Papers, vol. ii., p. 71.

‡ Cradock, vol. i., p. 33.

UGO FOSCOLO,
Died Sept. 10, 1827, aged 50.

On S. side—

From the sacred guardianship of Chiswick,
To the honours of Santa Croce, in Florence,
The Government and People of Italy have transported
The Remains of the wearied Citizen Poet,
7th June, 1871.

On N. side—

This Spot where for 44 years
The Relics of
UGO FOSCOLO
Reposed in honoured Custody,
Will be for ever held in grateful Remembrance
By the Italian Nation.

Other monts. include those of Lord Macartney, and of Dr. Rose, with a long poetical insc. by Murphy.

Hogarth's House.—The house in which for many years the great painter spent his summers, and in which he died, stands on the S. side of *Hogarth Lane*, not far from the ch. It is an old-fashioned red-brick building, said to have been previously the residence of his father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill. In Hogarth's day, standing in the open country, and surrounded by tall elms, it must have been a pleasant summer abode, but it has of late been a good deal blocked up by mean houses, and is itself dirty, dreary, dilapidated, and semi-ruinous,—the porch broken down, and portions of the ornamented brickwork with it. The house is now let in tenements; the lower rooms unsavoury, and denuded of everything Hogarthian; and the little windows filled with a wretched display of withered apples, nuts, and sweets. The chief room on the first floor is now a lodger's bedroom, as poor and dismantled as the rest. The outbuilding known as 'Hogarth's Painting-room,' is a mere wreck. In an alcove at the end of the garden were the thoroughly characteristic stones he set up over his dog and bullfinch. Over the bird was "Alas, poor Yorick." Over the dog, "Life to the Last enjoyed, here Pompey lies,"—a parody, of course, on Churchill's epitaph. On a recent visit (April 1874), we were told that though the garden was uprooted, these remained, "it being in the agreement when the house was let that they should not be disturbed." Seeing only a row of pigstyes along that end of the garden, we led the way there and asked for an explanation. "The stones *are* there: under that bed of concrete. We were not to take them away, and so we laid the concrete over them, and now any one has the satisfaction of knowing that they are safe"—under a bed of concrete with a pigstye over them!

Mrs. Hogarth lived here for a quarter of a century after her husband's death; of late in very straitened circumstances, but tenaciously maintaining as much as she was able of her old state, and keeping up the little customs he had established. Sir Richard Phillips relates with what pomp and form he used, when a school-boy at this "simple and primitive village," to see

> "The widow Hogarth, and her maiden relative Richardson, walking up the aisle [of Chiswick ch. on a Sunday] dressed in their silken sacks, their raised head-dresses, their black hoods, their lace ruffles, and their high-crooked canes, preceded by their aged man-servant Samuel: who, after he had wheeled his mistress to church in the Bath chair, carried the prayer-books up the aisle, and opened and shut the pew." *

> "In the garden [of Hogarth's house] there was a large mulberry tree. I was told by an old person who remembered Mrs. Hogarth, that she regularly invited the children of the village every summer to eat the mulberries; a custom established by her husband, and probably not discontinued by Mr. Cary." †

The mulberry tree remains, mutilated like everything else, but not irreparably injured.

Cary, the translator of Dante, shortly after his appointment to the curacy of Chiswick in 1814, purchased Hogarth's house, and, with a short interval, lived in it till he removed to an official residence at the British Museum in 1826.

Chiswick House.—The Jacobean mansion of the Earl of Somerset was purchased towards the end of the 17th cent. by the Earl of Burlington. From him it descended to the last, or architect-earl, the friend of Pope and Gay, who, having decided to pull down the old house, built a new one near it (1730-36). The wits dealt somewhat severely with its littleness and its inconvenience, but the men of taste were in raptures with its elegance :—

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* Morning's Walk to Kew.

† Leslie, Life of Reynolds, vol. i., p. 234.

> "His lordship's house at Chiswick, the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio [that of the Marquis Capra at Vicenza], is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. . . . . Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said *the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch*, cannot depreciate the taste that reigns in the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages." *

Lord Hervey, not content with the *bon-mot* quoted by Walpole, extemporized an Epigram from Martial on Chiswick House :—

"Possess'd of one great Hall for state,
Without one room to sleep or eat :
How well you build let flattery tell,
And all mankind how ill you dwell." †

The edge of this reproach was somewhat blunted by the addition, in 1788, of two wings, designed by James Wyatt for the 5th Duke of Devonshire. Since then there have been no material additions to the house, but some improvements have been made in the arrangements, and under the late Duke everything was done that could be thought of to embellish the interior. But Chiswick House was from the first regarded as a summer villa, and the garden and grounds were treated as part of the design, and lavishly decorated with urns, obelisks, sculpture, and buildings. Walpole wrote, "The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture behind the garden front should be retrenched." Thomson in his 'Liberty' cites Chiswick as one of those

"Sylvan scenes, where Art alone pretends
To dress her mistress, and disclose her charms."

From Gay's 'Epistle to the Earl of Burlington' we learn that the Earl was wont to enjoy the society of his poetic friends in his "Chiswick bowers," and that here

"Pope unloads the boughs within his reach,
The purple vine, blue plum, and blushing peach."

Many of the statues in the grounds and buildings are true antiques, having been selected from the best of those which had been buried under the rubbish in the gardens of Arundel House. The lions and other animals are by Scheemakers. The rusticated gate was originally erected in 1625, by Inigo Jones, for Lord Treasurer Middlesex, at Beaufort House, Chelsea. When Beaufort House was pulled down in 1738, Sir Hans Sloane gave the gate to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it here. The grounds were greatly extended by the late Duke of Devonshire, and the gardens brought, under Sir Joseph Paxton's direction, to the highest point of floricultural excellence. The new approach from Turnham Green, a broad road lined with lime trees—now in full vigour—and known as the Duke's New Road, was also made by him.

> "*June* 1, 1813.—Drove with the Duke of Devonshire, in his curricle, to Chiswick, where he showed me all the alterations that he was about to make, in adding the gardens of Lady M. Coke's house to his. The house is down, and in the gardens he has constructed a magnificent hothouse, with a conservatory for flowers, the middle under a cupola. Altogether it is 300 ft. long. The communication between the two gardens is through what was the old greenhouse, of which they have made a double arcade, making the prettiest effect possible." *

In these grounds the late Duke used to give open-air entertainments that were among the chief attractions of the season. Not only did he receive his own sovereign here, but the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other high and mighty potentates, with, of course, the leading members of the nobility, the leaders of society, and the lions of the day.

> "*May* 17, 1828.—I went to the Duke of Wellington, who gave me some hints, or rather details. Afterwards I drove out to Chiswick, where I had never been before. A numerous and gay party were assembled to walk and enjoy the beauties of that Palladian dome. The place and highly ornamented gardens belonging to it resemble a picture of Watteau. There is some affectation in the picture, but in the *ensemble* the original looked very well. The Duke of Devonshire received every one with the best possible manners. The scene was dignified by the presence of an immense elephant, who, under the charge of a groom, wandered up

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* Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv., pp. 232, 233.

† Lord Hervey's Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 145.

* Miss Berry's Journal, vol. ii., pp. 535, 536.

and down, giving an air of Asiatic pageantry to the entertainment." [*]

Charles James Fox was in his last illness removed to Chiswick House, Aug. 29, 1806, and he d. there a fortnight later, Sept. 13. His bedchamber was that which opens into the Italian Saloon, and a mountain ash which grew near his window, with its clustering berries, was an object of great interest to him. "Every morning he returned to look at it. . . . His last look on that mountain ash was his last look on nature." [†] George Canning was in like manner brought here in the month preceding his decease. He died Aug. 8, 1827, in the room in which Fox breathed his last.

> "It is a small low chamber, over a kind of nursery, and opening into a wing of the building, which gives it the appearance of looking into a courtyard. Nothing can be more simple than its furniture or its decorations. . . . On one side of the fireplace are a few bookshelves; opposite the foot of the bed is the low chimneypiece, and on it a small bronze clock, to which we may fancy the weary and impatient sufferer often turning his eyes during those bitter moments in which he was passing from the world which he had filled with his name and was governing with his projects. What a place for repeating those simple and touching lines of Dyer:
>
> 'A little rule, a little sway,
> A sunbeam on a winter's day,
> Is all the proud and mighty have
> Between the cradle and the grave.'" [‡]

Chiswick House is now rented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and occupied chiefly by the royal children, but during the summer the Prince and Princess usually spend some time here, and give occasional garden parties in the grounds, now no less classic than the house.

Corney, the residence of Lord Russell and of the Earl of Macartney, passed, like most of the property in immediate contiguity with Chiswick House, into the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. The mansion was pulled down, and the grounds added to those of C. House. Some noble specimens of the tulip tree are on the lawn which fronts the site of Corney House. *The Grove*, between Chiswick House and the river, also the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is famous for its magnificent Spanish chesnuts, the largest of which is above 26 ft. in girth. *Grove House*, in the last century the seat of Earl Cowper, is now in the occupation of R. Prowett, Esq., but that portion of the park by the rly. stat. has been laid out in streets, and built over. The fantastic red-brick structure, with tall capped towers, beyond the Grove, towards Strand-on-the-Green, is *Grove End* (J. Pullman, Esq.), erected in 1861.

The *Gardens of the Horticultural Society* lie between Chiswick House and Turnham Green. Though of less popular interest since the formation of the Society's gardens and conservatory at South Kensington, the Chiswick gardens are well worth a visit, and are full of interest to the student. They are now used as nursery and fruit gardens, for the culture of the seeds and rare plants collected by the Society from all parts of the world; as a school of horticulture; and for raising plants and flowers for the show gardens at S. Kensington, and for distribution among the Fellows of the Society. It was here that the Duke of Devonshire found the future Sir Joseph Paxton, then young and untried, training creepers at 12*s*. a week.

At what is called *Chiswick New Town* is a chapel of ease, erected in 1848. The hamlet of TURNHAM GREEN, and its dependant STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN are noticed under those headings.

CLAPHAM, SURREY,

is within the 4 m. circle, but though daily becoming more a part of London, it yet retains so much of its old extra-urban character as to claim a brief notice here. It lies between Brixton and Battersea, and may be reached by the Crystal Palace (High Level) and the South London Rlys. The Clapham Junction of the L. and S.W. Rly. is more than a mile on the Battersea side of Clapham.

The name Clapham, i.e., *Clapa's ham*, is supposed to be derived from its owner, Osgod Clapa, at whose daughter's marriage feast at Lambeth, the king, Hardacnut, died, according to the Saxon Chron., June 8th, 1042. But to this there is the objection pointed out by Mr. Brayley that in the Chertsey Register the place is named *Clappenham* in the reign of Alfred; in the Dom. Survey it stands as *Clopeham*.

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[*] Sir Walter Scott's Diary, Lockhart's Life of Scott, chap. lxxvi.

[†] Earl Russell's Life of Fox; Trotter's Memoir of Fox, p. 451.

[‡] Sir H. Bulwer's (Lord Dalling) Historical Characters (Canning), vol. ii., p. 402.

It is of course possible that there was an earlier Clapa than Osgod.

Clapham has increased so largely of late years in houses and pop. (in 1871 it numbered 27,347 inhab.) that it has become a town in size and appearance, if not in rank. But now, as of old, it is chiefly remarkable for its *Common*, of 220 acres, redeemed from a morass, and planted in 1722 by the exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. The Common, in parts still overgrown with heath and furze, and with its fine groups of trees and great ponds, is in appearance something between a park and a common; well kept, and in excellent condition. It is now (1874), by recent Parliamentary action and purchase of manorial rights, secured in permanence for public use, and placed under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The pleasure fairs held on the Common on Good Friday, Easter and Whit Mondays, and the Derby Day, were abolished in 1873.

Skirting the Common are several of the roomy old red-brick mansions, with great elms before them, the abode of wealthy citizens, which once nearly surrounded it, but they are giving place to brick and compo Gothic and Italian villas.

In a large house on the upper side of the Common, at the corner of what is now the Cavendish Road, since refronted and altered, lived (and d. 1810) Henry Cavendish, "the Newton of Chemistry," distinguished as the founder of pneumatic chemistry, and by his successful researches on the composition of water, and his famous experiment, made here, for the determination of the earth's density. "The man who weighed the world," wrote his cousin, the late Duke of Devonshire, in his 'Hand Book for Chatsworth,' "buried his science and his wealth in solitude and insignificance at Clapham." To such an extent did he carry his solitary habits that he would never even see, or allow himself to be seen by, a female servant; and, as Lord Brougham relates, "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the housekeeper was to take it." His shyness was, not unnaturally, mistaken by strangers for pride:—

> "While travelling in England in 1790, with George Forster, Humboldt obtained permission to make use of the library of the eminent chemist and philosopher Henry Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire; on condition, however, that he was on no account to presume so far as to speak to, or even greet, the proud and aristocratic owner should he happen to encounter him. Humboldt states this in a letter to Bunsen, adding sarcastically, 'Cavendish little suspected at that time that it was I who in 1810 was to be his successor at the Academy of Sciences.'" *

At Clapham Common, in the house of his servant and friend Will Hewer, died (1703) Samuel Pepys, author of the incomparable 'Diary.' Hewer's house, a large mansion, with a spacious gallery occupying the whole length of the house, was built by Sir Dennis Gauden for his brother, Dr. John Gauden, Bp. of Exeter, the presumed author of the 'Eikon Basilike,' and after his death (1662) became the residence of Sir Dennis himself, who collected a fine library and gallery of works of art, and died here in 1688. Hewer afterwards purchased the house and estate, and died here in 1715. The house was pulled down about 1760.

> "23 *Sept.* 1700.—I went to visit Mr. Pepys at Clapham, where he has a very noble and wonderfully well-furnished house, especially with Indian and Chinese curiosities. The offices and gardens well accommodated for pleasure and retirement." †

Clapham Common and its immediate vicinity was, in the early years of the century, the seat of the knot of zealous men who, labouring together for what they believed to be the interests of pure religion, the reformation of manners, and the suppression of slavery, came to be known as the *Clapham Sect.* ‡ One of the most distinguished of them, William Wilberforce, lived at the house known as *Broomfield*, on the S.W. side of Clapham Common, and there his no less distinguished son, the late Bp. of Winchester, was born, Sept. 7th, 1805. "Conterminous with his fair demesne" was that of Henry Thornton, the author and prime mover of the conclave, whose meetings were held, for the most part, in the oval saloon which William Pitt, "dismissing for a moment his budgets and his subsidies, planned to be added to Henry Thornton's newly purchased residence. . . . It arose at his bidding, and yet remains, perhaps a solitary monument of the architectural skill of that imperial mind. Lofty and symmetrical, it was curiously wainscoted with books on every side, except where it opened on a far extended lawn, reposing beneath the giant arms of aged elms and massive tulip-trees."* In this saloon, and on the far extended lawn, after their long years of effort, assembled "in joy and thanksgiving and mutual gratulation over the abolition of the African slave trade," Wilberforce, Clarkson, Granville Sharp, Stephen, Zachary Macaulay, and their younger associates and disciples.

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* Bruhn's Life of Alex. von Humboldt, Eng. trans., 1873, vol. ii., p. 68.

† Evelyn, Diary; "your Paradisian Clapham,' Evelyn terms it in writing to Pepys, Jan. 20, 1703.

‡ For their names and deeds see Sir James Stephen's Essays in Eccl. Biog., vol. ii., pp. 289—385.

But "the villa-cinctured common" was also the birthplace or cradle of another and hardly less remarkable and far-reaching religious movement, or institution. Just as it was "the dwelling-place or the haunt of every one of the more eminent supporters" of the anti-slavery movement, so was it the home or haunt of the founders of the Bible Society, its earliest ministers or secretaries, and, "above all, the first and greatest of its Presidents—John Lord Teignmouth."

A tract of some 250 acres of bare upland immediately to the E. of Clapham Common, known as Bleak Hill, was in 1824 taken by Mr. Thos. Cubitt, the creator of Belgravia, laid out with broad roads and open spaces, planted, and built over with capacious detached villas, and named *Clapham Park*. This is now the Belgravia of Clapham, though it has an attractive rival in a newer builder's park, the *Cedars*, which stretches from the opposite side of the common towards Battersea Rise, and is spotted over with large and costly residences of the latest model.

The old parish church stood on high ground between Larkhall Lane and Wandsworth Road, about ¼ m. N. of the present parish ch., on the site now occupied by St. Paul's ch. It was small and plain, and, becoming unsafe, was taken down in 1775. In a chapel built especially for their reception were "some very sumptuous monts." to Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. (d. 1689), and his wife Rebecca, with recumbent marble effigies; and others with kneeling figures to their son and daughters. When the ch. was pulled down, these and other monts. were destroyed, and the statues consigned to one of the vaults. The only mont. preserved was that of Will Hewer.

The new par. *Church* (Holy Trinity), erected 1774-76, at a cost of over £10,000, at the extreme N. end of the Common, is a very ugly brick building, without aisles, and having an odd dome-crowned tower at the W. end. It contains a mont. to John Thornton by Sir Richard Westmacott; a mural mont. with medallion portrait of John Jebb (d. 1833), "the Learned, the Wise, the Good Bishop of Limerick [whose remains] are deposited in the tomb of the Thorntons, by permission of a family to which he was united by a bond of no common friendship;" and a mural tablet to the verbose Dr. John Gillies (d. 1836), the author of a forgotten 'History of Greece,' and translator of Aristotle's Ethics.

St. Paul's is a plain chapel-like brick building, erected in 1814 from Mr. C. Edmond's designs, on the site of the old par. ch. On the S. exterior wall is the mont., with bust, of Will Hewer, which was saved at the demolition of the old ch. Inside is a mont. by Chantrey, to J. B. Wilson, Esq. (d. 1835).

St. James's, Park Hill, an early Gothic building of brick and stone, erected from the designs of Mr. C. Vulliamy in 1829; *All Saints'*, Clapham Park, built in 1858; *Christ Ch.*, Union Grove, built in 1862; and *St. Stephen's*, Grove Road, are Gothic structures calling for no particular remark.

St. John's, in the Clapham Road, erected in 1842, is a Greek temple, with a hexastyle Ionic portico and no steeple, but instead a cross on the apex of the pediment. Here for many years preached to large congregations the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, the present Bp. of Ripon. *St. Saviour's*, Cedars Road, is a handsome cruciform building, Dec. in style, with a central tower in three stages, with pinnacles, 120 ft. high, erected from the designs of Mr. J. Knowles in 1864, at the cost of the Rev. W. Bowyer and Mrs. Bowyer. A recumbent statue of Mrs. Bowyer, on an altar tomb, was placed under the tower, immediately in front of the altar rails, with the feet towards the altar; but the bishop of the diocese objected to this as unseemly, and the ch. remained in consequence unconsecrated till 1873, when the mont. was removed to the N. transept. The windows are filled with painted glass by Clayton and Bell.

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* Stephen, Essays, vol. ii., p. 290.

Two of the most ecclesiastical looking buildings by the Common, with their lofty spires quite dwarfing the parish ch., do not belong to the Establishment. One is the Roman Catholic ch. and college of St. Mary, built in 1851; the other the Congregational ch., Grafton Square, built in 1852. There is also a large and showy classical Presbyterian ch.

CLAREMONT, SURREY (*see* ESHER).

CLAYGATE, SURREY (pop. 576), a manor and ecc. district in Thames Ditton par., 2 m. S.E. from the Esher Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. The district is chiefly agricultural, but the neighbourhood is pleasant, and buildings are increasing. The chief seat is *Ruxley Lodge* (Lady Foley), noted for its fine views, and marked by the noble pair of cedars on the lawn. The *Church* (Holy Trinity), built in 1840 from the designs of Mr. H. E. Kendal, was enlarged and much altered in 1866.

CLAY HILL, KENT (*see* BECKENHAM).

COBHAM, SURREY (Dom. *Covenham*), 17 m. from London, and 4½ m. S.W. from the Esher, and 4 m. S. from the Weybridge Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. of par., 2133.

The village consists of two parts, *Church Cobham*, built around the ch., on the rt. bank of the Mole, and *Cobham Street* (or *Street Cobham*) ½ m. N.W. on the main Portsmouth road. The soil and surface are very varied: along the Mole, which winds in a curious way through the par., it is alluvial (brick earth and gravel); S. clay; whilst N., on both sides of the valley, is Lower Bagshot sand. Of old this part was wild common, like so much still left farther W., but the greater portion was enclosed under Acts obtained in 1770 and 1793, these being among the earliest Acts for the enclosure of commons and waste lands in this county. The occupations are mainly agricultural.

Church Cobham is a good-sized collection of shops and dwellings, several of which are large, and some old. The ch., the bridge, and the mill, with the river winding round, and almost encircling a broad meadow opposite the village, impart character and picturesqueness to it. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is large; chiefly Late Dec., except the tower, which is of Norman date. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and massive W. tower, crowned with a tall shingle spire. It has suffered many repairs and improvements, and in 1866 was restored and enlarged. The *monts.* are numerous, but of persons more distinguished by wealth than attainments. *Obs.* bas-relief by Mr. R. Westmacott, jun.—"the Pilgrim at rest"—on the mont. of W. H. Cooper, Esq., also two *brasses* by the pulpit steps. N. of the ch. notice the ostentatious mausoleum of Ald. Harvey C. Combe (d. 1818) the great brewer, M.P. for London, and friend of C. J. Fox. S.W. of the ch. is a large yew.

Just beyond the ch., on the Ockham road, the Mole is crossed by a brick bridge of 9 arches, and near it is a large water mill. S. is *Cobham Park*, the extensive demesne of C. Combe, Esq., and formerly the residence of Gen. Lord Ligonier. The house was erected in 1750. A lane on rt. of the park leads by Pointers Green to Ockham. *Cobham Lodge* (Miss Molesworth) is at Downside (where is another and more pict. water-mill). S. of C. Park, and W. of this, is *Pointers* (W. Deacon, Esq.), and *Hatchford*, the handsome seat of Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, R.N.

Cobham Street, as noticed, lies N.W. of Church Cobham on the Portsmouth road. It contains many substantial houses, and though the glory of the posting trade has departed from it, and its great inn, the *White Lion*, is but a ghost of its former self, it has a thriving look. The bridge here was, it is said, originally built by the good Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., as an act of charity for the repose of the soul of one of her maidens, who was drowned in crossing the ford; but a precisely similar story is told of her in relation to the construction of the bridge at Stratford-le-Bow. The present structure was erected in 1782. Immediately beyond the bridge is the principal entrance to *Pain's Hill* (Chas. J. Leaf, Esq.), in the last century regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of landscape gardening in England. The larger part of the estate is in Walton par., but as it belongs to Cobham by its position, this appears the most convenient place for a brief notice of it. The house, which stands on an elevation sloping down to the Mole, is a large square building, with a lofty projecting tetrastyle Corinthian portico, erected about 1790, by B. B. Hopkins, Esq.; but altered, especially internally, and the conservatory added, for Mr. Cooper by Decimus Burton about 1832. The grounds were laid out by a former proprietor, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, in the reign of George II. The surface is considerably varied, but the views belong rather to the grounds than extend from them. They include hillside and dell, hanging woods, an artificial lake of 30 acres, fed by the Mole, numerous imitation ruins, grottoes, and towers, a temple of Bacchus, a group of Roman altars and sepulchral inscriptions arranged in a mausoleum near the head of the lake, and in the most broken part of the property a thicket. This part especially delighted Horace Walpole. He says,

> "I mean that kind of Alpine scene, composed almost wholly of pines and firs, a few birch, and such trees as assimilate with savage and mountainous country. Mr. Charles Hamilton, at Pain's-hill, in my opinion has given a perfect example of this mode in the utmost boundary of his garden. All is great and foreign and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that when you look down on this seeming forest, you are amazed to find it contain a very few acres." *

> "In your next expedition you will see Claremont and Lord Portman's which joins my Lord Lincoln's, and above all Mr. Hamilton's at Cobham, in Surrey, which all the world talks of, and I have seen seven years ago." †

Whateley‡ is even more eulogistic. Mr. Hamilton was as careful in the situation and grouping of his trees as in the arrangement of his temples and ruins. Many of the views were formed from the pictures of Gaspar Poussin and Claude Lorraine. It is needless to remark that so elaborately artificial a construction of natural scenery was a mistake in taste. The object seems to have been to combine the greatest possible variety of scenes and periods within the comparatively limited space—for Hamilton possessed less than 100 acres, whilst the present demesne exceeds 450. Not only had he Greek and Roman temples and ruins, but a Gothic chapel, mediæval keep, grottoes, waterfalls, and Italian and Alpine landscapes, and besides all else a hermitage, for which it is said he advertised for a live hermit, offering £700 to any one who would lead a true hermit's life, sleeping on a mat, never suffering scissors to touch his beard or nails, and never speaking a syllable to the servant who brought his food. A man was found to undertake the enterprise, but he tired before three weeks. Much of Hamilton's work has been removed or altered, but his grounds are still the most attractive portion of the park. Many noble trees remain. The cedars are numerous and very fine: *obs.* those on the lawn; also the superb tulip tree, cork trees, Scotch firs, and several remarkable oaks. There is a fine view of the W. side of the island by Woollett. Cobham is a favourite resort for anglers, the Mole here affording some good chub, trout, and jack fishing.

COLNBROOK, Bucks (17 m.), on the Colne and borders of Middx., 2 m. N. from Wraysbury Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. (Windsor br.), through Horton; pop. 1153. Inns, the *White Hart*, at the entrance of the town from Horton, a good house, with bowling-green and grounds, much in favour for trade dinners and pleasure parties; the *George*, near the ch., at which Elizabeth is said to have stayed a night when carried as a prisoner from Woodstock to Hampton Court.

The town no doubt took its name from the Colne, but the old rhyme of Thomas of Reading makes the river as well as the town derive its name from Thomas Cole, the Reading clothier, who was treacherously murdered by the landlord of the Ostrich inn. Camden and Gale make Colnbrook to have been *Ad Pontes* of the *Ant. Itin.*, but later antiquaries prefer Staines. From its position on the great W. road, Colnbrook was of old a place of some note. Edward the Black Prince, with his prisoner John, King of France, was met here by Edward III. Charles I. received here a deputation from the Houses of Parliament. Colnbrook was incorporated in 1544; had a bailiff and 12 burgesses, a market-house in the main street, and a market on Tuesdays; all which have long passed away. During the coaching days it retained something of its ancient noise and stir; it is now a dull, sleepy, country roadside village of a long main street and 2 or 3 shabby offshoots, the many inns alone testifying to its old character. Of these inns, the decayed hostelry the *Ostrich*, near the middle of the High-street, a large rambling half-timber building, very much out of repair, and defaced by yellow-wash, is the oldest, and is worth notice. Several other of the houses are old, and too often semi-ruinous.

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* On Modern Gardening, p. 30.

† Gray (the poet) to Dr. Wharton, Aug. 13, 1754.

‡ Observations on Modern Gardening.

Colnbrook forms "a consolidated chapelry;" the houses are in 2 counties and 4 parishes; the larger portion (the town proper), W. of the Colne, is in Bucks, the N. side of the street being in Langley and Iver parishes, the S. in Horton; whilst the part E. of the river is in Middx. county and Stanwell par. The *Church*, erected in 1849, stands by the avenue that leads to Richings. It is of flint and stone, Early Dec. in style, has a bell-cote on the W. gable, and a porch on the S. side.

The Colne divides here into 4 channels, and is crossed by as many bridges. By the town it works 2 large mills; below, it flows as of old "through meadows trim with daisies pied," a rushy stream betwixt willowy banks. Horton is but a mile away S., and all around are Milton's "daily walks and ancient neighbourhood;" whilst on the other side (¾ m. N.) is Richings, the paradise of Prior, Pope, and Gay, and in the next generation of Shenstone and Moses Browne. (*See* Horton; Richings.)

COLNEY HATCH, Middx. (anc. *Colne Hatch*), a hamlet of Friern Barnet, and a stat. of the Grt. N. Rly., 6½ m. from King's Cross. A vill. of smart villas with shops, a Railway Hotel, and church, chapels, and schools on one side of the rly., and of cottages on the other, has grown up since the opening of the stat. and the construction of the asylum, and is steadily enlarging its boundaries.

The eccl. dist. is called *New Southgate*, —a name that is intended to supersede that of Colney Hatch. The *Church* (St. Paul's), a neat Gothic building (late E.E. in character), was consecrated July 1873. The building opposite to it is a Baptist chapel; and the long low brick structure, with a square campanile chimney shaft next the chapel, a pumping station of the New River Waterworks.

On the opposite side of the rly. is the *Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum.* This immense structure covers an area of 25 acres, affords accommodation for over 2000 patients; and includes bakery, brewery, laundry, and every other adjunct required for so large an establishment, on the most complete scale, and worked by the patients. The first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1849; it was opened July 17th, 1851, but has since been much extended. The architect was Mr. S. W. Daukes. Throughout it is of brick; the stone dressings and architectural ornament being confined to the principal front, which is 1881 ft. long, and plain Italian in style. It stands on an elevated and healthy site, in grounds of about 100 acres, with a farm adjoining of 140 acres. The patients average 800 males and 1200 females; and, under the superintendence of Dr. E. Shephard, are kept without shackle or even strait-waistcoat. The officers and attendants number nearly 300. The asylum cost about half a million; the annual expenditure is somewhat under £60,000.

Just outside Colney Hatch, at the corner of the lane to Southgate, are the *Clock and Watch Makers' Almshouses*, a comfortable and picturesque looking building of red and black brick, Dom. Gothic, with chapel in the centre, erected in 1857. By it is an entrance to the *Great Northern Cemetery.*

COLNEY HEATH, Herts, a rambling hamlet, 4 m. E.S.E. of St. Albans, on the road to North Mimms. St. Mark's, Colney Heath, was constituted an eccl. dist. out of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Stephen, St. Albans, and Ridge; pop. 818. A little Perp. ch. was built in 1844. The country is wild, open, and out-of-the-way; and there are pleasant walks to *N. Mimms Park* (Visct. Greville), and W. by *Tittenhanger Park* (Countess of Caledon) to *London Colney*, 2 m.

Colney Street is a pretty hamlet on the St. Albans road, 2 m. farther. All these places derive their name from the little river Colne.

COMBE WOOD, Surrey, a wild little forest-like tract, W. of Wimbledon Common, towards Kingston, to which par. it belongs. The surface is broken into hill and dell, and, with some good trees, is rich in copse and underwood, tangled bramble and knee-deep fern and prickly gorse. On the highest part used to stand an Admiralty semaphore; lower, and farther S., are the springs which supply Hampton Court with water; and Yarrel mentions it as one of the few places in this part of the country in which the white-tailed eagle has been shot. Until trespassers were warned off under threat of prosecution, the wood was a favourite haunt of the ornithologist, botanist, and sketcher. Sketchers, indeed, still go there, for there are open paths, though rambling is forbidden; but in former days it was the frequent goal of a London artist's holiday. Leslie tells a story of Combe Wood that curiously illustrates the simple frugal manners of even the more eminent painters of 50 years ago:—

> "I was amused with an account Constable gave me of a walk he took with him [Stothard] in 1824, from London to Combe Wood, where they dined by the side of a spring. They set out early in the day, provided with some sandwiches for their dinner. Before they reached the wood, Stothard, seeing Constable eating a sandwich, called him 'a young traveller,' for breaking in on their store so early. When they got to the spring, they found the water low and difficult to reach; but Constable took from his pocket a tin cup, which he had bought at Putney unnoticed by Stothard. The day was hot, and the water intensely cold; and Stothard said, 'Hold it in your mouth, sir, some time before you swallow it. A little brandy or rum now would be invaluable.' 'And you shall have some, sir, if you will retract what you said of my being *a young traveller;* I have brought a bottle of rum from town, a thing you never thought of:' for though Constable carried their fare, Stothard was the caterer. As they lay on the grass, enjoying their meal under the trees that screened them from a midsummer's sun, Stothard, looking up to the splendid colour of the foliage over their heads, said, 'That's all glazing, sir.'" *

All the stories of Combe Wood are not quite so Arcadian. Wm. Gibson was executed at Kennington Common, Aug. 29, 1755, for robbing a gentleman and lady at Combe Wood. Gibson had "a private cave" in Combe Wood, in which he concealed himself in the daytime, and turned out at night to rob. His cave was discovered, and he captured, by some gentleman shooting in the wood. Before he took to the road he had been a master maltster at Leeds. Later, the wood was a usual lurking-place of Jerry Abershawe, the highwayman, whose favourite ride was Wimbledon Common, and his hostel, the *Bald-faced Stag*, close by. For one of his exploits about here Jerry was hung on Kennington Common, Aug. 3, 1795, and then suspended from a gibbet on Wimbledon Common.

At the Domesday Survey there were 2 manors of *Cumbe*, one held by Humphrey the Chamberlain of the Queen ("a woman who held this land having put herself with it under the protection of the Queen"); the other by Ansgot, the King's interpreter. The manors were united in the hands of William de Neville, *t.* Edw. III., and thenceforward called Combe-Neville. Having been made over to the prior and canons of Merton, it reverted to the Crown at the Dissolution, and subsequently passed through various hands, till it was purchased for Lord Spencer in 1753. The manor-house was pulled down about 1750. Its successor, the present *Combe House* (Lord Dunraven), occupies a commanding site by Combe Lane, at the S. edge of the wood, about 1¼ m. E. of Kingston. It was occupied for several years by the Earl of Liverpool (the Prime Minister of the Regency), who entertained the Prince Regent and the allied sovereigns in 1814, and d. here Dec. 4, 1828. It is now the property of the Duke of Cambridge.

COOPER'S HILL, Surrey, the Mount Parnassus of Sir John Denham, is about ½ m. N.W. of Egham. The way to it is by a long winding lane which leaves the main street on the rt. a little way beyond Egham rly. stat.: the wicket-gate leading to the top of the hill will be seen on the rt. just before reaching *Kingswood Lodge*.

Apart from its associations, Cooper's Hill well deserves a visit. The view from it is one of the loveliest in the neighbourhood of London. It commands the Thames, Runnimede, Windsor Castle, and St. Paul's Cathedral.

"My eye descending from the Hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys strays.

* * * * *

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!

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* Autobiography, vol. i., p. 134.

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not
dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

'Cooper's Hill,' written in 1640, and first published in 1642, was the earliest local poem in the English language. Dryden pronounced it "the exact standard of good writing;" and Pope, in his 'Windsor Forest,' declares that

"On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall
flow."

Somerville's clarion sounds a feebler note:—

"Tread with respectful awe
Windsor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful
bard,
Charm'd once the list'ning Dryads with his song,
Sublimely sweet."*

Denham's father had a house (now the vicarage) at Egham, and the poet, therefore, was familiar with the locality. (*See* EGHAM.) The view from Cooper's Hill embraces nearly every point noticed in that from *St. Anne's Hill;* but here the towers of Windsor standing out from a rich woody environing confer an additional grandeur. The Thames, too, is a more important feature; and at the base of the hill is the meadow

"Where was that Charter seal'd, wherein the
Crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down."†

But in one respect St. Anne's Hill is the happier. Every part of it is open, and seats are conveniently placed for the best points of view. Here the visitor is confined to a narrow, uneven field-path, and warned that he will be prosecuted if he trespasses from it. The spot from which Denham made his poetical survey is traditionally said to be now included in the grounds of *Kingswood Lodge* (W. B. Eastwood, Esq.), on the S.E. side of the hill: a seat marks the site.

On the W. side of the hill, on an estate formerly called *Ankerwyke Purnish,* and given to the nuns of Ankerwyke, on the opposite side of the Thames, by Abbot Hugh of Chertsey, *temp.* Stephen, stands the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, founded by Government in 1871, for the scientific training of young men as Civil Engineers for service in India. The original portion of the very striking range of buildings was erected some few years ago as a first-class Elizabethan mansion, but almost before it was finished it was thrown upon the market, and was purchased by the Government, then seeking a convenient site for the proposed college. The house was greatly added to, and the whole remodelled, by Sir Digby Wyatt, and made the splendid pile the visitor now sees. In it provision is made for 150 students, besides a president, resident professors, and a large staff of teachers and officials; with the extensive appliances required by the very comprehensive scheme of education. A grander site was never found for a great educational establishment.

COULSDON, SURREY (Domesday *Colesdone*), 1½ m. S.W. of the Kenley Stat. of the Caterham Rly. (S.E. line); pop. 1591, (of whom 79 were in Caterham Valley eccl. dist., and 282 in the Reedham Orphan Asylum); a retired vill. on the chalk hills.

Coulsdon *Church* (St. John the Evangelist) is chiefly Dec., but the arches which separate the nave and aisles are E.E. It is of rough-cast, and battlemented, has a rather long chancel, a heavy W. tower (in which are 5 bells) with short shingled spire and massive buttresses, and a Perp. porch. The chancel has a 3-light Dec. window, filled with modern painted glass; on the S. side are 3 E.E. sedilia and a piscina. *Obs.* the curious *mont.*, on S. wall, of Grace Rowed, d. 1635. By the ch.-yard are some noble elms. The *Grange* (J. Douglas, Esq.) has pretty grounds extending from the ch. to the trim village green. *Coulsdon Court* (E. Byron, Esq.) is a large modern mansion on the hill farther N. *Purley Lodge* and *Reedham* (*see* CATERHAM JUNCTION) are in Coulsdon par. From Coulsdon there is a charming walk by Coulsdon Common (leaving the windmills on the l.), through the Rookery, to *Chaldon;* or, leaving the windmills on the rt., across Caterham Common to *Caterham;* or E., across Kenley Common to *Warlingham.*

On Farthing Down, in this par., ½ m. W. of the ch., and overlooking Smitham

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* The Chase.
† Denham.

Bottom and the main line of the S.E. Rly., occur several small *barrows*. Manning and Bray* mention the opening of one, about 40 years previously, when a perfect skeleton was found. In the autumn of 1871, eight or ten more were opened by the Hon. G. Leveson Gower, F.S.A., Mr. J. Wickham Flower, and Mr. E. V. Austin, when in those not previously opened perfect skeletons were found, in every instance laid in the solid chalk at an almost uniform depth of 3 ft. 6 in., extended at full length, with the arms close to the sides, the head to the W., the feet to the E. In most cases every tooth was in its place both in the upper and lower jaws. In one barrow there were 2 skeletons lying side by side, and about 3 in. apart; apparently a male and female, one being much smaller than the other. In others the skeletons were probably of males. Only in one, which contained a skeleton only 5 ft. 3 in. long, was any ornament or weapon found; and in this, lying close to the skull, were two bronze pins and an iron knife. Near the barrows are traces of an earthwork, which appears to have been more perfect when Manning wrote, as he describes it as consisting of a vallum and double ditch, extending for about a quarter of a mile. The British and Roman road, *Stane Street*, passed through Coulsdon.

COWEY STAKES, near Walton-on-Thames, the supposed site of the ford by which Cæsar crossed the Thames in his second invasion of Britain. The exact spot is about a furlong W. of Walton bridge, the ford extending from the Surrey meadow towards Halliford on the Middlesex side of the river, "not transversely straight across the stream, but forming a curve, nearly in a semicircle," according to the statement of a Mr. Crawter, "who was well acquainted with the river there," made to Mr. Bray in 1806, when making inquiries on the spot for Manning's 'History of Surrey,' and before the bed of the river was deepened for the purposes of navigation.

Cæsar tells us that, Cassivellaunus, having been elected to the command of all the British forces, he determined to carry the war into his territories. These were divided from the maritime states by the Thames, about 80 miles from the sea. . . . "The river could only be crossed on foot at one place, and there with difficulty. When Cæsar came there he found a large force drawn up on the opposite bank. The bank also had been defended by sharp stakes fixed in front, whilst similar stakes fixed under water were concealed by the stream. Cæsar having learnt these things from prisoners and deserters, sent forward his cavalry, and ordered the legions to follow immediately. But the soldiers went so swiftly and with such an impetus, though only their heads were above the water, that the enemy, unable to withstand their impetuosity, fell back from the bank, and took to flight." *

Bede, writing early in the 8th cent., says that the remains of the stakes are there to this very day: and on examining them, they are seen to be as thick as a man's thigh, encompassed with lead (*circumfusæ plumbo*), and fixed immovably at the bottom of the river.† Bede does not, however, name the place where these stakes were found. This was first done, as he himself points out, by Camden.‡ "It is impossible," he says, "that I should be mistaken in the place, because here the river is scarce six feet deep; and the place at this day, from these stakes, is called Cowey Stakes." And he adds that the ford is about 80 miles from "that sea which washes the E. part of Kent where Cæsar landed," and consequently the distance which he named.§

A century and a half later (1734) Gale visited the place, and found many of the stakes still in the river. "The wood proves its own antiquity, being by its long duration under the water so consolidated as to resemble ebony, and it will admit of a polish, and is not the least rotted." ‖ He goes on to say that the stakes "exactly answer the thickness of a man's thigh, as described by Bede," but he could not learn whether the ends fixed in the river were covered with lead. Gale fully adopted Camden's view, and supported it by argument and citation of authorities, as well by the result of his personal investigation. Other corroborative features have since been pointed out. As late as 1807 there was a ford here, the line of which had been traced by persons wading through the current when the waters were low.¶

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* History of Surrey, 1804-7, vol. ii., p. 448.

* De Bell. Gall., v., 11, 18.
† Ecc. Hist., i., cap. 2.
‡ Britannia, ed. 1586.
§ Gibson's Camden, vol. i., p. 236.
‖ Archæol., vol. i., p. 183.
¶ Bray.

On St. George's Hill, a little over 2 m. S., are the remains of "an ancient British stronghold which commands the whole valley" (*see* ST. GEORGE'S HILL); whilst "a boundary dyke runs from the rampart towards Walton."* And further, the name of the opposite village, Halliford, indicates that "at the time the name was given there was a ford in the neighbourhood." Now it is, as Dr. Guest observes, a remarkable fact that

> "From Hurlyford (by Marlow) to the sea, a distance of nearly 100 miles, taking into account the windings of the river, there is but one place on the banks of the Thames which bears a name ending in the word *ford*. This single solitary place is Halliford, at the Cowey Stakes.† Cæsar says there was but one ford on the Thames—meaning of course the lower Thames, with which alone he was acquainted; and we give the name of *ford* to only one place on its banks. Our topography is in perfect agreement with his statement; and, to my mind, this coincidence is almost decisive of the question."‡

But it must not be concealed that several of the antiquaries who examined the spot while the stakes existed arrived at a different conclusion from Camden and Gale. Some, like Daines Barrington and Lysons, thought the stakes had originally been part of a fishing weir; others, like Bray, that they had formed the foundations of a bridge. Unfortunately, none remain to be examined now. The attention called to them caused pieces to be sought after by the collectors of 'curiosities.' An old Earl of Sandwich, who came here to fish, gave the boatmen half a guinea apiece for them. The fishermen were glad to get them out of the way of their boats and nets, and the bargemen found them interfere with the navigation. Barrington was told by the fisherman that the stakes were ranged *across* the river, and consequently not so as to oppose any impediment to Cæsar's passage. But the most specific account of their appearance and arrangement is that of Mr. Bray, who, in 1806,

> "Was informed by one Simmons, a fisherman, who had lived here, and known the river all his life, that at the place called Cowey Stakes, he had weighed up several stakes of the size of his thigh, about 6 ft. long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe. . . . One remained in the river which they were not able to weigh: it was visible when the water was clear: his net had been caught and torn by it. His tradition is that they formed part of a bridge built by Julius Cæsar, and he described them to have stood *in two rows*, as if going *across the river*, about 9 ft. asunder as the water runs, and about 4 ft. asunder as crossing it."*

The objection raised by Barrington from the stakes crossing the river, and a later one that they were "of too permanent a character to have formed any part of the British defences, which must have been prepared somewhat hastily," were for the first time fairly met by Dr. Guest in the paper already cited. He thinks the stakes were not fixed in the bed of the river merely to prevent Cæsar's passage:—

> "I believe them to have been fixed there for a very different purpose, years before Cæsar came into the island. I think the stakes formed part of what may be called a fortified ford, and were distributed so as to stop all transit over the river, save along a narrow passage, which would bring the passenger directly under the command of the watch stationed on the northern bank to guard the ford and receive the toll. The shallow at Cowey was probably of considerable extent, and through its whole length must have extended the line of stakes which Cæsar observed on the N. bank. But there must also have been two other lines of stakes across the river, to mark out and define the passage. The remaining portion of the shallow was, no doubt, covered with the short stakes that were concealed by the river."

Of the ingenuity of this theory there can be no question, any more than that, with Dr. Guest's other arguments, it goes far to remove the difficulties remaining in the way of accepting the Cowey Stakes as the true locality of Cæsar's passage. But if the statements made to Mr. Bray by the fishermen were correct, that the line of the ford "formed a curve, nearly in a semicircle," and that the two rows of stakes were only "four feet asunder as crossing the river," it would not be easy to see how even Roman soldiers, up to their chins in the water, could have made good their way along such a passage in the face of a strong opposing force, even though, as Dr. Guest suggests, "the enemy's position was carried by what, in modern military language, is called *a rush*." The curve formed by the stakes in crossing the river is accounted for by the shallow, which would naturally take that direction; its making "nearly a semicircle" is probably the exaggeration of an inaccurate observer, but the ends may have opened outwards so as to facilitate the entrance of horses and cattle, and thus have apparently increased the curvature.

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* Guest.

† Deptford, Brentford, and the like are only seeming exceptions. The fords from which they were named were over the tributaries by the confluence of which with the Thames they stand.

‡ Address at Archæol. Inst., July 19, 1866.

* History of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 759.

It is of course extremely difficult to arrive at anything like certainty on a question of this sort: but it appears to be admitted that Cowey Stakes is the place referred to by Bede, and which in his day, and before tradition had become confused by admixture of published assertions, was believed to be the scene of the passage; it is about the distance from the sea mentioned by Cæsar; there was a ford here; and stakes of unknown antiquity existed till the present century in great numbers, no similar stakes having been found in any other locality suggested for the passage. On the whole it is beyond question that this accords with the requirements of the case much better than Kingston or any other place yet named on the Thames. (*See* SURBITON; TEDDINGTON.) The topographical objections raised in vol. ii. of the Emperor Napoleon's History of Julius Cæsar, are based on inaccurate information as to the locality, and the very serious mistake of supposing the condition of the Thames in Cæsar's time, when it ran uninterruptedly to the sea, to be the same as now, when, as Dr. Guest remarks, "from Teddington westward it is a canal, crossed every 2 or 3 miles by weirs and locks."

COWLEY, MIDDX., a vill. of 491 inhab. (of whom 200 are within the eccl. dist. of St. Andrew Hillingdon); on the road from West Drayton to Uxbridge, 1 m. S. of the latter, 1½ m. N. of the former (both stats. of the Grt. W. Rly.)

Lysons derives the name from the A.-S. *Cól leag*, the cold meadow, but the more probable derivation is *Cow ley*, the cow's meadow. In Dom. it is *Covelei:* at this time half the land was meadow, and there was "pasture for the cattle of the manor," besides pannage for 40 hogs, and a mill of 5*s*. rent. The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey. By the 14th cent. it was in the hands of the Pecche family: hence the present name, Cowley Peachey.

There are strolls of quiet beauty about the lanes and meadows, but little of general interest at Cowley. The vill. is in three parts: the largest, *Cowley Street*, on the road to Uxbridge; a farm and a small cluster of clean cottages about the ch., ¼ m. to the E.; and another cluster called *Cowley Peachey*, where the ways meet by the canal farther S. The occupations are agricultural. The chief trade is due to three large corn mills. At the crossing of the ways in Cowley Street is the trunk of an elm, which must have been a magnificent tree before it lost its head.

The *Church* (St. Lawrence) is small, partly E.E., partly Dec., but plain, and coated with plaster. The chancel window is a triple lancet, under a string-course; the S. windows are Dec. From the W. end of the tall tiled roof rises a low wooden tower and short spire, built in 1780. On the S. is a new flint and stone porch, and outside steps give access to the squire's pew on S. of the chancel. Inside are several *monts.*, but none of much account. In the chancel is a small *brass* of Walter Pope, yeoman (d. 1502), and wife.

In the ch.-yard (without a stone) lies the unhappy Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery, June 27, 1777. Barton Booth, the actor, was buried here, 1733; also, 1773, his second wife, as Hester Santelow a favourite actress and dancer: it was she who erected the mont. to Barton Booth in Westminster Abbey. Booth had property in Cowley, afterwards held by John Rich, the original harlequin.* The Rev. John Lightfoot, author of 'Flora Scotica,' d. 1788.

The brook that flows E. of the ch. is the *Blackwater*, or Cowley Brook. Among the seats are—*Cowley House* (Major W. E. Hilliard); *Cowley Hall* (G. A. Mosse, Esq.); *The Grove* (W. May, Esq.)

CRANFORD, MIDDX., a pleasant village, of 557 inhab., on the little river Crane, 2 m. S. by W. from the Southall Stat. of the Grt. Western Rly.

Cranford Bridge, which occupies the site of the old *ford* over the *Crane* (whence the name), is on the Maidenhead road, 2 m. beyond Hounslow; the village proper lies along the lane extending northwards from it, and the church stands in the Earl of Berkeley's park beyond the village. The parish is large and level; the land for the most part arable; there are broad wheat-fields, large orchards, abundant timber trees—altogether a fruit-ful, well cultivated, and pleasant land, rather than one remarkable for scenery. Inns, *Berkeley Arms*, Cranford Bridge, a good old house, small, but comfortable, and *White Hart*, once famous as a posting-house, and a resort for London parties.

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* T. Davies, Life of Garrick, vol. ii., p. 357.

Till their proscription the manor belonged to the Knights Templars; in 1363 it passed to the Knights Hospitallers; on the suppression of monasteries it was transferred to private hands, and in 1604 became the property of Sir Thomas Aston. On Aston's death, James I. was anxious that the Countess of Essex should buy or rent the house; but house and manor were purchased for £7000, in 1618, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lord Hunsdon, and wife of Sir Thos. Berkeley, and Cranford has been a residence of the Berkeleys ever since.

Cranford House, a plain, comfortable-looking modern mansion, consists of the additions made to Aston's house by Vice-Admiral James, Earl of Berkeley, towards the middle of the last century, the old house having been since pulled down. Somehow the reputation of being haunted has always clung to it; and Grantley Berkeley, in his 'Life and Recollections' (p. 209), has a full account of the ghost of a female, "dressed as a maid-servant, with a sort of poke-bonnet on, and a dark shawl drawn or pinned lightly across her breast," which he and his elder brother (the present Earl) saw in the kitchen at Cranford; and of another, of a man, which his father (the late Earl) saw on the wine-cellar steps, and which disappeared in the wine-cellar. In the house are portraits of Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon, Sir Francis Drake, William Harvey, Sir William Temple, and Dean Swift, besides members of the Berkeley family.

Cranford *Church* stands in the park, close to the mansion. It is partly of Perp. date, much patched, somewhat decayed, and of little architectural value, the tower and chancel alone being old, but it contains some interesting monuments. To inspect them, however, the visitor must choose a proper (though hardly orthodox) season, the lord of the domain being seemingly of like mind respecting Cranford Church to Izaak Walton respecting the cowslip meadows of his silver Lea, that "it is too pleasant to be looked on but only on *holy* days." A large board at the park gate conveys a peremptory intimation that no one is allowed to enter except "to go to the parish church at the time of Divine service." Application at the lodge is unavailing: admission can only be obtained by special permission.

First among the monts. is that of Sir Roger Aston (d. 1612), gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., a post he esteemed so highly that he had his letters of appointment enclosed in his tomb. The mont. is "of alabaster, tutch, rance, and white and black marble," according to the terms of an agreement for its execution made by Sir Roger a few months before his death, with "William Cure Esq. the King's Master Mason," who undertook to "hew, cut, work, carve, make up and finish," the same with "the seven pictures of Sir Roger, his two wives and 4 daughters kneeling" thereon, according to the best of his art, for the sum of £180. The tomb is large, showy, and well executed; the knight and his two wives kneel in the central compartment, the daughters two in each wing of the triptych; Corinthian columns form the divisions; arms, pyramids, and scrolls are above. On the S. wall of the chancel is an effigy of Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, Lord Hunsford's daughter, habited in a shroud. Tombs and tablets of later Berkeleys are numerous, but the visitor will turn with greater interest to the slab, on N. wall of the chancel, that records that there was interred the witty *Thomas Fuller*, author of 'The Worthies,' who was rector of Cranford from 1658 till his death in 1661. His residence, the *Moat House*, from which he dates the Dedication to his 'Appeal of Injured Innocence,' was pulled down in 1780: it stood by the lane N.E. of the ch. His successor in the rectory was the hardly less famous John Wilkins, but he has no memorial here. He lived to become Bishop of Chester, and, dying in Chancery Lane, was interred in St. Lawrence Jewry.

For some years the observatory attached to the residence of Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., made Cranford a place of interest to the world of science, on account of the valuable observations and experiments, especially in photo-astronomy, carried on there. But the observatory is now dismantled; and the great reflecting telescope and other valuable apparatus have been presented to Oxford University, where suitable buildings are now (1874) being constructed for their reception.

CRANHAM, Essex (Dom. *Wocheduna*), 4½ m. E.S.E. from Romford Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (through Hornchurch and Upminster); an agricultural par. of 437 inhab.: there is no village.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands nearly ½ m. from the road, on an upland affording a broad prospect towards the Laindon Hills. It is of flint and stone, irregularly laid; in part very old, and, despite whitewash, picturesque. On each side of the chancel are three lancets; the E. window is later. At the W. end is an odd-looking tower, consisting of a low, very wide, semioctagonal, red brick base, running up by a tiled roof to a small square wooden belfry, which is crowned with a slated roof.

Cranham Hall, by the ch., was of old the manor-house, the manor being named "Cranham Hall, otherwise Bishop's Ockenden." In it lived for 40 years, and died (July 1, 1785), General Oglethorpe, the first of our legislators who sought to ameliorate the miserable condition of imprisoned debtors; the founder of the colony of Georgia as "a place of refuge for the distressed people of Britain, and the persecuted Protestants of Europe," and the leader of the first band of colonists, and founder of the city of Savannah (Feb. 1732); celebrated in verse by Pope; the friend of Johnson, Burke, and Goldsmith, and familiar by name to every reader of Boswell. Oglethorpe invited Goldsmith to visit him here, "if a farm and a mere country scene will be a little refreshment from the smoke of London." * The present hall (R. W. Bunter, Esq.) is later than Oglethorpe's day, but the stately old-fashioned garden, with its large wrought-iron gate, remains almost unaltered. Oglethorpe was buried in Cranham ch., where is a tablet with a long insc. to his memory, written by Capel Lofft and Moses Brown, but it neither gives the year of his birth nor his age at death—though he lived to be very nearly 90. Near the hall are *Cranham Lodge* (W. Holmes, Esq.), N. of the ch., and *C. Place* (S. R. G. Francis, Esq.)

CRAYFORD, Kent (A.-S. *Creccanford*), so named from the ford by which the old Watling Street here crossed the Cray (*Crecca*), is situated on the Dover road, 13 m. from London, and 15 m. by the North Kent Rly. Inn, the *Bear*, a good house; pop. 3887.

Crayford is one of the first places mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle: "An. 457. This year Hengest and Æsc his son fought against the Britons at the place which is called *Crecganford;* and there slew 4000 men." The Britons, it is added, "then forsook Kent-land, and fled in great dismay to London."

In the Domesday Survey the manor (held by the Abp. of Canterbury) is entered as *Erhede*, alias *Crayford*, and it is so described in all deeds down to Henry VIII.* The sub-manors of Newbury and Marshal Court were purchased by Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel about 1694. The seat of Sir Cloudesley, known as the *Mansion House*, which had been used for a linen manufactory, was, when Hasted wrote (1786), part pulled down, part converted into the workshops of "an eminent calico printer and whitster." At that time Crayford consisted of "a narrow, ill-built street of nearly half a mile." It has since widened its boundaries, and several large mills have been constructed, but the old part remains ill built and narrow. The calico printing works continue in full operation, though calico is almost exclusively a northern manufacture; but the printing is confined to high-class goods. There are also large silk, wool, muslin, and shawl printing works (at one of which 150,000 shawls have been printed in a year,) and an establishment for printing felt carpets. The river is navigable to within a mile of the vill., just above which point the Cray in the olden times turned an iron mill used for making "armour plates"—a manufacture revived on a larger scale and for a very different article in our own day. Crayford forms now a rather curious combination of an agricultural and factory village.

The *Church* (St. Paulinus) is Perp., (with modern 4-light Dec. window inserted in the chancel), of flint and rubble, with tooled dressings; large, and comprises nave and N. aisle, chancel, and massive embattled W. tower, of stone, with stair turret at N.W. angle, carried half way up, and a peal of 5 good bells inside. The interior of the ch. was carefully restored in 1861 by Mr. Clarke, who removed the plaster ceiling, and restored the open timber roof. Obs. *mont.* at E. end of N. aisle, with recumbent alabaster effigy of Wm. Draper (d. 1650), and above, his wife Mary (d. 1652); both the figures are on their rt. sides, the elbow leaning on a cushion. At the head is a small kneeling figure of a son, at the foot a girl, and below an infant. At the top of the mont. is a coat of arms with the original emblazoning. On the N. wall of the chancel a small mural mont., with kneeling effigy of Mrs. Blanche Marler, *t.* James I. (n.d.)· There is also a mont. of the widow of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who d. 1732, at May Place. The altar-piece was the gift of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. The painted glass in the E. window is a memorial of the late F. C. Jackson, Esq. *Obs.* piscina, S. of the altar.

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* Prior's Goldsmith, vol. ii., p. 422.

* Hasted.

The *Manor House*, a little way N. of the ch., is the seat of Sir F. Currie, Bart. *May Place* (E. Horner, Esq.) is a short distance farther, N.W. In the neighbourhood of Crayford are many of the deep excavations in the chalk, known in some places as Danes-holes, and noticed under CHADWELL (which *see*), Chiselhurst, Blackheath, and Tilbury. The most considerable, though not the nearest, is a group in *Joyden's Wood*, 2 m. N. of Crayford, a place worth visiting on its own account. At Slade's Green pit, on the road to Erith, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., found, April 1872, the skull and horns of a musk sheep: the specimen is now in the museum of the Geological Society. Bones of the mammoth, elephant (*E. antiquus*), cave lion, bear, and other animals, and some flint implements, have also been found here. (*See* ERITH.)

CRAYS, THE, KENT.

The four contiguous parishes situated on the little river Cray, above Bexley, which form the subject of the following articles, are locally known as THE CRAYS. Their order in descending the river is—*St. Mary Cray*, *St. Paul's Cray*, *Foot's Cray*, and *North Cray*. We have for convenience brought them together in their alphabetical order. Crayford, which lies on the Cray immediately below Bexley, is sometimes spoken of as one of the Crays, but it is separated from them by Bexley, and usually ranks apart. The scenery of the Crays is varied and pleasing: there are woods to explore; hop gardens, fruit farms, paper mills, to visit; churches and antiquities to examine: altogether a day may be very well spent in wandering over them.

FOOT'S CRAY (so named from its owner under Edward the Confessor, Godwin Fot, but in charters written *Votes*, and *Foet's Cray*) is situated on the Cray, where it is crossed by the Maidstone road, 14 m. from London, 1½ m. S.E. of the Sidcup Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (loop line); pop. 390 (but 295 are within the eccl. district of St. John's, Sidcup). Inn, the *Tiger's Head*.

The vill., which is partly in Chiselhurst par., consists mainly of small houses, collected on both sides of the road, W. of the river, with a large paper mill on the stream. The *Church* (All Saints) stands among trees by the river, a short distance N. of the vill. It is a small plain flint and stone building, partly E.E., with Perp. windows inserted. Rising from the roof is a small wooden tower with low shingle spire. It was very picturesque, but suffered somewhat in that respect when restored, 1864-5, at which time some new windows were inserted, and the old tracery rechiselled. Several of the windows have been filled with painted glass. The font is plain, sq., late Norm. In a recess in the N. wall, under a low obtuse arch, are the mutilated recumbent effigies of Sir Simon Vaughan, lord of the manor, and his wife (*temp.* Edward III.) Lady Fanshawe's "second daughter, Elizabeth, that I had left with my sister Boteler at Frog Pool, to see if the air would recover her; but she died of a hectic fever, July 1656, and lies buried in the church of Foot's Cray."*

In the ch.-yard, against the S. wall of the ch., is a cast-iron slab (with crossed bones at top) to the memory of Martin Manning, yeoman (d. 1665), and his wife (d. 1681); a relic of the days when the iron trade was a staple of Kent; the inscription is still (1873) legible and in good condition. E. of the ch. is the tomb of

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* Memoirs, p. 124.

Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., of The Elms (d. 1865).

Foot's Cray Place, N. of the ch. (E. Elias Hope, Esq.), was built in 1752 by Bourchier Cleve, a pewterer of Cheapside, "from a design by Palladio." The chief feature is the octagonal hall, which is the whole height of the building; there is an engraving of the house by Woollett. It was the residence of Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Liverpool's ministry, 1812—23, and in his later years known as president of the Bible Society, and an active supporter of other religious associations, who died here, Feb. 8, 1851. He bequeathed Foot's Cray Place to his nephew, Arthur Vansittart.

NORTH CRAY, so called from being the most northerly of the Crays, is about ½ m. from Foot's Cray ch., across the fields; pop., with Ruxley, 562.

The occupations are agricultural; the peculiarity, the many large fruit farms. The ch. stands on high ground E. of the river. The little vill. is ¼ m. N. on the road to Bexley. The *Church*, erected in 1851, is of hammered rag with Bath stone dressings; Dec. of a French type. The chancel was added in 1871 as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Western Wood, by their children. It is richly finished and fitted: architect of both church and chancel, Mr. E. Nash. At the N.W. is a stone tower with shingled spire; on the N. a porch. The interior is well finished, has an open timber roof, good wood carvings in the chancel, and a mont. to Mrs. Gosling, with alto-rilievo by Chantrey, and painted glass in several of the windows. W. of the ch. is the tomb of Western Wood, Esq., of North Cray Place, M.P. for London (d. 1863).

North Cray Place, a pleasantly situated mansion, by the ch., was the residence of the Marq. of Londonderry, best known as Lord Castlereagh, who d. here by his own hand, Aug. 12, 1822. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. The house is a long, rather low, but comfortable looking building with a verandah extending along the entire front. *Mount Mascal* (R. H. Alexander, Esq.) is nearer Bexley. There are several other good seats. E. of the ch. is the still extensive *Joyden's Wood.*

Ruxley, or *Rokesley*, which gives name to the hundred, was formerly an independent parish, but was united to North Cray in 1557, on the petition of the patron, Sir Martin Bowes, setting forth the poverty of the living, and the decayed and ruinous condition of the ch. Indeed, he says, there was "no one, such was the scarcity of clergy in these parts, who could be conveniently found to serve it, insomuch that a priest could not be provided for scarce a fourth part of the year." The materials of Ruxley ch. were directed to be employed for the repair and maintenance of North Cray ch. When Hasted wrote (1777), "the ancient structure had been used for many years as a barn for the use of Ruxley Farm,"* and nearly a century later it is still so used. It is of course entirely dismantled, and greatly mutilated, but tolerably sound, though the walls are merely of chalk, partly faced with flints. The windows are blocked up, and the tracery destroyed: but the ch. is evidently Late Dec. The sedilia still remain. The desecrated ch. stands by *Ruxley Farm* (Mr. R. Allen), on the top of a gentle slope, 1 m. S. of North Cray ch., but nearer Foot's Cray, on the road to Farningham. *Obs.* the large elm N. of the ch., and the cedar in the farm garden. Its spreading arms show its magnificent proportions, but its head broke off under the weight of the snow in the storm of Jan. 11, 1866.

ST. MARY CRAY (Dom. *Sud Crai*, as being the most S. of the Crays, but known as St. Mary Cray as early as *temp.* Edward I.), pop. 1681, is a stat. on the L. C. and D. Rly.

The extensive and complex looking range of buildings by the stat. is the paper mill of Messrs. Joynson, one of the largest and most complete in the kingdom, and worth seeing if permission can be obtained. Close by the mill is the *Church*, a large cruciform building, with a tower and shingled spire at the W. end. It is of stone and flint; in style Late Dec. and Perp., and was restored in 1862. S. of the chancel is a hagioscope. *Brasses*, N. of chancel, Richard Abery (d. 1508), and wives Joan, Agnes, and Elynor, four small figures. S. of altar, Richard Manning (d. 1604), effigy in long robe, and wife Rachel. Richard Greenwood, of this par., merchant (d. 6th Dec. 1773, æt. 81), and beside it another to his wife Philadelphia (d. Sept. 24, 1747), but apparently engraved at the same time as the preceding. These brasses are remarkable (the former especially) as the latest known. Mr. Greenwood is represented in the ordinary suit of a century back—wide sleeved coat, long embroidered waistcoat, knee breeches, and wig; and he is pointing to a ship, of which the stem is seen on one side, the stern on the other.

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* History of Kent, vol. i., p. 156.

St. Mary Cray is a long, busy-looking, but not very attractive village. Till 1703, when the market-house was blown down in a storm, a market used to be held here. In the neighbourhood are hop gardens, nurseries, and fruit farms. The principal seats are *Kevington* (R. B. Berens, Esq.), and the *Rookery* (W. Joynson, Esq.)

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, ½ m. N. of St. Mary Cray, pop. 625, is beautifully situated where the stream runs in a narrow valley between the hills. The scattered cottages hardly form a village; the ch. stands apart on the hillside, and the most conspicuous object by the river is the large but not picturesque water mill of Mr. W. Nash.

The manor house was one of those given by the Conqueror to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux. Later "it gave surname," as Philipott quaintly expresses it, "to Sir Simon de Crey, who was lord warden of the Cinque Ports in the 3rd and 4th years of Edward I.;" it then passed to the Champneys, and in the reign of Richard II. it belonged to Henry le Scrope, "governor and supervisor of all the king's castles"; in the reign of Henry VII. it passed to Sir Gilbert Talbot; in that of Elizabeth, by marriage to the Danbys; and since then through various hands. Besides the paper mills, there are large brick and tile works; but the main occupation is agriculture: hops, peas, and fruit are extensively cultivated.

The *Church* (St. Paul or Paulinus) will repay a visit. The ch.-yard, which is entered by a modern lich-gate, affords pleasant views along the river. The body of the ch. is rough-cast, the chancel of flint and stone, with Roman tiles worked in at the angles. It consists of nave and S. aisle, a lower chancel and N. chapel, and a tower with short, thick shingled spire. The N. aisle has been removed, and Perp. windows inserted under two of the nave arches: the chapel was originally a continuation of this aisle. The S. aisle was pulled down in 1839, and rebuilt on a wider scale. In the nave and tower are narrow lancets; the E. window is Perp. of 3 lights. The W. window has dog-tooth moulding, but this, like the rest of the carving, was re-chiselled when the ch. was restored in 1864. The interior is chaste and simple; the stained wooden waggon roof is new; the chancel has been rather elaborately decorated. All the windows are filled with painted glass, two of them being memorials of the late R. Paterson, Esq., of Leesons. *Obs.* the lock to the old oak door of the tower, inscribed,

> "John Mock
> Made this lock, 1637."

The principal seats are *St. Paul's Cray Hill*, E. of the ch. (J. Chapman, Esq.); *Leesons* (Miss Paterson), and *Craylands* (W. May, Esq.)

CRICKLEWOOD, MIDDX. (*see* WILLESDEN).

CROCKERN HILL, KENT (*see* EYNESFORD).

CROCKHAM HILL, KENT (*see* WESTERHAM).

CROSSNESS, KENT (*see* ERITH).

CROUCH END, MIDDX. (*see* HORNSEY.

CROYDON, SURREY (Dom. *Croindene*, the signification of which is uncertain, though it may be derived from *croie*, chalk, and *dene*, a valley, Old Croydon, lying in a hollow at the edge of the London clay basin at its junction with the chalk; and it is noteworthy that the old pronunciation was Cr*a*ydon), a market town on the Brighton rd., 10 m. from London: pop. of the par., which is 36 m. in circuit, and includes the hamlets of Croham, Combe, Addiscombe, Shirley, Woodside, Waddon, Haling, and part of Norwood, 55,652. Inns, the *Greyhound* (chief), *Crown*, *King's Arms*.

Railway Stats.—Croydon has 8 rly. stats. For the Epsom br. of the L. Br. and S. C. Rly. there are the *West Croydon*

Stat., at the entrance to the town in the London Road, which serves alo for the Wimbledon, Croydon, and Epsom br. of the L. and S.W. Rly., and is the principal stat. for the passenger traffic with London; *Waddon*, the extreme W., is on the same line. *Thornton Heath*, in Colliers-Water Lane, at the extreme N., and *Selhurst*, are stats. on the Streatham br. *East Croydon* stat., Addiscombe Rd., is for the main Brighton and S.E. lines. *New Croydon* stat., alongside the E. Croydon, and really one stat. with it, and *South Croydon* stat., at the extreme S. of the town, are for the Brighton and S.E. short traffic. *Addiscombe Stat.*, Clyde Road, Upper Addiscombe Rd., about ½ m. E. of the E. Croydon stat., is for the Beckenham and Mid-Kent line of the S.E. Rly. By one or other of these stats. ready access is given to any part of the town and its immediate vicinity, and from them all over 300 trains are despatched daily. There is a Central Croydon stat., in Katharine Street, but it is not now used.

Croydon is a place of great antiquity. It was at one time considered to be the Roman station *Noviomagus*, but that is now placed at Holwood Hill (*see* KESTON): Roman coins have, however, been found here. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Archbishop Lanfranc, and has belonged ever since to the Abps. of Canterbury, who had a palace here—to be noticed presently.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Croydon had a ch. and a mill; land for 20 ploughs; in demesne 4 ploughs, and 48 villans and 25 bordarii (cottagers) with 34 ploughs; and wood for 200 swine. In the Confessor's time it was assessed for 80 hides; now for 16 hides and one virgate.

The statement of the Survey points to a very different condition of things from what will now be found in Croydon. But the Croydon of that day possessed not only a ch., but a mill. The site of the ancient mill was probably at Waddon, but until lately there was another mill near the ch., though now there is no indication of either mill or mill-stream. The ch. now stands on a dry though low site; quite recently it stood on an island, being completely surrounded by water. Some of the head-streams of the Wandle rose at Scarbrook, and in the grounds of the archiepiscopal palace immediately N.E. of the ch., united in 'My Lord's Pond' (or according to some *Laud's* Pond), then in divergent streams ran on either side of the ch.-yard to join another brook which came from the S., and was traceable for a longer or shorter distance according to the season, and which—a shallow stream some 10 or 12 ft. wide—crossed the road by the ch.-yard. Here, W. of the ch., the water was pent back to form a large mill-dam, at the W. end of which was the mill—of late a calico printing work. Mr. Anderson* writes, "Mr. Harris informs me he can distinctly remember, 60 years ago (*i.e.*, about 1810-12), catching trout in this stream opposite our old church." We have seen the stream opposite the old ch. so swollen as to render the streets impassable on foot for some distance on either side. This state of things was brought to an end about 1850, when a complete system of drainage was adopted in Croydon. The stream in this lower part of the town was carried off by a great culvert, and the upper waters diverted by drain-pipes; and now not only is no surface water visible, but it requires some local experience and a trained eye to discover any traces of the old ponds and water-courses.

The main part of the old town lay to the W. of the present town, extending from the ch. and palace, Lower Croydon, a considerable distance towards Beddington; it has long passed away, but some ruins of it existed when Ducarel wrote in 1783.

The inundations here were usually connected with a phenomenon, easily explained now, but which in earlier times was regarded with superstitious awe, known as the "Rising of the Bourne Water." In his description of Caterham Aubrey says,—

> "Between this place and Caulsdon, in the bottom commonly called Stoneham-lane, issues out sometimes (as against any change in our English Government) a bourne, which overflows, and runs down in Smitham Bottom to Croydon. This is held by the inhabitants and neighbourhood to be ominous, and prognosticating something remarkable approaching, as it did before the happy restoration of King Charles the Second, of ever glorious memory, in 1660; also before the Plague of London

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* Croydon Church, Past and Present, p. 15.

in 1665; and in 1688, the eve of another change in the Constitution."

The Bourne Water broke forth in the winter of 1872-73, and continued during January 1873 to increase in volume, but disappeared before reaching Croydon, being carried into the Wandle by the drains just noticed.

Henry VIII. had a distaste for Croydon on account of its low site and dampness; as he told Cranmer with some sharpness:

"I was by when Otford and Knol were given him. My lord [Cranmer], minded to have retained Knol unto himself, said that it was too small a house for his Majesty. 'Marry,' said the King, 'I had rather have it than this house (meaning Otford) for it standeth on a better soil. This house standeth low and is rheumatick, *like unto Croydon*, where I could never be without sickness.'" *

The King referred to the Archbishop's palace, but from a notice of Croydon written in the reign of Elizabeth, and quoted by Steinman,† the town generally would not appear to have been a very desirable abode: "The streets are deep hollow ways and very dirty, the houses generally with wooden steps into them, and the inhabitants in general smiths and colliers." Nor would it appear to have improved much in the following century:—

"In midst of these stands Croydon, cloth'd in blacke,
In a low bottom sinke of all these hills;
And is receipt of all the durty wracke,
Which from their tops still in abundance trills,
The unpav'd lanes with muddy mire it fills
If one shower falls; or if that blessing stay,
You well may smell, but never see your way.

* * * * *

And those who there inhabit, suting well
With such a place, doe either Nigros seeme
Or harbingers for Pluto, prince of Hell.

* * * * *

To all proud dames I wish no greater hell
Who doe disdaine of chastly profered love,
Than to that place confin'd there ever dwell." ‡

The colliers, or charcoal burners, of Croydon, and their sooty looks, long furnished a topic for merriment to poets and playwrights. Thus Crowley, in his 'Satirical Epigrams' (1551), has one on 'The Collier of Croydon,'—

"It is said that in Croydon there did sometime dwell
A collyer that did al other colyers excel.

* * * * *

. . . The colliar that at Croydon doth dwell
Men think he is cosin to the collyar of hell."

And Greene, in his 'Quip for an Upstart Courtier' (1592), "Marry, quoth he, that lookt like Lucifer, though I am black, I am not the Divell, but indeed a Collyer of Croydon." 'Grim, the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame,' is the title of a comedy written about 1662, but the same Grim had figured a century earlier in the comedy of 'Damon and Pythias' (1566), in the 'History of the Collier,' played before Queen Elizabeth in 1577, and in 'Like will to Like, quod the Devil to the Collier' (1568), in which Tom Collier, Nichol Newfangle, and the Devil dance together to the tune of 'Tom Collier of Croydon hath solde his cole.'* But the colliers were not so black as they looked, nor did they all dance with the Devil. If they had their Toms and Grims, they had also their Bunyans, if we may read literally a passage in the 'Egloges' of Alexander Barclay (author of the 'Ship of Fooles,' himself long a resident in Croydon, and buried in the ch., June 10, 1552), who says, "While I in youth in Croidon town did dwell . . . I hearde the collier preache."

The colliers' trade decayed as the use of Newcastle coal became general, but it was long in dying out. Ducarel writes in 1783,† "the town is surrounded with hills well covered with wood, whereof great store of charcoal is made." This is probably about the last mention of its once famous staple: in the 2nd ed. of the 'Ambulator,' 1782, it is said "the adjacent hills being covered with wood, great quantities of charcoal are made and sent to that city" (*i.e.*, London); but in subsequent editions the passage is omitted.

Very different in appearance from the damp and grimy old town is its comparatively modern, clean, and well-built successor, the site of which, according to Ducarel, was a common field, with the present High Street, a mere bridle-way through it, when the old town flourished. This street extends now for nearly 1½ m. N. and S.,—others, short and steep, branching off towards the ch. westward, with one or two on the E. The older part still derives a certain old-fashioned air from its gables, its hospital, almshouses, the relics of the old palace, and its swinging inn-signs, which here and there, as in the days of the Stuarts, are suspended quite across the streets. These vestiges of antiquity are, however, year by year diminishing. Lecture-rooms, shops with showy plate-glass windows, and joint-stock banks in the latest architectural mode are occupying all the available sites in the leading thoroughfares. Monotonous streets and lines of villas are fast encircling the town, the neighbourhood of which being pleasant and picturesque, and within easy reach of the city, is a favourite residence for men of business, who may be seen flocking to the morning trains in surprising numbers.

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* Ducarel, Some Account, etc., in Bib. Top. Brit., vol. ii., No. 12.

† History of Croydon, p. 5.

‡ P. Hannay, Nightingale and Other Poems, 1622.

* Steinman.

† Some Account of Croydon.

Croydon is the place of election for the eastern division of the county, and an assize town—the summer assizes being held alternately here and at Guildford. The Town Hall, in which the assizes are held, is a substantial semi-classical edifice, built in 1809, by S. P. Cockerell (father of the late distinguished R.A.) A spacious Public Hall, for lectures, concerts, and assemblies, was erected in the Wellesley Road in 1860, and greatly enlarged in 1873. There are also a theatre, a market-house in the High Street, a butter market, barracks in the Mitcham Road, prison at the back of the corn market, etc., which, however, are not likely to attract the visitor.

Abp. Kirwaldy procured a grant of a weekly market for Croydon in 1273. The corn market, an important one, is held in the market-house every Thursday and Saturday. A market for cattle is held on Thursdays in Selsdon Road, close by the South Croydon Rly. Station. There is a wool fair in July, and one for sheep and lambs in August; but the great fair is on October 2nd and 3rd, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is also a pleasure fair, resorted to not only by holiday-makers of the surrounding district, but by country people from a considerable distance, and by great numbers of Londoners. Walnuts are brought for sale in large quantities, it being, at least hereabouts, an article of the popular faith that "walnuts come in at Croydon fair:" in the booths, roast geese and pigs are provided for the especial delectation of the country folks. Five newspapers are published in the town weekly, and 2 twice a week.

Old Croydon *Church* (St. John the Baptist), in the low part of the town, W. of the High Street, was one of the largest and finest churches in the county. It was of flint and stone, with a tall and massive tower at the W. end; Perp. in style, the greater part having been built (or modified from an earlier ch.) by Abp. Courtenay, 1382—96, and completed, 1414—43, by Abp. Chicheley, founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, but restored or rebuilt by Abp. Warham, 1504—33. But though the oldest visible architectural features of the ch., and those few, were of the Dec. period, carved capitals, voussoirs, heads, mouldings, and other fragmentary details of an earlier ch., of Norm. and E.E. date, were found after the fire to have been worked up in the old ch., or buried within the walls, and the walls themselves were ascertained to have been pierced for windows at three several times—presumably after the original erection at the rebuildings of Abps. Chicheley and Warham.

The *interior* of the ch., very impressive in appearance, had been carefully restored by Sir G. G. Scott, 1857—59. Besides some ancient monts. with effigies, and a few brasses, there were monts. with effigies of Abp. *Grindal*, d. 1583—the mont. with Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature with obelisks of coloured marble; the effigy recumbent and coloured: Abp. *Whitgift*, d. 1604, of alabaster, similar, but inferior, to Grindal's; and Abp. *Sheldon*, d. 1677, amazing in design, but magnificent in materials, and admirably executed by Joseph Latham and Bonne — whom Walpole designates as "two obscure statuaries" of the reign of Charles II. This mont. excited great contemporary admiration. In the 'Present State of England,' 1683, it is described as entirely finished by English workmen; and Evelyn admired it far more than its neighbours:—

> "The tombs in the church at Croydon of Abps. Grindal, Whitgift, and other Abps. are fine and venerable, but none comparable to that of the late Abp. Sheldon, which being all of white marble, and of a stately ordnance and carvings, far surpass'd

the rest, and I judge could not cost lesse than 7 or £800."[*]

A mural mont. with the indents of brasses was usually ascribed to Abp. Warham, but was really that of his uncle, Thomas Warham, d. at Haling, 1478. Abps. buried here, but without important monts., were—Wake, d. 1737; Potter, d. 1747; and Herring, d. 1757. The coffins of the Abps. were all enclosed in stone tombs *above* the floor of the ch., except that of Sheldon, which was 2 ft. below it. The organ was famous as the masterpiece of Avery (1794), and was enlarged and the hydraulic apparatus added by Hill in 1859. A fine peal of bells used to ring forth a psalm tune 4 times a day.

Unhappily, on the night of Saturday, Jan. 5th, 1867, the roof of the ch. ignited by the overheating of a flue-pipe which had been incautiously placed too near the timbers, and in the midst of a snow-storm of unusual severity the ch. was in an hour or two entirely destroyed, with the exception of the tower, the walls of which were left standing. A subscription was at once opened for rebuilding the ch., and Mr. (now Sir G. G.) Scott was commissioned to prepare the designs with all convenient speed. The venerable character and associations could not be replaced, but the lines of the old fabric were taken as the basis of the new; the old walls were as far as practicable preserved; the old tower was retained, and the style and general character of the ancient edifice carefully followed, without being servilely copied, in the new design.

The new ch. was consecrated on Jan. 5th, 1870, the third anniversary of the fire. It comprises a nave, with clerestorey, of six bays, 91 ft. 6 in. in length, 32 ft. 6 in. in width, and 53 ft. 6 in. in height to the ridge, with aisles 21 ft. 6 in. wide; chancel 56 ft. long, and 27 ft. wide, with aisles 25 ft. wide; tower, and N. and S. porches. The tower at the W. and the porch at the S. are the old tower and porch restored. The tower is 28 ft. square; 100 ft. high to the paparet, and 121 ft. to the top of the crocketed angle pinnacles. The entire length of the ch. is 176 ft., or 18 ft. longer than the old ch., the additional length being given to the chancel. The entire width is 76 ft. The interior of the new ch. is admirable in effect, yet chaste and simple, rich in material, and carefully finished. The nave and chancel roofs are of oak, those of the aisles of pine. The large E. window, of 7 lights, and of excellent design, is filled with painted glass: subject, the leading events in the life of Christ. The W. window and several of those in the body of the ch. are also filled with painted glass. Under the E. window is an elaborate reredos of coloured marbles and alabaster, with representations, in high relief, of the Crucifixion in the centre, the Nativity and Ascension on the sides, and figures of angels and evangelists above.

Avery's fine organ was destroyed in the fire, but a new one of equal power was erected in its place by Hill. The seats in the body of the ch., for 1500 persons, are of oak; the choir stalls exhibit some good carving. A peal of 8 musical bells, with improved machinery for playing the chimes, and a finger-board for playing by hand, more than supplies the loss of the old peal. Some of the monts. which were not irretrievably ruined, including that of Abp. Sheldon, have been re-erected in their old places, but they are melancholy wrecks. Grindal's mont. was irreparably injured. The mutilated fragments lie in a vault beneath the organ. Along with them are the remains of Whitgift's tomb: his effigy perished in the fire. Sheldon's mont. has been re-erected, but not restored: the face of the effigy is entirely demolished. Flaxman's exquisite rilievo of the ascending spirit on the mont. of Mrs. Bowling was hopelessly shattered. The almost forgotten slab which records the burial here, in 1816, of John Singleton Copley, R.A., father of Lord Lyndhurst, escaped destruction. The lectern, a brass eagle with outspread wings, noticed in all accounts of the ch., was saved.[*]

There are 7 or 8 other churches in the

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[*] Diary, June 13, 1700.

[*] Fortunately, full and careful notes and drawings of the architectural features and monts. of the old ch. had been made before the fire by a competent resident artist, Mr. J. Corbet Anderson, transcripts of which appeared as a series of coloured lithographic 'Views of the Monuments in Croydon Church,' fol., 1855; 4to, 1856; and 'Antiquities of Croydon Church,' with woodcut illustrations, imp. 8vo, 1867; these were remodelled, and a full account of the new ch. added, in a final work—'Croydon Church, Past and Present,' sm. folio, 1871.

parish (5 in the town), all recent and Gothic, but scarcely calling for visit or comment; the most pleasing architecturally are St. Peter's, South Croydon, and St. Andrew's, Southbridge Lane, designed by Mr. B. Ferrey; also about 20 chapels, few of which make any architectural pretension: the best are the new Baptist and Presbyterian chapels.

The remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of Canterbury are behind the ch. "Croydon House is no wholesome House," wrote Abp. Grindall in 1575; and when Abp. Abbot cut down the timber which environed it, Lord Bacon is reported to have said, "By my troth he has done very judiciously, for before, methought it was a very obscure and darke place, but now he has expounded and cleared it wonderfully well." Notwithstanding this "expounding," however, and in spite of large sums expended here, after the Restoration, by Abps. Juxon and Herring, the palace continued "unwholesome" and "incommodious." It ceased to be used as even an occasional residence from the election of Abp. Secker in 1758, and lay quite deserted till sold by auction, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, in October 1780. Addington Park, 3½ m. from Croydon, the present archiepiscopal residence, was purchased in 1807. (*See* ADDINGTON.)

During its days of prosperity Croydon Palace was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here by Abp. Parker in April 1567, and again in July 1573. On one of these occasions the marriage-hating queen took leave of the archbishop's wife with the well-known speech, "Madam I may not call you; mistress I am ashamed to call you; and so I know not what to call you; but, however, I thank you." Grindal, Abp. Parker's successor, was not so honoured; but Whitgift, who succeeded him, received Elizabeth here in August 1600. The latest archbishops who resided for any length of time at Croydon were Potter and Herring.

In its original state, the palace with its offices formed an irregular quadrangle, about 156 ft. from E. to W., and 126 ft. from N. to S. Of the existing remains, the Guard Chamber was built by Abp. Arundel (1396—1413); the Hall by Abp. Stafford (1443—52); the Chapel by Abps. Laud and Juxon (1633—63). These remains are worth seeing. The *Hall*, through which Elizabeth's brocade once rustled, and in which Sir Christopher Hatton received the seals as Lord High Chancellor, but which is now attached to a great washing and bleaching establishment (Mr. Oswald), and steams with soapsuds, is of Perp. character, and has its timber roof tolerably perfect. The hall has been partitioned across, and divided into floors of rafters from which to suspend blankets, etc., for drying in wet weather. The walls are thickly covered with whitewash, and all the carvings defaced except on the corbels which support the principal timbers of the roof. These consist of shields of the arms of the Cardinal Abp. Stafford and his successors. The bearings retain their original blazoning, and may be easily examined, the upper floor being on a level with them. The exterior of the hall is as much defaced as the interior; but observe a Perp. entrance porch, with low groined roof in good preservation. The *Guard Chamber* or *Gallery*, 50 ft. by 22, having near the centre on one side a large bay window, and on the other a lofty fireplace, has been a fine room, but is now divided for laundry purposes, and the mouldings, stonework of windows, etc., have all been irretrievably damaged. Other portions of the palace have been preserved in the adjoining dwelling-house, but are not of such interest as to justify a stranger in intruding on the privacy of the occupant. A little N. is the *Chapel*, now used as a school. The interior woodwork, placed here by Abps. Laud and Juxon, has been thickly covered with a dirty yellow paint, and boarding has been carried up from the screen to the roof, so as to cut off the W. end of the room, and what is known as "Queen Elizabeth's Pew." This is a recent piece of vandalism. The gateway of the porter's lodge still serves as the entrance to the premises, but the house which was over it is entirely gone.

Whitgift's Hospital, the third point of interest for the tourist, stands in the higher part of the town, where a cross-road leads from the High Street towards Addiscombe. The building, a somewhat plain specimen of Elizabethan architecture, cost the archbishop above £2700; and it is endowed with lands which produce a large and increasing annual rental.

It supports a warden, schoolmaster, and 22 poor brothers, who, besides lodging, receive each £40 per annum, and 16 sisters, who receive each £30. The school was intended to receive 10 poor boys and as many girls. It is now a sort of national school, and affords education to a large number of children. Oldham, the poet, was usher here for three years; here wrote his satires on the Jesuits, and was found here by the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, and Sir Charles Sedley, by whom he was introduced to the Earl of Kingston, in whose house he died in 1683. By a new scheme, sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, the increased revenue has been also made to provide, what was greatly wanted in the town, a Middle Class Grammar School, for which a handsome Elizabethan building, with a central entrance tower, has been erected at a cost of £15,000, from the designs of Mr. A. Blomfield, at North End (a little N. of Whitgift Hospital), of sufficient capacity to accommodate 300 boys.

The Hospital, of dark red brick with stone quoins, and displaying the founder's initials in the gables, forms a quadrangle, the area of which is laid out in grassplots. The building was restored in 1860. Over the entrance are the arms of the see of Canterbury, with the inscription, "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit." In the chapel, at the S.E. angle, which retains all its ancient fittings, is a portrait of Abp. Whitgift; also the portrait of a lady, supposed to be one of the archbishop's daughters; and a curious outline drawing of Death the Skeleton digging a grave. The ancient wooden goblets—one of which bore the inscription,

> "What, sirrah! hold thy pease,
> Thirst satisfied, cease"—

formerly preserved in the hall, are no longer to be seen. But a black-letter Bible (Baker's ed. 1595) said to have been presented to the hospital by Queen Elizabeth, is carefully cherished. Above the hall and inner gatehouse are some panelled rooms reserved by the founder for his own use, in which he frequently entertained his "entire and honourable friends" on their visits to Croydon: they are now occupied by the warden, who very readily and courteously shows them to the curious visitor.

Besides Whitgift's, there are three other almshouses at Croydon. Two are in Church Street; *Ely Davy's*, founded in 1447 for 7 poor men and women; and the *Little Almshouses*, founded about 1528, for 24 poor parishioners. The *Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution*, for aged and decayed Freemasons, a handsome Tudor building of red brick and stone, is by the railway, close to the E. Croydon station.

Croydon, the first place to apply for powers under the Health of Towns Act, has carried out a complete system of connected water supply and pipe drainage, and done something towards solving the difficult question of the economical appliance of sewage. The Board of Health have 400 acres of loamy land at Beddington, which they let on lease, the tenant being bound to distribute the whole of the sewage over the land. The sewage is received in furrows about 16 yards apart, and thence gradually poured over the intervening land. Here it is said to part with its noxious as well as its fertilizing qualities, and to pass away an inodorous and limpid stream, purer than the Wandle into which it flows. About 250 acres are laid down in grass (the strong Italian rye-grass chiefly), and the yield has been four and in some parts five heavy crops in the year. But what is most important, whilst these arrangements, with the ample supply of pure spring water obtained by the Board of Health from artesian wells sunk into the upper chalk, have added much to the comfort of the inhabitants, they have effected a marked improvement in the general health.

Croydon includes several manors, or reputed manors, and old estates. Of these *Addiscombe* and *Shirley* have separate notices. (*See* those titles.) *Benchesham*, called from its owner Walter Whithorse, shield-bearer to Edward III., *Whitehorse*, extends into Norwood (including the once noted Beulah Spa), and gives their name to *Bensham Lane* and *Whitehorse Road*.

Haling, at the S. of Croydon, belonged at his d., 1478, to Thomas Warham, citizen of London, uncle of Abp. Warham. By the Abp. it was transferred in 1536 to Henry VIII. Queen Mary granted it to Sir John Gage, on the attainder of whose son, John, for complicity in the Babington conspiracy, it reverted to the Crown. It was then leased to Charles Earl of Nottingham, the celebrated Lord Admiral and Lord Steward, who died here in 1624. After awhile Haling was restored to the Gages; was sold in 1707 to E. Stringer, Esq., whose widow married (1712) Wm. Parker, from whom it has descended to the present owner, W. Parker-Hamond, Esq. The house (occupied by J. Watney, Esq.) is finely situated. The grounds are well wooded and pleasant. The grove at the back of the house, and its evergreens, are celebrated in some dull verses by the laureate Whitehead, entitled, 'An Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surrey: and the Answer.' In this grove is one of the oldest cedars in the country. Part of Haling Park has been laid out for building villas on.

Waddon manor was granted by Henry I. to the monks of Bermondsey, who exchanged it for the advowson of Croydon, with the Abp. of Canterbury, by whose successors it has ever since been held. Waddon lies on the Wandle, 1 m. W. of Croydon ch. It is a pretty spot, and the walk by the Wandle, past Waddon Mill to Beddington, is extremely pleasant. The river here used to afford some good fishing. At Waddon is an inn, the *Hare and Hounds*, in some favour with holiday-makers. *Waddon Court* (Mrs. Lanfear) stands on rising ground a little S. of Waddon Mill.

Croham manor extends over *Croham Hill* and *C. Hurst*, about 1 m. S.E. of the town: it forms part of the endowment of Whitgift Hospital. It is a charming walk (but threatened by the builder),—abounding in ferns and wild flowers, and through groves famed for nightingales—by Croham to Sanderstead. Close to Sanderstead, but in Croydon par., is *Selsdon* (G. R. Smith, Esq.), a large and stately castellated mansion, finely situated, and commanding wide views.

The archbishops of Croydon, as we have seen, had their palace in the low grounds, by Croydon ch., and there they had ample gardens, orchards, and fish-ponds. But they also had a deer park on the eastern heights (now known as Park Hill, a little S. of E. Croydon Rly. Station). William Walworth, the Lord mayor who slew Wat Tyler, was keeper of *Croydon Park*, having received the appointment of Abp. Courtenay. With the exception of a brief alienation to Henry VIII., Croydon Park has always belonged to the see of Canterbury: it is now much built over. *Duppa's Hill*, W. of the town, affords extensive views. A portion of it has been set apart as a public recreation ground; the rest is built upon. From it there is a pleasant stroll over Banstead Downs.

CRYSTAL PALACE (*see* SYDENHAM).

CUDDINGTON, SURREY (*see* NONSUCH).

CUDHAM, KENT (pronounced *Coodham*); pop. 1068; lies to the W. of the Sevenoaks road, about 3 m. S.W. of the Chelsfield Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Tunbridge line), and about 17 m. from London.

The par. is large; the houses are widely scattered, and the place has an unusually secluded air; but visitors must not now look for the "wild and solitary" aspect ascribed to it when the *Cudham Woods* stretched intact for over two miles through the heart of the parish. Some insulated patches remain, but cornfields, and fields of strawberries and raspberries (largely grown here and at Farnborough for the London market), have taken the place of woodlands, and the pedestrian will have to keep to narrow and ill-sheltered lanes instead of wandering at will among shadowy forest paths.

Cudham *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul) stands on high ground midway between the churches of Down and Knockholt, and its shingle spire is a conspicuous landmark. It is of flint and stone, but patched with brick, rough-cast; and old windows have been stopped up and new windows inserted. The oldest parts are E.E., but at the Perp. period there were added on the S. side a porch near the W. end, farther E. a tower and spire, and beyond that a short aisle. Altogether it has an irregular, unpretending, but picturesque appearance, very much in keeping with its situation. S. of it are two remarkable yew trees. The easternmost is 29 ft. in girth, but hollow; the other 28½ ft., and sound.

Two m. W. by N. on the road to Keston is the hamlet of *Leaves Green:* a few cottages, fruit farms and orchards, and a clean inn, the *King's Head.* A like distance S.W., through Cudham Wood, is *Aperfield Court Lodge*, the seat of John Christy, Esq., and not far from it the little hamlet of *Aperfield.*

DAGENHAM, **Essex** (12 m.), 2½ m. N.W. from the Rainham Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Southend line); pop., including *Becontree Heath*, 2879.

Dagenham is a long straggling vill., chiefly of cottages, some pretty good, some decent, but too many poor, low, and dirty thatched mud huts. The *Church*, near the E. end of the vill., has a modern brick nave, an old chancel with a triple lancet E. window, and Dec. windows on the S.; but all altered: the others are modern. The tower is in part old, but cased with brick, and has a tall slated spire. An insc., "Wm. Mason, archt., 1800," records the date and perpetrator of the alterations. The int. has tall pews and galleries. *Brass*, Sir Thos. Urswyk, Recorder of London, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer (d. 1470), in judicial costume, wife, 4 sons and 9 daughters. Langhorne the poet was for some time curate here.

Becontree Heath, which gives its name to the hundred, is 2 m. N. of Dagenham. The heath is enclosed, and is a collection of mean houses, with a beer-shop and Wesleyan chapel. *Dagenham Common*, the last of the open heathland, fell under the Enclosure Act of 1862. The occupations are chiefly agricultural, a considerable portion of the land being marsh.

Dagenham Breach, or, as it is now called, *Dagenham Lake*, is an inlet of the Thames, above 1½ m. in length, with an area of nearly 60 acres, formed, as its name implies, by a breach in the Thames wall. As early as 1376 a terrible inundation broke down the banks of the Thames at Dagenham, and laid the lands belonging to the Abbey of Barking under water; which calamity the convent set forth in a petition of the following year as a plea for exemption from contributing an aid to the king, on account of the expenses they had been at in endeavouring to repair the injury.* Similar occurrences are recorded subsequently; but the present breach was made in a storm, Dec. 17, 1707, "by the blowing up of a small sluice or trunk made for the drain of land-waters, and might, if proper and immediate help had been applied, have been easily stopped with a small charge."† Immediate help not being applied, a breach was made 400 ft. long, and above 1000 acres of land inundated. After several unsuccessful attempts to close the breach, the task was undertaken by Capt. Perry, who had already distinguished himself by somewhat similar works in Russia. After five years of persevering labour in the face of the most trying difficulties, including the failure of more than one contractor, he restored the embankment, and drained the land, except the portion now known as Dagenham Breach, or D. Lake. The total expenditure was returned by the trustees under the Act of Parliament at £40,472. An interesting account of the operations (the work above cited) was published by Capt. Perry, whose exertions seem to have been very inadequately rewarded.

The unreclaimed portion remained a large sheet of reedy water, with clear open reaches, known to London anglers as 'The Dagenham Lake Subscription Water,' and well stocked with pike, carp, roach, and eels. But in 1864-5 a company was formed, and an Act obtained for purchasing Dagenham Lake, and converting it into a dock. Sir John Rennie and Mr. J. Murray were appointed engineers, and some progress was made with the works; but they were stopped by the monetary difficulties of 1866, and have not been resumed. According to the prospectus,

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* Lysons, vol. ii., p. 610.

† An Account of stopping Dagenham Breach, by Captain John Perry, London, 1721.

Dagenham Dock "will be one of the largest in the port of London, and be capable of receiving the largest ships afloat. The average width will be 600 ft., and the length about one mile. . . . The tidal basin will be 450 ft. long and 250 ft. wide, the gates to which will be 70 ft. wide, with 27 ft. water on the sill at ordinary high tide."

It is to Dagenham Breach, oddly enough, that the once famous *Ministerial Whitebait Dinner* owed its existence. So important was the maintenance of the embankment considered to be that a commission was appointed to make a periodical inspection. This inspection in course of time became little more than an excuse for an annual holiday. The Commissioners, mostly City magnates, with Sir Robert Preston, M.P., as President, went down in state, together with some representatives of the Admiralty, and after their official inspection, dined together at the Breach House. At first it was merely a holiday dinner of fish fresh caught in the lake, and the delicious whitebait caught in the river off the Breach. Pitt when in the height of his *City* popularity was invited by one of the Commissioners to join them at their fish dinner. The dinner was successful, and next year Mr. Pitt was again invited, and with him several of his colleagues and political friends. This was continued, the dinner becoming every year more sumptuous, and assuming the character of a Ministerial festival, till the inspection was given up, and the Breach House applied to another purpose, when the dinner was transferred to one of the Greenwich taverns, where it flourished, whether Whig or Tory were lord of the feast, down to 1870. The dinner appears to have been held at Dagenham, and the invitations issued by Sir Robert Preston, till that gentleman's death in 1834, after which the dinner became strictly Ministerial.* Mrs. Elizabeth Fry used for some years (1826 onwards) to spend her summers in a cottage by Dagenham Lake, "surrounded by trees, mostly willows, on an open space of lawn, with beds of reeds behind them, and on either side covering the river bank."†

DAGNAM PARK (*see* ROMFORD).

DARENTH, KENT, on the rt. bank of the river of the same name, 1½ m. N. from the Farningham Road Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly., 2 m. S. from Dartford. The little vill. contains but a small proportion of the 670 inhab. of Darenth par. More are collected in the hamlets of *South Darenth*, 1 m. higher up the river, and *Green Street Green*, 1½ m. W.; the remainder are in scattered farms and cottages.

On the Darenth is the paper mill of Mr. T. H. Saunders, but the bulk of the inhab. are occupied in the fields, orchards, and market gardens. Darenth is charmingly situated on a hillside overlooking the river, which, dividing at South Darenth, and uniting just below Darenth, encloses a long narrow willowy island, and makes the foreground of many pretty little landscapes, to which the chalk hills of Horton Kirby and Farningham form a suitable distance. The lane up the hill, by the ch., leads past a plain country 'public,' the *Fox and Hounds* (which has a capacious old chimney corner), to *Darenth Wood* (½ m.), a rare place for a spring or summer stroll, and singularly rich in birds, butterflies, and insects, endless wild flowers and ferns, hazel and underwood. In this wood may be traced an earthwork; on the neighbouring hills are vestiges of barrows; at Horton Kirby Saxon graves have been found.

The antiquary will, however, be more interested in the *Church* (St. Margaret). Its erection has been attributed to Bp. Gundulph, the architect of the White Tower (of London), which would carry it back to the Conqueror, but Mr. Parker thinks that it is not earlier than Henry I. From 940 to 1195 Darenth belonged to Christ Ch., Canterbury, and it may therefore be presumed that the ch. was built by that priory, but the work is ruder than what remains of the period at Eynesford, St. Nicholas at Wade, and other Kentish churches which belonged to the same house. (*See* EYNESFORD.) It stands on the hillside, and is approached by an avenue of horse-chesnuts. It consists of a nave and N. aisle, a long narrow chancel, or rather chancel and sanctuary, and a tower at the W., of white flints, with square pyramidal shingled spire. The rough-cast of the exterior partly conceals the Roman tiles which are worked up in the W. walls, and the character of the masonry: *obs.* on l. of the tower an original square tile flue. The oldest part is the chancel, which is Early Norm., and displays very rude work; the nave is Late Norm.; the aisle has Dec. windows. The chancel proper is very low, and covered with a curious plain quadripartite stone groining, over which is a small chamber, built probably when the ch. was altered in the 14th cent., in order to raise the gable, and place the chancel roof more nearly on a level with that of the nave. At the E. end are 3 narrow lancet-like windows, but with round arches, cut out of a single block of stone, and having a rude zigzag moulding. Above these, on the exterior, are what appear to have been 2 large windows, filled up, and a sort of cross in the angle of the gable; but they are merely reveals; there has never been any external opening into the room over the chancel, and these blind windows have been made to fill what the builders fancied would be an awkward blank in the gable.

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* Letter of Mr. Croker, in Notes and Queries, Sept. 1, 1855, p. 168.

† Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry.

The chancel was restored a few years back; the nave, as far as means allowed, with exceeding care, by Mr. Burges, in 1867. The rude coloured ornamentation is faithfully copied from that found everywhere under the whitewash. Masons' marks have been noticed in several places; those over the N. doorway are rough indications of proposed carvings. The *font*, circular, and sufficiently large for baptising infants by immersion, has round it a series of rude but elaborate sculptures, in 8 compartments, formed by semicircular arches. They have been erroneously described as representing events in the history of St. Dunstan. One subject is the rite of Baptism (by immersion); another David playing on the Harp; 4 are symbolical animals.

A mile S.E. of the ch. stood the chapel of St. Margaret Hilles, a separate precinct till 1557, when it was united to Darenth, and the chapel dismantled and allowed to go to ruin. The hamlet of *Green Street Green*, spoken of above, must not be confounded with Green Street Green by Farnborough. (*See* FARNBOROUGH.) Like that, however, it is a good-sized roadside vill., and has an old inn.

DARTFORD, KENT (A.-S. *Darentford;* Dom. *Tarenteford*, the name being derived from its situation at a ford over the Darenth, Darent, or Dart; the root being the Celtic *Dwr*, water), is a market town on the Dover road, and a stat. on the N. Kent Rly., 17 m. from London Bridge; pop. 8298. The Darenth, famous of old for its salmon, widens below the town into a navigable creek (Dartford Creek), receives the Cray on the l., and falls into the Thames about 3 m. below Dartford. The broad open level tract between the town and the Thames is known as *Dartford Marshes*, and is locally divided into the *Dartford Salt Marsh* and the *Dartford Fresh Marsh*.

The town consists of a long street lying in a hollow, on a stratum of drift gravel several feet thick, between 2 rather steep chalk hills, named respectively East and West Hill, with a few short streets running out on either side. The ch. stands by the river near the E. end of the High-street, partly blocking the approach to the bridge. The tower is said to have been built originally by Bp. Gundulph, in order to defend the ferry. The first bridge was erected towards the close of the reign of Henry VI. Little advantage has been taken of the broken surface to render the town picturesque. The houses in the main street are for the most part commonplace, and the outskirts poor and dirty. There are however several old houses remaining, though disguised by modern fronts or other alterations—such is that at the corner of Bullis Lane, by the entrance to the ch., the overhanging upper storeys of which may be seen in Bullis Lane.

Though a thoroughly country-looking town, Dartford has some large manufacturing establishments, including extensive engineering works; the factory for Bank of England notes and paper moulds; on the Darenth large paper mills both above and below the town; corn mills, bandana and silk printing mills, and the well-known gunpowder mills of Messrs. Pigou and Wilks; at West Hill lime and whiting works, besides breweries, tanneries, and the like. A corn market is held weekly, and a cattle market monthly, at the Bull Hotel; and altogether Dartford is a place of considerable trade and local importance.

From its low site the town is very liable to be flooded. The last great flood was in Jan. 1866, when, after heavy snow, the Darenth overflowed its banks, and the streets were for 4 or 5 days under water; on Jan. 18th there was a depth of 3 ft. of water in the High-street, and 2 ft. in the ch.—as recorded by a line cut in the N. wall of the nave.

Dartford has witnessed some historic events, the outbreak of the great popular insurrection under Wat the Tyler being the chief. According to tradition, Wat Tyler's house was on the N. side of the High-street. Isabel, sister of Henry III., was married here by proxy to the Emperor Frederic II., in 1235; the marriage in person was celebrated with much pomp at Worms, July 20th of the same year. Edward III., on his return from France in 1331, held a tournament here, and in 1355 founded, on West Hill, a priory of 24 Augustinian nuns, in remembrance of his victory at Crecy. A daughter of Edward IV. was prioress, and usually a lady of noble county family was at the head of the priory, which long continued to be a favourite retreat for the ladies of Kent. Bridget, 3rd daughter of Edward IV., entered as a nun in 1490, and d. here in 1517, æt. 37. At the Dissolution, the priory had a net yearly revenue of £380. Of the buildings Henry VIII. "made a fit dwelling place for himself and his successors, which remains to this day, however somewhat ruinous."* Henry granted the house to Anne of Cleves; Elizabeth is said to have resided for a few days in it; by James I. it was conveyed, with other royal property, to Robert Cecil, in exchange for Theobalds. The lower portion of a brick gate-house and part of the garden wall remain, but nothing earlier than temp. Henry VII.

On the opposite side, or E., of the town, was a chantry dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr, given to the priory by Edward III. It was near this chantry that Christopher Maid was burned for heresy, July 17th, 1555, as narrated by Foxe. A monumental cross has been erected to the Protestant martyr in the Upper Burial-ground. A hermitage, with a small chapel dedicated to St. Katharine, was founded about 1235 close to the ferry; the last hermit recorded was in 1518.

Dartford was the first stage from London of the pilgrims to Becket's shrine at Canterbury, hence the number of hostelries in the town. An altar dedicated to St. Thomas was set up for their use in the ch.; and here it was that they laid in their stock of pilgrims' tokens.

The *Church* is large, and has many points of interest. It comprises nave with aisles of unequal width (N. 18 ft. 6 in., S. 13 ft.), clerestorey, and chancel with aisles, originally used as chapels. The interior was restored and considerably altered (chiefly for congregational convenience) in 1866, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Blomfield. The exterior is poor and very much shut in. In 1792 the W. corner of the N. aisle was rounded off, and a piece taken from the ch.-yard in order to widen the roadway and get rid of a dangerous turn. The lower part of the W. tower is a portion of the Norman structure erected by Bp. Gundulph, and is a rude work of chalk and Kentish rag; the W. porch, restored 1869, and the upper storey of the tower, are later additions: notice the unusual position of the clock face, on one side of the belfry light. The great W. window is of good and unusual flowing tracery (Late Dec.); the E. window, Dec., was substituted for a smaller one when the chancel was restored, and at the same time the chancel arch was considerably raised. *Obs.*, on either side of the chancel arch, the entrance and stairs leading to the rood loft, brought to light on clearing away the plaster in restoring the ch. Also at the E. end of the S. aisle a large fresco of St. George and the Dragon, discovered in 1833. It is 19 ft. by 12, occupying the whole available wall space, and appears to be late 15th cent. work, but it is much injured, and from its position, behind the organ, it is seen with difficulty: a very inexact engraving of it appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* for Aug. 1836, p. 134, and is repeated (but absurdly coloured) in Dunkin's 'History of Dartford,' p. 57. In the chancel, S. of the altar, is a piscina, on the N. an ambrey.

The *Brasses*, which formerly paved the chancel, have all been removed to the walls. Those of value remaining are—Richard Martin and wife, 1402, a large and well-executed work, with a marginal inscription. Martin is represented in the robe of a civic dignitary: engraved in Haines. Richard Burlton and wife, 1496, with a curious inscription. Wm. Death "once prinsipall of Staple Inne," and wives, Elizabeth, æt. 40, had 10 sons—1 in her arms, she having died in giving birth to him—and 6 daughters; and Anne. Capt. Arthur Bostock, 1612. Of the *Monts.*, the most interesting is that, in a chapel N. of the chancel, to Sir John Spilman, "a high German," d. 1626, and first wife, d. 1607. Spilman was jeweller to Q. Elizabeth, and built the first paper mill here, and one of the first in England.* The mont. has kneeling effigies of Sir John and his wife, under life-size and coloured: it was removed to its present situation and restored at the cost of the Fraternity of Paper Makers. Spilman's descendants retained the mill till about the middle of the 17th cent., when they fell into poverty, and from 1689 to 1700 some of their names constantly appear in the parish books as receiving relief, and the children as apprenticed by the parish. The mill was converted into a gunpowder mill in 1732—that now worked by Messrs. Pigou and Wilks. Richard Trevithick, the inventor of the locomotive steam-engine, died in comparative poverty at the Bull Inn, April 22nd, 1833, and was buried 4 days later in the Upper Burial-ground, but no mont. marks his grave.

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* Weever, Anc. Fun. Mon; 1631, p. 135.

The other buildings of a public character, such as the Town Hall behind the High-street, the Grammar School, West Hill, and the County Court, Spital Street, are recent, and not of a kind to call for further notice.

Dartford Heath, though encroached on by enclosures, is still a broad tract stretching away for nearly 2 m. S.W. of the town, overgrown with heath and furze, and rewarding the botanical collector with orchids, and the bird-fancier with the Dartford warbler, though the latter is by no means peculiar to, or indeed common on, the heath from which it derives its name. Here also the archæologist may find matter for speculation in the hollows or shallow pits which he may find by hundreds about the heath, sometimes 2 or 3 together, sometimes as many as 30 or 40, and which some believe to be the sites of ancient British dwellings:—one enthusiastic local antiquary indeed fancies he has found in these and the deeper pits in the neighbouring woods evident traces of the ancient "city of Cassivellaunus." These hollows have mostly, as Johnson said of the huts in the Hebrides, "a tendency to circularity," but some are oval, others oblong, the longest diameter never perhaps exceeding 20 ft. The long lines of shallow excavations on the Crayford side of the heath are merely relics of the great camp held on the heath towards the end of the last century. Neither of these must be confounded with the pits sunk by means of a deep shaft into the chalk, and noticed under CRAYFORD, CHADWELL, and elsewhere. Of this latter kind, one or two occur about Dartford Heath, but they are numerous in *Joyden's Wood*, 1 m. S.W. of it. The most accessible specimens, however, will be found in the adjacent *Stankey's Wood*, where they mostly consist of a double chamber, reached by a shaft from 60 to 80 ft. deep. Extensive earthworks are also traceable here. Roman remains, comprising coffins, urns, fragments, and numerous coins of the emperors, have been found on East Hill.

DATCHET, Bucks (Dom. *Daceta*), on the Thames, opposite Windsor, from which it is 1¼ m. E.; and 24 m. from London by the Windsor br. of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. 990.

The village is a quiet genteel place of abode, and dull and uncharacteristic in appearance, as such places usually are; but the neighbourhood is beautiful and interesting. The *Church*, St. Mary, the chief building, completed in 1860, stands on the site of the old ch., a small building, partly E.E., but for the most part of the Dec. period, which was pulled down in 1857. The present building is Dec. in style; has nave, with aisles of unequal width, and chancel; on the N. a transept, and a tower, sq. at the base, octagonal above, and crowned by a spire; and on the S. a porch. The painted windows, by O'Connor, are in memory of the Prince Consort. The archt. was Mr. David Brandon. The parsonage and schools were built about the same time. The old half-timber brick and plaster fronted house of 5 gables, opp. the ch., was originally the mansion of Lord Howick: in recent times a workhouse; subsequently the par. school, but of late repaired and let out in tenements.

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* It is usually said to be the first, but the paper for the work of Bartholomeus, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1495, was made, as some verses at the end of the book state, "by John Tate the younger . . . . in Englond." Tate's mill was on the river Bean, on the Stevenage side of Hertford, and was 'rewarded' by Henry VII. in 1498 and again in 1499, and visited by that monarch in 1507 (Dr. Rimbault in *N. and Q.*, Series I., vol. ii., p. 473; and see vol. v., p. 83). Spilman's mill, which seems to have been on a large scale, is celebrated by Thomas Churchyard, in his Description and Plain Discourse of Paper, who says that

"Tho' his name be *Spill-man*, by degree,
Yet *Help-man* now he shall be calde by mee,
Six hundred men are set at work by him,
That else might starve, or seeke abroad their bread;
Who now live well, and go full brave and trim,
And who may boast they are with paper fed."

But though Dartford cannot claim the honour of the first paper mill, the first mill for rolling and slitting iron was erected here by a Brabant named Godfrey Box in 1590.

Above Datchet the banks of the Thames are very picturesque, the towers and trees of Windsor forming at every turn a new combination with the river. "The muddy ditch at *Datchet Mead*, close by the Thames side," into which Falstaff was thrown "glowing hot, like a horse-shoe, hissing hot," was not, however, as the name would seem to indicate, here, but on the other side of the river, near the end of Datchet Lane. The river above Datchet has always been in high esteem with anglers. Here Izaak Walton was wont to fish for "a little trout called a samlet or skegger-trout, that would bite as fast and freely as minnows, and catch 20 or 40 of them at a standing."* Here with him sometimes fished, and sometimes made verses, "that undervaluer of money, the late provost of Eton College, Sir Henry Wotton." Wotton built a fishing-house by the Thames side, about half-way between Datchet and Eton; Verrio the painter afterwards built himself a summer lodge on the site. No vestige of either is left, but the site is marked by a well-known fishing-cottage, *Black Pots*. Datchet was the resort of another mighty angler, Charles II.—

> "His sceptre dwindled to a fishing-rod!
>
> * * * * * *
>
> But see he now does up from Datchet come,
> Laden with spoils of slaughter'd gudgeons home."
>
> *Rochester.*

The communication between Datchet and Windsor was of old by a ferry, till Queen Anne built a wooden bridge. This fell down in 1797, and it was not till 1812 that another was built, a rude wooden structure that lasted till 1851, when it was removed, and two iron bridges substituted, each of a single span; one, Victoria Bridge, some little distance higher up the river, uniting Datchet with Windsor; the other, Albert Bridge, lower down the river, running toward Old Windsor.

By the Thames side, about 1 m. below Datchet, is an old mansion, now a farmhouse, called *Place Farm*, but perhaps better known as *King John's Hunting Lodge*—a picturesque old structure, with quaint gables and a rude porch, overshadowed by 2 magnificent walnut trees. The "huge oak timbers, low roofs, and grotesque carvings" of the interior bear equal testimony with the outside to a very respectable antiquity, but the oldest part is centuries later than the reign of John. Mr. Jesse * says that a subterraneous passage has been "traced for some distance from the house, leading directly towards Windsor." It is hardly necessary to add that it never reached there: it is probably nothing more than a drain.

DAWLEY FARM, par. of Harlington, Middx., ½ m. E. of the Hayes Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., was for ten years, 1726—35, the rural retreat of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

> "I am burying myself here that I may get a day or two for Dawley, where I hope you will find me established at your return. There I propose to finish my days in ease, without sloth; and I believe I shall seldom visit London, unless it be to divert myself now and then with annoying fools and knaves for a month or two." †

> "I am in my Farm‡ and here I shoot strong and tenacious roots; I have caught hold of the earth (to use a gardener's phrase) and neither my enemies nor my friends will find it an easy matter to transplant me again." §

Lord Bolingbroke bought Dawley of Charles Earl of Tankerville, and rebuilt the house. There is a view of the earlier house in Kip, but none of Bolingbroke's Farm. The Pope Correspondence abounds in references to Dawley. Pope himself was often here, Dawley being within an easy distance of Twickenham. Here, as he writes to Mallet, he came to try the regimen of asses' milk; and it was on his return from hence, in Bolingbroke's carriage and six, that he was upset in crossing a bridge, and nearly drowned.* Voltaire visited Bolingbroke in 1726, and was a frequent guest at Dawley during the two years he remained in England.

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* Complete Angler, chap. iv.

* Favourite Haunts.

† Bolingbroke to Swift, Feb. 17, 1727.

‡ "And what he built a Palace, calls a Farm." (Dawley Farm, a poem, 1731.)

§ Bolingbroke to Swift, Feb. 1728.

> "I now hold the pen for my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two hay-cocks; but his attention is somewhat diverted, by casting his eyes on the clouds, not in the admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower. He is pleased with your placing him in the triumvirate between yourself and me; though he says he doubts he shall fare like Lepidus, while one of us runs away with all the power, like Augustus, and another with all the pleasures, like Antony. It is upon a foresight of this, that he has fitted up his farm, and you will agree that his scheme of retreat is not founded upon weak appearances. . . . . . As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might inquire of his hay-makers; but as to his temperance, I can answer that (for one whole day) we have had nothing for dinner but mutton-broth, beans and bacon, and a barn-door fowl. Now his lordship is run after his cart, I have a moment left to myself to tell you, that I overheard him yesterday agree with a painter for two hundred pounds, to paint his country hall with trophies of rakes, spades, prongs, etc., and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a Farm." †

Goldsmith in quoting this letter ‡ observes:—

> "What Pope here says of his engagements with a painter, was shortly after executed: the hall was painted accordingly in black crayons only, so that at first view it brought to mind the figures often seen scratched with charcoal, or the smoke of a candle, upon the kitchen walls of farm-houses. The whole, however, produced a most striking effect; and over the door at the entrance into it was this motto: *Satis beatus ruris honoribus.*"

Black crayons seem an odd material to paint a large hall in, and Goldsmith is an unsafe authority on a technical question. But Lysons, evidently unacquainted with this passage in Goldsmith, has seemingly corroborated it by an independent witness. After citing Pope's letter, he adds: "The Editor of the Biographia Britannica observes, from his own knowledge, that it *was* so painted in black crayons;" but on comparing the two passages it is clear that the writer in the 'Biographia' is simply following Goldsmith. Lady Luxborough's account of the decorations is, however, sufficiently explicit to show that the work was of a kind much in vogue at that time for wall-painting, and known as *chiaroscuro*,—the walls of the Upper Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital, are so painted:—

> "When my brother Bolingbroke built Dawley, which he chose to call a farm, he had his hall painted in stone-colours, with all the implements of husbandry placed in the manner one sees or might see arms and trophies in some general's hall; and it had an effect that pleased everybody. I believe Pope mentions it in one of his letters to Swift." *

The contemporary poem entitled 'Dawley Farm,' though fully describing the paintings, merely says of the style,

"No gaudy colours stain the rural hall;
Blank light and shade discriminate the wall."

Of the house and its master it is intensely eulogistic:—

"See emblem of himself his villa stand
Politely finish'd, regularly grand,
* * * * * *
Conversing with the mighty names of old,
Names like his own in Time's bright lists enroll'd,
Here splendidly obscure, delighted lives,
And only for his wretched country grieves." †

As is well known, Bolingbroke soon tired of this splendid obscurity. In 1735 he withdrew to France; and two or three more brief extracts will suffice to show the close of his connection with the Farm.

> "Let me depend on you and Bathurst for enabling me to live like a cosmopolite the rest of my days.—For this purpose you must dispose of *Dawley* for me. Were my father likely to die this measure would be prudent, and since he is likely to live it is necessary. To what purpose should I keep an expensive retreat where in all probability I shall never return?" ‡

> "Lord Bolingbroke has been here a few days, and is come to sell Dawley to pay his debts; and he will return to France." §

> "Lord Bolingbroke executed his deeds for the sale of Dawley on Friday, and set sail the next day for France from Greenwich." ||

In a subsequent letter (May 1, 1739) Pope tells Swift that Dawley is sold for £26,000. The house, except one wing, was pulled down. The site was bought by the Earl of Uxbridge, and, after passing through one or two other hands, became in 1797 the property of Mr. Peter De Salis, in whose descendant it remains. About 1799 the Grand Junction Canal was carried along its northern border, and 40 years later the Great Western Railway cut through the southern side of the grounds. The present *Dawley* or *Doyley Court* is in Hillingdon parish.

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* See Bolingbroke's Letter to Swift, Sept. 22, 1726.
† Pope to Swift, Dawley, June 28, 1728.
‡ Life of Bolingbroke, 1771, p. 65.

* Lady Luxborough's Letters, p. 22.
† Dawley Farm, Gent. Mag., vol. i. (1731), p. 262.
‡ Bolingbroke to Sir W. Wyndham, Chantelon, Jan. 5, 1737.
§ Alderman Barber to Swift, July 2, 1738.
|| Pope to Ralph Allen (Dec. 1738), quoted in Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 530.

DEEPDENE (*see* DORKING).

DENHAM, BUCKS (Dom. *Daneham*), lies a little to the N. of the road to Wycombe, and E. of the river Colne, about 2 m. N.W. from Uxbridge Rly. Stat.; pop. of the par. 1234.

The little vill. is very prettily situated on a feeder of the Colne, with the park of Denham Court on one side and that of Denham Place on the other. The vill. itself looks old and decayed, but none the less picturesque. In it are a few half-timber dwellings, and by the entrance to the ch.-yard is an old brick house with 3 stepped gables, now used as the workhouse.

The *Church*, St. Mary, of flint and stone, consists of a nave and aisles with clerestorey, chancel, and large low sq. embattled tower; is partly Dec., S. aisle and 3-light E. windows, partly Perp., but was restored, altered, and enlarged in 1861, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. In the chancel is a *mont.* with recumbent effigies of Sir Edm. Peckham, d. 1564, and his wife Anne. By the S. door is a mont. to their son, Sir Robert Peckham, Privy Councillor to Q. Mary, who d. and was interred at Rome, 1569, but whose heart was brought for burial here. Another mont. with a bust is to Sir Roger Hill, founder of Denham Place, 1670; and there are several others to members of the Bowyer and Way families. Here also is one of the very rare *brasses* of abbesses—Agnes Jordan, last abbess of Syon, 1545.

From the ch. an avenue of fine lime trees, ½ m. long, runs E. to *Denham Court* (Col. Lambert), formerly the seat of the Bowyers, but enlarged and modernized by its present owner. Dryden was a frequent visitor to Sir Wm. Bowyer; here "the version of the First Georgic, and a great part of the last Æneid was made,"* and he wrote of the place, "Nature has conspired with art to make the garden one of the most delicious spots in England. It contains not above 5 acres, just the compass of Alcinous' garden, but Virgil says, *Laudato ingentia rura exiguum colito.*" Charles II. is said to have been concealed for awhile at D. Court, and 4 curious paintings on panel are preserved in the house as a memorial of the devices resorted to by Lady Bowyer to mislead his pursuers. In the 1st, Charles is represented in the kitchen as a scullion; in the 2nd, hiding among the rushes in the moat; the 3rd shows the turkey bleeding at the head which Lady Bowyer hung over the panel behind which Charles was concealed, to keep off the bloodhound that was tracking him; the 4th is a portrait of Lady Bowyer.

Denham Place (B. H. W. Way, Esq.), a large red-brick mansion, standing in the midst of a pleasant little park immediately W. of the vill., was built by Sir Roger Hill, about 1670, on the site of the old manor-h. of the Peckhams. Denham Place was in 1836 the residence of Lucien and Joseph Bonaparte; Capt. James Cook was a frequent visitor; and it was the favourite rural retreat of Sir Humphry Davy, who has in his *Salmonia* celebrated his angling exploits in the neighbouring Colne, and described the charm of the scenery. *Denham Fishery* is a very pretty house and grounds by the Colne, here spreading out into a broad clear stream. The trout fishing for which this part of the river was once so famous has deteriorated, but Col. Goodlake has (1874) placed in the water a stock of American brook trout, "a fine sporting fish" (*Buckland*), with every promise of success. The *Tile House* (Lady Drummond), is a good house, surrounded by spacious grounds, 2½ m. N. of the village. Other seats are *Denham Mount* (W. James, Esq.), and *The Cedars* (E. Mounsey, Esq.)

DEPTFORD, KENT, of old famous for its naval ship-building and victualling yards, lies on the Thames, immediately W. of Greenwich, 4 m. from London by road, and by the L. and Greenwich Rly. It consists of two parts, Deptford St. Nicholas, or Lower Deptford, by the Thames (pop. 6474), and Deptford St. Paul, or Deptford Upper Town (pop. 53,714), which extends inland to Lewisham, and is bounded E. by Greenwich, and W. by Rotherhithe and Peckham.

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* Malone, Life of Dryden.

The name, spelled *Depeford* in ancient charters, *Depford* by Chaucer—

> "Sey forth thi tale, and tarye nat the tyme;
> So heer is *Depford*, and it is passed prime:" *

—is supposed to be derived from A.-S. *deóp* and *ford*, the *deep ford*, now crossed by the bridge over the Ravensbourne, just before it widens into Deptford Creek; but it may possibly come from the Danish *Dyb*, deep, and *fiord*, an inlet, bay, or station for ships, the Northern fleet having lain long at anchor here (1013—16) whilst the army was encamped at Greenwich—the name of which is by many derived from the Danish. The rise of the tide in the Thames at Deptford is at spring-tides 19 ft. 2 in., at neap tides 15 ft. 3 in.

> "This town," writes Lambarde, 1570,† "being a frontier betweene Kent and Surrey, was of none estimation at all, untill that King Henrie the eight, advised (for the better preservation of the Royall Fleete) to erect a Storehouse, and to create certaine officers there: these he incorporated by the name of the Maister and Wardeins of the Holie Trinitie, for the building, keeping, and conducting, of the Navie Royall."

The loss by fire of their early records renders it difficult to ascertain precisely the duties at this time imposed on the Corporation of the Trinity; but there can be little doubt that Lambarde was misinformed as to their having the direction of the building, keeping, and management of the Royal Navy, though Camden, Stow, and others adopt his statement. No mention of any such service is made in the Charter of Incorporation, or of any voice being allowed the Brethren in the construction of the ships or conduct of the Navy. A guild of seamen was probably in existence before, and the charter of Henry gave it a legal standing and increased authority. The "Bretheren of the Guild or Fraternity" may make laws for their own governance, and "for the relief, increase, and augmentation of the shipping of this our realm of England," but nothing is said about our navy. What they did in connection with it was probably in the way of advice, when counsel was asked of them as the most experienced "shipmen or mariners of this our realm of England." The establishment of the Corporation here is a proof that Deptford was already a rendezvous for shipping and the resort of seamen; but there can be no doubt that it was the foundation of the naval yard that gave importance to the place.

The Dockyard was founded in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.; the great storehouse on the N. side of the great quadrangle was erected in 1513: out of these, under the successive sovereigns, grew up by slow steps the vast double establishment of the Royal Dock and Victualling Yard. "A Note how many ships the King's Majesty (Henry VIII.) hath in harbour, on the 18th day of September, in the 13th year of his reign; what portage they be of; what estate they be in the same day; also where they ride and be bestowed," the first authentic statement extant of its kind, enables us to see what use was made of Deptford as a naval station in 1521:—

> "The *Mary Rose*, being of the portage of 600 tons, lying in the pond at Deptford, besides the storehouse there, &c.—The *John Baptist*, and *Barbara*, every of them being of the portage 400 tons, do ryde together in a creke [the Ravensbourne] of Deptford Parish, &c.—The *Great Nicholas*, being of portage 400 tons, lyeth in the east end of Deptford Strand, &c. . . . The Great Barke, being of portage 250 tons, lyeth in the pond at Deptford, &c.—The Less Bark, being of the portage of 180 tons, lyeth in the same pond, &c.—The twayne Row Barges, every of them being of portage 60 tons, lye in the said pond, &c.—The Great Galley, being of portage 800 tons, lyeth in the said pond, &c."*

Eventually the Dockyard came to be one of the most complete in the kingdom in its arrangements for the construction of wooden ships, and many of the largest and finest of our old men-of-war were launched from it. When iron began to supersede wood, and a heavier class of vessels was required, the shallow water in the river opposite the slips, and other inconveniences of the site, caused the yard to be pretty much restricted to the building of gunboats, and it was finally decided to abandon the dockyard and transfer the workmen to other establishments. The last ship launched from Deptford Dockyard was the screw corvette *Druid*, on the 13th of March, 1869, in the presence of the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur; the Princess acting as sponsor to the vessel, and cutting the cord which released it from the shore. The Dockyard was finally closed on March 31st, 1869.

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* Cant. Tales: Prologue of the Reeve, 51.

† Perambulation of Kent, reprint, p. 386.

* Charnock, Hist. of Marine Architecture, vol. ii., p. 105.

Immediately W. of the old Dockyard is the Victualling Yard, or, to use the full official title, the *Royal Victoria Victualling Yard,*—the whole of the land having been procured from time to time from Sir John and Sir Frederick Evelyn, and, in 1869, from W. J. Evelyn, Esq. It comprises extensive ranges of stores, workshops, and sheds, with river-side wharf, and all necessary machinery and appliances. It is the largest of the three great naval victualling yards (the others are at Gosport and Devonport), and is in effect the depôt from which the other yards are furnished. From it the navy is supplied with clothing, bedding, provisions, medicines and medical comforts, and that elastic class of necessaries termed 'sundries.' At the proper season cattle are received and slaughtered; beef and pork salted and packed in barrels; meat boiled and preserved in tin canisters; wheat ground; biscuits made; and the barrels in which all are stored manufactured in a large steam cooperage. The articles prepared and in store necessarily fluctuate in quantity, but in a single year 5,000,000 lb. of beef and 3,000,000 lb. of pork; 7,000,000 lb. of wheat, 1,200,000 lb. of cocoa, 1,000,000 lb. of peas, 800,000 lb. of salt, and 1,600,000 lb. of sugar, have been received, besides a proportionately large quantity of vegetables. The average quantity of meat salted annually exceeds 1,500,000 lb.; preserved in tins, 1,000,000 lb. A stock of medicine sufficient for 5000 men for 6 months is kept constantly in store, but the demand for it is so great and regular that supplies arrive and leave almost daily. The general direction of the Yard is in a resident Captain Superintendent, who has as his immediate assistants a Storekeeper and Master Attendant. In all about 500 persons are employed in the yard.

The Dock and Victualling Yards have, of course, received many distinguished visitors. Edward VI. was one, and he has left a record of his visit, and the provision made for his entertainment:—

> "*June* 19*th*, 1549.—I went to Deptford, being bedden to supper by the L. Clinton, where before souper i saw certaine [men] stand upon a bote without hold of anything, and rane one at another til one was cast into the water. At supper Mons. Vieedam and Henadey supped with me. After supper was ober a fort made upon a great lighter on the temps [Thames] which had three walles and a Watch Towre, in the meddes of wich Mr. Winter was Captain with forty or fifty other Soldiours in yelow and blake. To the fort also apperteined a galery of yelow color, with men and municion in it for defence of the castel; wherfor ther cam 4 pinesses with other men in wight ansomely dressed, wich entending to give assault to the castil, first droue away the yelow piness and aftir with clods, scuibs, canes of fire, darts made for the nonce, and bombardes assaunted the castill beating them of the castel into the second ward, who after issued out and droue away the pinesses sinking one of them, out of wich al the men in it being more than twenty leaped out and swamme in the temps. Then came th' Admiral of the nauy with three other pinesses, and wanne the castel by assault, and burst the tope of it doune, and toke the captain and under captain. Then the Admiral went forth to take the yelow ship, and at length clasped with her toke her, and assaulted also her toppe and wane it by compulcion, and so returned home."*

> "On the 4th of April 1581, Queen Elizabeth visited Captain Drake's ship called the Golden Hind. Her Majesty dined on board; and after dinner, conferred the honour of knighthood on the Captain. A prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion; and a wooden bridge, on which were a hundred persons, broke down, but no lives were lost. Sir Francis Drake's ship, when it became unfit for service, was laid up in this yard, where it remained many years; the cabin being, as it seems, turned into a banquetting-house: 'We'll have our supper (says Sir Petronel Flash, in a comedy called Eastward-hoe, written by Ben Jonson and others) on board Sir Francis Drake's ship that hath compassed the world.' It was at length broken up, and a chair made out of it for John Davis, Esq., who presented it to the University of Oxford." †

A very different personage may give his own account of his visit as "one of the principal officers of the navy" (clerk of the acts) on occasion of a reported "rising of Fanatiques":—

> "*January* 12*th*, 1661.—With Colonel Slingsby and a friend of his, Major Waters, (a deafe and most amorous melancholy gentleman, who is under a despayr in love, as the Colonel told me, which makes him bad company, though a good natured man) by water to Redriffe, and so on foot to Deptford. We fell to choosing four captains to command the guards, and choosing the place where to keep them, and other things in order thereunto. Never till now did I see the great authority of my place, all the captains of the fleete coming cap in hand to us. I went home with Mr. Davis, storekeeper, (whose wife is ill, and so I could not see her) and was there most princelike lodged, with so much respect and honour, that I was at a loss how to behave myself.

> "13*th*.—To the Globe to dinner, and then with Commissioner Pett to his lodgings there, (which he hath for the present, while he is in building the King's yacht, which will be a very pretty thing, and much beyond the Duchman's,) and from thence

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* Cott. MSS., British Museum, Nero C. X., f. 19, quoted in Cruden's Hist. of Gravesend, p. 141.

† Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 466.

by coach to Greenwich church, where a good sermon, a fine church, and a great company of handsome women. And so I to Mr. Davis's to bed again. But no sooner in bed, but we had an alarme, and so we rose: and the Comptroller comes into the yard to us; and seamen of all the ships present repair to us, and there we armed, with every one a handspike, with which they were as fierce as could be. At last we hear that it was five or six men that did ride through the guard in the towne, without stopping to the guard that was there; and, some say, shot at them. But all being quiet there, we caused the seamen to go on board again.

"14*th*.—The arms being come this morning from the Tower, we caused them to be distributed. I spent much time with Lieutenant Lambert, walking up and down the yards, and he dined with us. After dinner Mrs. Pett lent us her coach, and carried us to Woolwich, where we did also dispose of the arms there, and settle the guards.

"15*th*.—Up and down the yard all the morning, and seeing the seamen exercise, which they do already very handsomely. Then to dinner at Mr. Ackworth's, where there also dined with us one Captain Bethell, a friend of the Comptroller's. A good dinner and very handsome. After that, and taking of our leave of the officers of the yard, we walked to the waterside, and in our way walked into the rope-yard, where I do look into the tar-houses and other places, and took great notice of all the several works belonging to the making of a cable. . . . . The King [Charles II.] hath been this afternoon at Deptford, to see the yacht that Commissioner Pett is building, which will be very pretty."*

Peter the Great visited the dockyard in 1698 for the purpose of studying naval architecture, residing during his stay in Evelyn's house, Sayes Court. In the dockyard he did the work of an ordinary shipwright, but he also paid close attention to the principles of ship designing. His evenings were spent in a public-house with his attendants and one or two chosen companions, smoking and drinking beer, with an occasional fillip of brandy.

Shortly after the final closing of the dockyard it became necessary, under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, to provide a place for the sale and slaughter of foreign animals brought into the port of London, and the Corporation of the city of London having undertaken the duty, purchased the major part of the dockyard for about £95,000, for the site of the new market. They then expended upon the works requisite for converting it into a cattle market about £140,000, and on the 28th December, 1871, it was opened under the title of the *Foreign Cattle Market*. The market occupies an area of over 22 acres, and provides covered pens, each pen having its water trough and food rack for 4000 cattle and 12,000 sheep, with an open space for some thousands more. The ship-building slips of the old dockyard, with their immense roofs, at least 400 ft. long, familiar objects of old from the Thames, were adapted as pen-sheds, and connected by ranges of substantial and well-ventilated buildings. The old workshops were converted into slaughter-houses for oxen, the boat-houses for sheep, and fitted with travelling pulleys, cranes, and various mechanical appliances for saving labour and minimizing the sufferings of the animals; and in them 700 cattle and 1600 sheep have been killed and dressed in a day. The market has nearly 1100 ft. of river frontage; and three jetties, with a connected low-water platform, provide ample means for landing animals at all states of the tide. Only the animals were wanting to its complete success. But these—owing to some new Orders in Council—ceased to come; and since June 1873 the market has been virtually closed.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Deptford, or West Greenwich, to Gilbert Magminot, in whose male descendants it remained till 1191, when it passed to a heiress, Alice, the wife of Geoffrey de Say, who gave it to the Knights Templars. It was, however, recovered to the family by his son Geoffrey giving in exchange for it the manor of Saddlescombe, in Sussex. With his other estates it was seized by King John, but restored by Henry III. in 1223, and remained in the possession of the Says till the end of the 14th cent. It then passed through various hands till it finally reverted to the Crown in the early part of the 16th cent. Since the Restoration it has been vested in the Crown, the stewardship being held with that of Greenwich.*

Saye's Court, the site of the manor-house of the Sayes, was with a portion of the demesne lands leased by the Crown to the family of the Brownes; and in 1613 Sir Richard Browne purchased the greater portion of the manor. A "representative of that ancient house," Sir Richard Browne, a follower of the Earl of Leicester, was a privy councillor and clerk of the Green

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* Pepys, Diary.

* Philipott; Hasted; Lysons.

Cloth, under Elizabeth and James I., and d. at Saye's Court in 1604. He it must have been, and not an Evelyn, as Sir Walter Scott wrote, by a not unnatural slip of the pen, who, taking "a deep interest in the Earl of Sussex, willingly accommodated both him and his numerous retinue in his hospitable mansion," the "ancient house called Saye's Court, near Deptford;" and which hospitable service led to the events recorded in chaps. xiii.—xv. of 'Kenilworth,' among others the luckless visit which Queen Elizabeth paid her sick servant at Saye's Court—"having brought confusion thither along with her, and leaving doubt and apprehension behind." The last Sir Richard Browne, d. 1683, was Clerk of the Council to Charles I., and his ambassador to the Court of France from 1641. John Evelyn, that "perfect model of an English gentleman," as Southey terms him, "whose *Sylva*," as Scott writes, "is still the manual of British planters, and whose life, manners, and principles, as illustrated in his Memoirs, ought equally to be the manual of English gentlemen," married, June 27th, 1647, Mary, the only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Browne; and Sir Richard, being resident in Paris, gave up Saye's Court to his son-in-law. The estate had been seized by the Parliamentary Commissioners, but Evelyn succeeded in buying out, towards the close of 1652, those who had purchased it of the Trustees of Forfeited Estates. Thenceforth he made it his residence, at once setting about the works that did so much to render Saye's Court classic ground:—

> "*Jany.* 17, 1653.—I began to set out the ovall garden at Sayes Court, which was before a rude orchard, and all the rest one intire field of 100 acres, without any hedge, except the hither holly hedge joyning to the bank of the mount walk. This was the beginning of all the succeeding gardens, walks, groves, enclosures, and plantations there.
>
> "*Feby.* 19.—I planted the orchard at Sayes Court, new moone, wind W." *

Evelyn lived chiefly at Saye's Court for the next 40 years, and carried out there, as far as the site allowed, the views he set forth in his *Sylva*, to the great admiration of his contemporaries. Roger North, in his Life of the Lord Keeper Guildford, describes the grounds as "most boscaresque, being, as it were, an examplar of his book on Forest Trees;" and Pepys, in his homely way, well illustrates its character and that of its owner:—

> "*May 5th*, 1665.—After dinner, to Mr. Evelyn's; he being abroad, we walked in his garden, and a lovely noble ground he hath indeed. And, among other rarities, a hive of bees, so as, being hived in glass, you may see the bees making their honey and combs mighty pleasantly." . . . .
>
> "*Nov. 5th* (Lord's Day), 1665.— . . . . By water to Deptford, and there made a visit to Mr. Evelyn, who, among other things, showed me most excellent painting in little; in distemper, in Indian incke, water colours: graveing; and, above all, the whole secret of mezzo-tinto, and the manner of it, which is very pretty, and good things done with it. He read to me very much also of his discourse, he hath been many years and now is about, about Gardenage; which will be a most noble and pleasant piece. He read me part of a play or two of his making, very good, but not as he conceits them, I think, to be. He showed me his 'Hortus Hyemalis;' leaves laid up in a book of several plants kept dry, which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than an Herball. In fine a most excellent person he is, and must be allowed a little for a little conceitedness; but he may well be so, being a man so much above others." *

Among the MSS. at Wotton (quoted in Appendix to his *Memoirs*), Evelyn has left a pretty full account of what he did at Saye's Court:—

> "The hithermost Grove I planted about 1656; the other beyond it, 1660; the lower Grove, 1662; the holly hedge, even with the Mount hedge below, 1670.—I planted every hedge and tree not onely in the garden, groves, etc., but about all the fields and house since 1653, except those large, old and hollow Elms in the Stable Court and next the Sewer; for it was before, all one pasture field to the very garden of the house, which was but small; from which time also I repaired the ruined house, and built the whole end of the kitchen, the chapel, buttry, my study, above and below, cellars and all the outhouses and walls, still house, Orangerie, and made the gardens, etc. to my great cost, and better I had don to have pulled all down at first, but it was don at several times."

Evelyn's pride in his house and grounds, and the perfect order into which he had brought them, received an unexpected blow. In June 1696, having succeeded to Wotton, he let Saye's Court "for three years to Vice-Admiral Benbow, with condition to keep up the garden." The condition was ill kept, and he writes a few months later that he has "the mortification of seeing every day much of my former labours and expense there impairing for want of a more polite tenant." †

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* Evelyn, Diary.

* Pepys, Diary.

† Letter to Dr. Bohm, Jan. 18th, 1697.

But a still less polite tenant was soon forced upon him—Peter the Great.

"*Jany. 30th*, 1698.—The Czar of Muscovy being come to England, and having a mind to see the building of ships, hir'd my house at Sayes Court, and made it his Court and Palace, new furnished for him by the King."

How the Czar conducted himself in the house we learn from a letter Evelyn received from his servant:—

"There is a house full of people, and right nasty. The Czar lies next your Library, and dines in the parlour next your study. He dines at 10 o'clock and 6 at night, is very seldom at home a whole day, very often in the King's Yard, or by water, dressed in several dresses. The King is expected there this day, the best parlour is pretty clean for him to be entertained in. The King pays for all he has."

Evelyn records his leaving, April 21st, after a stay of about three months, and soon after adds—

"*June 9th.*—I went to Deptford to see how miserably the Czar had left my house after 3 months making it his Court. I got Sir Christopher Wren the King's surveyor, and Mr. London his gardener, to go and estimate the repairs, for which they allowed £150 in their report to the Lords of the Treasury." *

They allowed, in fact, something more than £150, as is shown by the Treasury Minute (not printed in the *Memoirs*):—

"John Evelyn Esq. in recompence for the damage done to his House, goods, and gardens at Deptford by his Csarizes Mãtie and his retinue while they resided there, according to the estimation of Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., and George London, Esq. Allowed by Virtue of a Warrant from the late Lords Commissioners of the Treasury held the 21st day of June 1698—£162 .. 7 .. 0."

At the same time Evelyn's tenant, Vice-Admiral Benbow, received, "for like damage done to his goods according to the estimation of Joseph Sewell - - - £133 .. 2 .. 6."

It was the Czar's chief delight to be trundled in a wheelbarrow over Evelyn's lawns and flower-beds and through the hedges, reserving for a special stimulant, when ordinary privet failed, a thick and lofty holly hedge that Evelyn particularly prized, and which to its owner's great joy resisted the utmost efforts of the imperial hedge-breaker:—

"Is there under the heaven a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind, than an impregnable hedge of about four hundred feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter; which I can shew in my now ruined garden at Sayes Court, (thanks to the Czar of Muscovy,) at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves; the taller standards at orderly distances, blushing with their natural coral? It mocks the rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers—*Et illum nemo impune lacessit*."*

It may be noted in confirmation of the stories of Peter's rough play in the garden, that Sir Christopher Wren, in his report on the damage done to Evelyn's house and grounds (May 9, 1698), under the heading "what can be repaired again and what cannot," enters:—

"1°. All the grass work is out of order and broke into holes by their leaping and showing tricks upon it.—2°. The bowling green is in the same condition. . . . 6°. The great walks are all broke into holes and out of order." Finally, "George London his Maj. Master Gardener, certifies that to put the gardens and plantations into as good repair as they were before his Zarrish Majesty resided there will require the sum of £55." Admiral Benbow was allowed "for wheelbarrows broke and lost" by the Czar, £1.

Evelyn did not return to Saye's Court after Peter's residence there, except for an occasional visit. After Evelyn's death Saye's Court was neglected, and at the end of the 18th cent. Lysons writes, "There is not the least trace now, either of the house or gardens at Sayes Court; a part of the garden walls only, with some brick piers, are remaining. The house was pulled down in 1728 or 1729, and the workhouse built on its site." Part of the grounds was taken into the Naval Dockyard, on another part rows of mean cottages were built; the only portion unappropriated was that left for the workhouse garden: and thus it remained a miserable squalid spot till quite recently.

When the Dockyard was closed, and about to be converted into the Foreign Cattle Market, the present representative of the Evelyns (W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton) determined, 1869, to purchase back from the Government as much of the site of Saye's Court as was available, and restore it to some semblance of its old condition. The neighbourhood is very poor, and has become poorer since the closing of the Dockyard. Mr. Evelyn is landlord of the greater part of the parish, and now proposes to make Saye's Court a *Recreation Ground* for the inhabitants. In all there are about 14 acres of open ground, but a portion will be attached to the house which stands on the site of Evelyn's mansion. The public garden and playground will be about 10 acres in extent. The garden is laid out and partly planted with trees, shrubs, flowers, and wall fruit—all brought from Wotton, as was also the sod which forms the lawns and borders the walks. There are broad walks, one of which will have at the end a statue of the Queen; another, one of Peter the Great; while a statue of John Evelyn, we may hope, will face the entrance. A spacious house, formerly a model-house belonging to the Dockyard, is being converted into a Museum, and made more ornamental in character. When finished, it is proposed to place in it geological and natural history collections, and a library, and to fit up a part of it as a reading-room. In the centre of the garden is a covered stage for a band. The works are being carried out with great care and thoroughness, and we hope the new Saye's Court will have as honourable and lasting a reputation as the old one.*

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* Diary.

* Sylva, ed. 1704, vol. i., p. 265.

The entrance to Saye's Court is in Princes Street, Evelyn Street. *Obs.* by the new plant-house a rude stone marking the spot where Peter the Great planted a mulberry tree; the tree having been cut down by an Admiralty official in 1857. The workhouse mentioned above as erected on the site of Evelyn's house is still standing (though no longer a workhouse), and looks more like an adaptation of a part of the old house than a building of the year 1729.

Apart from the Naval Yard and Saye's Court, the town has little to attract or interest a visitor. In the lower town, towards the river, the streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty, and lined with a sordid array of small, mean, and for the most part wretchedly poor dwelling-houses, and small dingy shops. The district contains however, besides the Government yard, many large and important engineering establishments, factories requiring river-side premises, soap-works and the like. Away from the river the streets are wider, the shops smarter, the dwellings wholesomer in aspect, and there are still broad open market-gardens, with an outer belt of villa and cottage residences, and a sprinkling of old-fashioned red brick mansions.

St. Nicholas Church, the oldest in Deptford, stands by what is called the Stowage, Deptford Green, a little W. of the Dockyard, on the site of an older ch. pulled down in 1697, as being inadequate to the wants of the increased population. Evelyn† notes that "At Deptford they had been building a pretty new church;" but whatever may have been its beauty, it was so badly built that it had to undergo a thorough restoration 17 years later. It is a plain dull red brick structure, consisting of nave and aisles, chancel, and a tower of flint and stone at the W. end, of Perp. date, but somewhat patched, the only relic of the old ch. The interior contains numerous ***Monts.*** of former Deptford celebrities, among others the Browne family, including the 2 Sir Richards, buried "in the ch.-yard under the S.E. window of the chancel.;"† Capt. George Shelvocke, d. 1742, who "in the years of our Lord 1719, 20, 21, and 22 performed a voyage round the globe of the world, which he most wonderfully, and to the great loss of the Spaniards, compleated, though in the midst of it he had the misfortune to suffer shipwreck upon the Island of Juan Fernandez, on the coast of the kingdom of Chili;" also his son Geo. Shelvocke, F.R.S., and secretary to the Post Office, d. 1760, who in early life accompanied his father in his long voyage, and afterwards wrote an account of it; Peter Pett, d. 1652, and other members of that famous family of naval shipbuilders. In the register of the old ch. are entries of the burial of "Christopher Marlow, slaine by ffrancis Archer, the 1 of June 1693;" and "Capt. Thomas Pearse and Lt. Logan, shot to death for losing the Sapphire cowardly: buried Aug. 26, 1670."

St. Paul's Church, on the W. side of the High Street, near the Rly. Stat., was built in 1730, on the division of the par., and is a good example of the classic style of the reign of George II. It is a solid-looking stone building, with a lofty flight of steps and a circular portico of the Corinthian order, over which is a taper spire, and has nave, aisles, and a shallow chancel. The interior is singularly sombre, with heavy galleries and tall pews, carved pulpit, and chancel fittings of dark Dutch oak, of substance and workmanship worthy the vicinity of the Royal Dockyard. The *Monts.* include one by Nollekens to Admiral Sayer, d. 1760, who "first planted the British flag in the Island of Tobago." In the ch.-yard is a mont. to Thomas Hawtree, d. 1759, and his wife Margaret, d. 1734:

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* We are indebted to the courtesy of John Evelyn Liardet, Esq., the resident manager of the Evelyn estate, who takes a warm interest in the project, for guidance over the grounds and buildings, and inspection of the working plans and drawings.

* Diary, August 1699.

† Evelyn.

> "She was an indulgent Mother, and the best of Wives,
> She brought into this world more than three thousand lives."

The explanation of this is that she "was an eminent midwife;" and she evinced the interest she took in her calling by giving a silver basin for christenings to this par., and another to the par. of St. Nicholas.* The Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., the Greek scholar and critic (son of the author of the 'History of Music'), whose fine classical library was purchased after his death, 1817, for the British Museum for £13,500, was rector of St. Paul's. The Parsonage is one of Vanbrugh's eccentric red-brick structures.

Recent churches, for newly formed ecclesiastical districts, are *St. Peter's*, Wickham Road; *St. John's*, Upper Lewisham Road; *St. James's*, Hatcham, consecrated in 1850, but only recently completed; and *St. Luke's*, Evelyn Street, a well-built and handsome Gothic ch., erected in 1872, mainly at the cost of W. J. Evelyn, Esq. Chapels of all grades are numerous, and one or two are of some architectural pretensions.

As has been noticed, the Trinity House was founded at Deptford, and the corporation held their meetings here till about 1817, when on the completion of the new Trinity House on Tower Hill, London, their old hall at Deptford was pulled down. Their connection with Deptford is, however, marked by their 2 hospitals for decayed master-mariners and pilots, and their widows: one by St. Paul's ch.; the other, known as the Trinity House, Deptford, founded in 1670, by Sir Richard Browne, John Evelyn's father-in-law, who gave the ground, and Capt. Maples, who gave £1300 towards the building. This is a large and noteworthy old red brick pile in Church Street, behind St. Nicholas ch. In the great room at the back of this building, which serves for hall and chapel, the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House used, till within the last few years, to assemble on Trinity Monday, and, after the transaction of formal business, proceed to St. Nicholas ch., where there was a special service and sermon. That ended, they returned to London by water—the shipping and wharves on the Thames being gaily decked with bunting—and closed the day by a grand banquet at the Trinity House. The meeting and banquet are now held at the Trinity House, Tower Hill, the sermon at St. Olave's, Hart Street (Pepys's ch.)

Hatcham is an outlying manor of Deptford; and *New Cross*, where are important stations and works of the L. Br. and S. Coast and S.E. Rlys., is in Deptford parish; but both may be considered as belonging to the outer circle of the metropolis, and do not call for special notice here. At New Cross (Counter Hill, Upper Lewisham Road) is the *Royal Naval School*, a good building of the Wren type, erected in 1850, but since enlarged. The school, which was founded in 1833, has an average of 200 pupils, mostly the sons of naval and military officers, gives an excellent general education, but with special reference to the naval service, and has sent out many pupils who have distinguished themselves in the several branches of that service.

DERHAM, or DYRHAM PARK, MIDDX. (*see* MIMMS, SOUTH).

DITTON, LONG, SURREY (Dom. *Ditone*), an extensive agric. par. of 1836 inhab. The vill. comprises a few scattered houses and farms, about 1½ m. S.W. of the Surbiton Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly.

The *Church* stands in a charming situation, on high ground at the end of a long narrow lane half hidden among the trees. It is intensely ugly, but its ugliness is partially veiled by ivy. Architecturally it is somewhat curious. It was built about 1776, from the designs of Sir Robt. Taylor, Soane's predecessor at the Bank of England. It is of brick; in form a Greek cross (63 ft. by 46), with a low cupola at the intersection, and dimly lighted by a single window at the end of each arm of the cross. The manor of Ditton belonged to the priory of St. Mary, Without, Bishopsgate, till the Suppression; afterwards to the Evelyns, by whom it was sold to Lord Chancellor King, in whose descendant, the Earl of Lovelace, it remains. Another manor, Taleorde at the Dom. Survey, now *Talworth* or *Tolworth*, was for a time in the possession of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester; later in that of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, uncle of Edward III.; and now belongs to the Earl of Egmont. The manor-house, *Tolworth Court House*, on the l. of the road from Kingston to Ewell, where it crosses the Hog's Mill-stream, is now a farm-house with slender indications of its former state. *Tolworth* hamlet lies along the Ewell road, at the foot of Surbiton Hill, about ½ m. on the Kingston side of Tolworth Court House.

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* Lysons.

DITTON, or THAMES DITTON,

Surrey (Dom. *Ditune*), so called to distinguish it from Long Ditton, which adjoins it on the S.E., is a vill. and stat. on the L. and S.W. Rly., 14 m. from Waterloo: pop. of par., 2545. Inn, the *Swan*, on the Thames, opposite Hampton Court Park, well known to anglers and boating parties, and famed alike for good dinners and for the beautiful views up and down the river:—

> "Here lawyers free from legal toils,
> And peers released from duty,
> Enjoy at once kind Nature's smiles,
> And eke the smiles of beauty.
>
> * * * *
>
> The 'Swan,' snug inn, good fare affords
> As table e'er was put on,
> And worthier quite of loftier boards
> Its poultry, fish, and mutton.
> And while sound wine mine host supplies,
> With beer of Meux or Tritton,
> Mine hostess, with her bright blue eyes,
> Invites to stay at Ditton."*

There are two deeps at Ditton under the care of the Thames Angling Preservation Society: one opposite Boyle Farm of 512 yards; the other of 250 yards from Keene's Wharf, northward.

The vill. lies a little way back from the Thames, with the church just out of the main street, the houses straggling away on the one hand to Weston Green, on the other to Gigg's Hill. Thames Ditton *Church* (St. Nicholas) was originally a chapel-of-ease to Kingston, but was made parochial by Act of Parliament in 1769. Having become dilapidated, it was rebuilt in 1864, and a new nave, aisle, chancel, and porch added on the S.: archt., Mr. B. Ferrey. The body of the ch. is of flint and rubble, Dec. in character, the base of the tower being older; the belfry is of wood. Several painted glass windows have been inserted. In the interior are 2 or 3 interesting *brasses*, taken up when the ch. was rebuilt and carefully replaced. *Obs.* a showy but well-engraved plate of Erasmus Fforde, treasurer to Edward IV., d. 1553, and wife Julyan, d. 1559. In the centre is a shield of arms with helmet, crest, and motto: on one side Fforde with 6 sons kneeling, on the other his wife with 11 daughters. Other brasses are of Wm. Notte (d. 1576) with 14 sons, and his wife (d. 1587) with 5 daughters. Cuthbert Blakeden, sergeant of confectionery to Henry VIII. (d. 1540), John Boothe (d. 1548) and Julyan, "wife of the said Cuthbert and John." The recent monts. are several of the families of Taylor and Sullivan of Imber Court; one, with bust, of Col. Sidney Godolphin, governor of Scilly, and father of the House of Commons (d. 1732); and one of Admiral Lambert (d. 1836). The font is noteworthy for the rude carvings on the side of the bowl; the support is recent.

About Thames Ditton are several good seats. *Boyle Farm*, the residence of Lord St. Leonards, lies between the ch. and the Thames. The house is large; the river front, with its gables and battlements—a sort of Strawberry Hill Gothic—rather picturesque.

> "Mrs. Walsingham is making her house at Ditton (now baptized Boyle Farm) very orthodox. Her daughter, Miss Boyle, who has real genius, has carved three tablets in marble with boys, designed by herself. Those sculptures are for a chimney-piece; and she is painting panels in grotesque for the library, with pilasters in black and gold." *

Mr. Croker observes in a note to this passage † that "Boyle Farm was celebrated in 1827 for a very gorgeous fête given by five young men of fashion, one of whom was Miss Boyle's son." Miss Boyle married first Lord de Roos, and afterwards Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and resided at Boyle Farm. The expenses of the fête were met "by a subscription of £500 each from Lords Alvanley, Castlereagh, Chesterfield, Robert Grosvenor, and Henry de Roos. . . . Pavilions on the banks of the river; a large dinner tent on the lawn capable of holding 450; and a select table for 50 laid in the conservatory. Gondolas floated on the water, containing the best singers of the Italian Opera; and in a boat Vestris and Fanny Ayton, the one singing Italian, the other English. There were illuminations throughout the ornamental grounds, and character quadrilles were danced by the beauties of the season. This was long remembered as the Dandies' Fête." *

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* Theodore Hook, Lines composed in a Punt off the Swan at Thames Ditton, in Hall's Book of the Thames, p. 317.

* Horace Walpole to Earl of Strafford, July 28, 1787.

† Walpole's Works, vol. ix., p. 102.

Tom Moore writes in the dedication of his 'Summer Fête,' to the Hon. Mrs. Norton (Nov. 1831), "For the groundwork of the following poem I am indebted to a memorable fête given some years since at Boyle Farm, the seat of the late Lord Henry Fitzgerald, where you, Madam, were one of the most distinguished ornaments." The fête he describes as one

> "Of some few hundred beauties, wits,
> Blues, dandies, swains, and exquisites."

Lord Francis Egerton (afterwards Earl of Ellesmere) also wrote what Moore terms "a playful and happy *jeu-d'esprit*" on the subject.

Ditton House (W. W. F. Dick, Esq., M.P.), adjoining Boyle Farm, was formerly a residence of the Earl of Darnley. *Imber* or *Ember Court*, by the Mole, which flows through the grounds, about a mile E. of the vill., is a large plain mansion, the old brick front having been covered with stucco, and wings added in the last century. The manor of Imber was empaled as part of the Chase of Hampton Court by Henry VIII., "in the latter days of the king, when he waxed heavy with sickness, age, and corpulency, and might not travel so readily abroad, but was constrained to seek his game and pleasure ready at hand." Shortly after the death of the king the inhabitants of Thames Ditton and adjoining parishes petitioned the Council of State for relief, and, an inquisition having been made, the enclosed lands were ordered to be dechased and the deer removed to Windsor and elsewhere. Charles I. granted the manor of Imber to Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester. After several transfers it became the property of the Bridges, and was carried by the marriage of Ann Bridges in 1720 to Arthur Onslow, afterwards celebrated as Speaker of the House of Commons, who made Imber Court his principal residence. His son, Lord Cranley, sold the manor in 1784 to George Porter, Esq. Imber Court was for awhile the residence of Sir Francis Burdett. It is now the seat of C. J. Corbet, Esq.

Gigg's Hill, on the Portsmouth road, a little S. of Thames Ditton, noted for its common and its inn, the *Angel*, both favourite resorts of cricketers; *Weston Green*, on the S.W.; and *Ditton Marsh*, by Esher Rly. Stat., are hamlets of Ditton.

A long iron spear-head and some bronze weapons, in good preservation, were found in the Thames at Ditton in 1862, and presented to the British Museum by Lord Lovelace: they are figured in the Archæol. Journal, vol. xix., p. 364. A small bronze spear, also in the British Museum, had been found near the same spot some years earlier.

DODDINGHURST, Essex

(*Dodding's-hurst*, the forest home of the Dodings, a family traceable over a large part of England; Dom. *Doddenhenc*); pop. of par. 426; lies about midway, 4 m., between Brentwood and Ongar. There is no village: the place consists of a few farms, and a very few cottages, scattered among pleasant but lonely green lanes and broad meadows, abounding in corn and wood.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands alone on the N. side of the Kelvedon road. It is small, covered with plaster, and has red tiled roofs; consists of a nave and chancel, a wooden tower rising from the W. roof, and thin shingled spire. The ch., originally E.E., has been greatly altered. The doorway under the porch retains the sharp dog-tooth moulding, and

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* Life of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, vol. i., p. 169.

W. of it is a lancet window, blocked up; but the other windows are mostly Perp. The E. window is of flowing tracery. A single lancet in the chancel is the only window on the N. side of the ch. At the S.W. is a deep old oak porch (16 ft. by 11 ft.) of good character and in good preservation. The interior is plain, and contains no monts. It was partially restored and the tall pews removed in 1853. The neat school-house by the ch. was built in 1857, The large gabled brick house in the grounds close to the ch. is *Doddinghurst Hall*, the old manor-house, now a farmhouse. By the roadside at *Kelvedon Common*, in Doddinghurst parish, still stands a substantial pair of stocks—not often, we may hope, called into requisition.

DORKING, SURREY (locally *Darking*, and commonly so written, 1500—1800; Dom. *Dorchinges;* probably the mark or settlement of the Deorcingas), a mkt.-town on the Pip brook, a tributary of the Mole, which flows a little to the E. at the foot of Box Hill. Dorking is at the junction of the road to Horsham with that from Reigate to Guildford, and has stats. on the L., B., and S. C. Rly. (Leatherhead and Horsham line), 26 m. from London Bridge, and on the S.E. Rly. 29 m. Pop. of the town 5419, of the par. 8567.

The *Town* is well built, clean, has good shops, lies in a sheltered valley, and used to have a certain air of old-fashioned picturesque rusticity, but every year something more of this is worn off, and the town itself becomes less and less interesting to a stranger. It lies, however, in the midst of the most charming scenery of Surrey, is a good centre for its exploration, and possesses two excellent inns—the *Red Lion*, originally the "Cardinal's Cap," and the *White Horse*, anciently the "Cross House," it being rented from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell, and bearing their cross as its sign. Once Dorking had several of these old hostelries, the largest being the Queen's Arms, which reached from the corner of West Street to the present Bell Inn; and the Chequers, changed at the Restoration to the Old King's Head, which occupied the site of the present Post Office. The old buildings have almost all disappeared. The quaint old Market House was pulled down in 1813, to make way for a smart new one, but the new one was never built. Yet though without a market-house, Dorking has a weekly mkt. for corn (on Thursdays), and a monthly one for fat stock. Its specialties, however, are lime and Dorking fowls; the former burnt in large chalk-pits N. of the town (which the geologist should not fail to visit), and in great request with builders for its property of hardening under water; the latter distinguished by their colour, form, and an additional claw, the pride of every poultry-wife, and a leading feature at every poultry show. A large trade is done in corn and flour.

Dorking *Church* (St. Martin's) was rebuilt in wretched taste in 1835-7, except the chancel, which was retained for baptisms. The old and the new chancels were alike swept away in 1868, and a larger one erected from the designs of Mr. H. Woodyer. The new chancel rendered the inconvenience and artistic incongruity of the nave more apparent, and in 1872 Mr. Woodyer was commissioned to erect a new nave and transepts, and in 1873 a tower and spire 200 ft. high. The new ch., of black flint with Bath-stone dressings and tracery, is an excellent specimen of current Gothic architecture. In the ch. are tablets to Abraham Tucker, author of 'The Light of Nature,' and Jeremiah Markland, the learned editor of Euripides. In the ch.-yard lies John Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto.

St. Paul's Church, at the W. end of the town, was erected in 1857, from the designs of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, at the cost of J. Labouchere, Esq., of Broom Hall, but enlarged in 1864 by the addition of a N. aisle, and in 1869 of a S. aisle. The fine E. window was erected by Mrs. Hope as a memorial of her husband, H. T. Hope, Esq. The neat semi-Gothic building near the ch. is a well-fitted Cottage Hospital. The Independent Chapel in West Street is noteworthy for the long time it has been established, and as numbering among its ministers Mason Good, author of the once popular 'Treatise on Self-Knowledge,' and Dr. Andrew Kippis, editor of the 'Biographia Britannica.'

Of the objects and places of interest around Dorking, precedence must be given to *The Deepdene* (Mrs. Hope), close to the town on the S., long the well-known residence of H. T. Hope, Esq. The Deepdene was for some centuries the property of the Howards, into whose hands it passed (with the manor of Dorking) through the Fitzalans and the Warrens. It was sold in 1791 to Sir Wm. Burrell, from whose successor it was purchased by Thomas Hope, Esq., the author of 'Anastasius.' He built the greater part of the present house. The S.E. or principal front (Italian, and unusually good) was added by his son, A. J. Hope. The house is always shown during the absence of the family; and no stranger should pass through Dorking without making an effort to see it.

The chief glory of the *house* at the Deepdene is the sculpture, the greater part of which was collected by the author of 'Anastasius' and the 'Essay on Architecture.' In the *Vestibule* is *Banti's* statue of Napoleon holding the globe in his outstretched hand. The *Entrance-hall*, beyond, is very striking. It is of stately proportions, has an arcade round three of its sides, and on the fourth the grand double staircase of stone. The floor is of polished marble, with occasional mosaics, some of which are ancient. Around, and in the upper and lower galleries, is arranged the principal collection of sculpture. Of the antique, observe especially a so-called *Hyacinthus*, of which the left hand holds a bronze flower; a portrait statue of the *Emperor Hadrian;* and behind in the gallery some figures of the early Greek period. Of the modern, the finest are two of *Thorwaldsen's* best works — the 'Jason with the Golden Fleece,' and the 'Shepherd Boy from the Campagna.' The 'Jason,' a grand and heroic figure, has an especial interest as the turning-point of the artist's life and reputation. Thorwaldsen, disheartened, was on the point of leaving Rome, when Mr. Hope paid an almost accidental visit to his studio. Here he saw the design for the Jason, immediately ordered it in marble, and the sculptor at once became famous. In the gallery behind is an alto-rilievo presented by Thorwaldsen to Mr. Hope, and representing Genius pouring oil into a lamp, whilst History below is recording the triumphs of Art. At the other end is a bas-relief by *Flaxman*. The group of 'Cephalus and Aurora,' by the same sculptor, in the hall, should not pass unnoticed. Observe also a 'Girl Bathing,' by *R. J. Wyatt*. In the centre of the hall is a fine copy of the 'Florentine Boar,' in white marble, by *Bartolini.*

In the *Sculpture Gallery*, opening into the *Conservatory*, among other admirable things, observe the antique *Minerva*, a grand figure, 7 ft. high, found in 1797 at the mouth of the Tiber; and a marble vase of unusual size. Here is also a late and amended replica of *Canova's* 'Venus coming from the Bath.' With it may be compared a copy in the hall, by *Bartolini*, of the first version of the statue, from which it will be evident that Canova's alterations were really improvements. Both in the sculpture gallery and in the hall will be noticed several copies in marble of famous ancient and modern statues.

In the *Etruscan* or *Music room* is an interesting collection of early Greek and Etruscan vases and antique bronzes. The seats here, as well as much of the furniture in the principal apartments, are from the designs of Mr. Thomas Hope himself, whose book on 'Household Furniture' was published in 1807.

In the *Billiard-room* are several pictures from the 'Iliad' by *Westall;* some views in India by *Daniel*; two curious 'Scenes on the Boulevards' and 'at the Tuileries,' by *Chalon;* and a few ancient paintings. The *Large Drawing-room* is lined with panels of painted satin, and contains some fine Sèvres and Dresden china. In the *Small Drawing-room* observe two fine enamels by *Bone*, 'Mr. Hope as Anastasius,' and 'Lady Beresford;' also *Canova's* 'Psyche with the Casket,' which stands at the end of the room, and various rich antique cinquecento bronzes and ornaments.

In the *Dining-room* are two allegorical pictures, with figures the size of life, by *P. Veronese*, representing, one 'Strength led by Wisdom,' and the other the artist himself turning away from Vice to Virtue; 'St. Michael overcoming Satan,' by *Raphael;* and a Magdalene by *Correggio*. In the *Small Dining-room* are — a portrait of Lady Decies by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* one of *Haydon's* earliest pictures, a 'Repose in Egypt;' *Martin's* well-known 'Fall of Babylon,' one of the best of his gigantic subjects; 'Edward III. and Queen Eleanor,' by *Hilton;* and, by *J. W. Glass*, a Scottish artist, 'The Night March'—troopers in bright armour crossing a ford by moonlight, the effect of which is well given.

In the *Boudoir* is a large collection of enamels, chiefly by *Bone;* a fine portrait of Mrs. Hope; a pleasing collection of miniatures; and a number of Dutch paintings, brought from the town-house, chiefly views of streets and buildings in Holland, by *G. Berkheiden.* Flaxman's original drawings for his Dante and Æschylus are preserved in the library.

The art-treasures in the house at the Deepdene are at least equalled in beauty by the scene without. The *Dene* itself, a long steep glade, carpeted with turf, and closed in by a woody amphitheatre, opens close to the house. The lower part forms a flower-garden; and the whole scene, with its occasional cypresses and sunny patches of greensward, is of almost unequalled beauty. A walk leads to the upper part, through a beech-wood, in which much of the undergrowth consists of self-sown rhododendrons. At the head, and looking down over the Dene, is a small Doric temple, with the inscription 'Fratri Optimo H. T. H.'

The view here, although very striking, is hardly so fine as that from below. The 'Dene' is no doubt the "amphitheatre, garden, or solitarie recess," seen and commended by Evelyn on the occasion of his visit to Mr. Chas. Howard in 1655. A more recent visitor to the Deepdene, Mr. Disraeli, wrote here the greater part of his romance of 'Coningsby.'

Behind the temple, on the top of the hill, is a terrace with a fine beech avenue, commanding noble views over the tree-covered Wealds of Surrey and Sussex. Brockham spire, close below, the range of the chalk towards Reigate, and East Grinstead tower on its distant high ground, make good landmarks. This terrace formerly belonged to *Chart Park*, the house of which stood below. It has long been destroyed, and the park added to that of the Deepdene. In that part which lies below the terrace are some groups of very large oriental planes, some of which measure upwards of 10 ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground. There are also some large Scotch pines, of which the varying growth and character may be well studied here; and some grand old cedars of Lebanon, ranging in colour from the black green of the yew to the silvery grey of the deodara. Other trees of unusual size,—hawthorns, Sophora japonica, Salisburia, and Liquidambar, are scattered through the park. The best views from the terrace are commanded from a summer-house at the S. end, looking on one side into Chart Park, and on the other over the wood called "The Glory." From the opposite end are views (but not so good) toward Boxhill and Norbury Park.

The whole of the ground about the Deepdene is varied and beautiful. A large tulip-tree on the lawn fronting the house should not pass unremarked. It measures 10 ft. in circumference. A walk, open to the public, leads through the Deepdene park into that of Betchworth, which, like Chart, now forms part of one domain. (*See* BETCHWORTH PARK.)

The walk through the Deepdene woods, to the clump of Scotch firs called "The Glory," is open to the public. It lies at the back of Dorking. Spaces have been cut through the woods for the sake of the distant views, which are good, and seats are placed at intervals. Beyond the clump a path leads to one of the most picturesque of Surrey lanes, hedged in by lofty banks, and rich in wild flowers.

Facing the grounds of Deepdene, about ¾ m. S.W. from Dorking, is *Bury Hill* (Robert Barclay, Esq.), a fine mansion with richly wooded grounds, commanding splendid views, gardens, a Pinetum, and a well-provided observatory. The park is open to the public, and on a height, called the *Nower*, a summer-house has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Nearly opposite Bury Hill, on the N., is *Milton Court*, a red brick Elizabethan mansion, where Jeremiah Markland lived and laboured for many years, and where he died in 1776. On Milton Heath, adjoining the road, is a tumulus, marked by a clump of fir-trees. About 1½ m. farther (beyond *Westcot* or Westgate, where is a pretty little ch., erected in 1852 from the designs of G. G. Scott, R.A.) is *The Rookery*, the birthplace (1766) of Malthus, the political economist.

Fronting Deepdene and The Glory, but

on the N. side of the rly., is *Denbies* (George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.), the stately residence built by the late T. Cubitt, Esq., C.E. It is understood to have been designed as a hunting-lodge for the Prince of Wales, and was frequently visited by the late Prince Consort, who planted an oak in the grounds. The house contains some fine oak carving and some good pictures. On a clear day St. Paul's and the towers of Westminster are distinctly visible from the terrace and the heights above, to which a bridle-path open to the public leads, passing close by the house. The ride or walk may be continued across *Ranmore Common*, by White Down and Hawkhurst Downs, towards Guildford, returning to Dorking by Gomshall and Wotton. Wide and magnificent views are commanded the whole way. Or, if the visitor pleases, he may cross Ranmore Common towards Polesdon, descending upon Westhamble. The finest views of Box Hill are obtained from this route. There is also a pleasant walk, through very picturesque and varied scenery, along the E. side of Ranmore Common, and over Fetcham Downs to Leatherhead.

At *Ranmore*, the handsome new *Church* of St. Barnabas, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., at the cost of the late Mr. Cubitt, should be visited. It is cruciform, with a large octagonal tower containing 8 bells, and a spire 150 ft. high; E.E. in style, very richly ornamented both outside and in, and exquisitely finished.

A more distant, but not the least beautiful, excursion to be made from Dorking, is that to the summit of *Leith Hill* (993 ft., the highest ground in this part of England). Leith Hill is about 5 m. S. by W. from Dorking, and far beyond our limits, but the stranger in Dorking should not fail to ascend it if practicable: the views from it are the most extensive and finest in this region of fine views, and the scenery around the base is singularly varied and charming. "Twelve or thirteen counties can be seen from it," says Evelyn. Aubrey reckons as visible parts of Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, "and, by the help of a telescope, Wiltshire." On July 15, 1844, the air being remarkably clear, a party of the Ordnance Surveyors then encamped on the hill, saw with the naked eye an observatory, only 9 ft. square, near Ashford, in Kent; and with a small telescope, a staff only 4 in. in diameter, on Dunstable Downs. "The spires of 41 churches in London were also visible, as well as the scaffolding around the new Houses of Parliament."* The smoke-cloud of London, with the heights of Highgate, may readily be made out on a clear day, when the roofs of the Sydenham Palace glitter in the sun like a spark of diamond. From one point the high grounds about Nettlebed in Oxfordshire are sometimes visible, and the sea opens southward through Shoreham Gap. Westward, the sandhills bordering the chalk lift themselves, fold behind fold, toward the Hog's Back, like so many bastions stretching forward into the oak-covered Wealden. The area included in the view from the highest point of the hill is about 200 m. in circumference.

Box Hill, on the N.E. of Dorking; the lovely vale of *Mickleham*, which extends from the foot of Box Hill to Leatherhead; *Betchworth Park*, now united with the grounds of Deepdene; *Betchworth* village; its neighbour *Brockham*, and other places of interest in the vicinity of Dorking, are described under their respective titles.

Dorking and the neighbourhood afford much to interest the geologist. The town is on the Folkstone Sands, the Deepdene and S. of it are on the Hythe Sands, whilst a little farther S. you enter upon the great Wealden district. Immediately N. of Dorking is a narrow strip of gault; beyond that, by Box Hill, clay with flints; and farther N. chalk; whilst at Betchworth, on the E., is a great line of fault extending from S.E. to N.W., through the entire series, and another still larger extending E. and W. from S. of Deepdene to Hawkhurst Down. Mantell has described the geological features of the district in detail in vols. i. and v. of Brayley's 'Surrey.' The district is also a favourite collecting-ground for the botanist and entomologist, it being very rich in ferns and orchids, and some unparalleled takes having been made of the rarer and most prized beetles.

DOWN, KENT, a pleasant retired

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* Brayley, History of Surrey, vol. v., p. 51.

vill. of 523 inh., 3¼ m. S.W. from the Orpington Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Tunbridge direct line), but it may be reached by a lane, about a mile long, from Keston ch., or by field-path and lanes (running S. by E. with the ch. spire before you), 2 m. from Farnborough.

The village is built around the intersection of four lanes, the ch. occupying the centre. The cottages have well-kept gardens; among them are some houses of a better class,—one, *Trodmore Lodge*, immediately S. of the ch., being a restored red brick Jacobean mansion with a prospect tower taller than the ch. spire; the grounds abound in fruit and timber trees, and altogether the place has a more than commonly agreeable country aspect. The occupations are agricultural; the farms are chiefly arable, but fruit is largely grown for the London market.

The *Church* is small, Perp., but covered with plaster, and consists of a nave and chancel, and a tower at the W. end, with a shingle spire, and brick buttresses. The *interior* is plain, fitted with high pews, and has no monts. of interest. Around the ch.-yard are tall elms, and on the S. opposite the porch is a venerable yew tree with a trunk 23 ft. in girth. Just beyond the ch. is the vill. pump, having a modern mediæval roof-covering and inscription.

High Elms, the seat of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., lies 1½ m. from Down ch., on the way to Farnborough. Charles R. Darwin, Esq., the author of 'Natural Selection,' also resides at Down. Other seats are *Down Court*, ¼ m. S. of the vill., and *Orange Court* (C. Harris, Esq.), ¾ m. N.

DRAYTON, or WEST DRAYTON (A.-S. *Draegtun;* Dom. *Draitone*), a vill. 3½ m. S. from Uxbridge, and a stat. on the Grt. W. Rly., 13¼ m. from Paddington; pop. 984. The collection of houses, with the *De Burgh* and *Railway* Inns, by the rly. stat., is *Yiewsley*, a hamlet of Hillingdon; West Drayton proper is nearly ½ m. S. of the stat.

West Drayton lies low, and has the Colne running along its W. side, the Grand Junction Canal and Grt. W. Rly. on the N. The country is level, but there are shady lanes and broad green meadows, though sulphurous and manury smells from brickfields, canal, and wharves somewhat interfere with the sense of enjoyment. By the Colne are extensive flour-mills; also the largest mill-board mills (Messrs. Mercers') in existence, where large heaps of ship-rope may be seen soaking in clay, and stacks of old book-covers imbibing air and moisture preparatory to reissue. The vill. is commonplace, the redeeming feature being the large village green.

The *Church* lies away from the vill. on the S., enclosed within private grounds. In 1550 Sir Wm. Paget procured an Act of Parliament empowering him to enclose the ch.-yard within his garden-wall, "free ingress and egress to and from the parish church being reserved to the vicar and inhabitants."* As a consequence, the tall outer gates are kept strictly locked except during divine service. This, however, is of little consequence, the ch. having lost by restoration most of its interest. It is of flint and stone, chiefly Perp. in style, and consists of nave with clerestorey and aisles, a rather deep chancel, and a square W. tower partly covered with ivy. Within are several monts., helmets, and banners of the Paget and De Burgh families; a *brass* without insc., and another to Jas. Goode, M.D., d. 1581, and wife, with 6 sons and 5 daughters. The font, an elaborately carved one of Perp. date, is engraved in Lysons. The E. and some of the nave windows are filled with painted glass. The disused ch.-yard is prettily laid out in flower-garden style.

The mansion of the Pagets, adjoining the ch.-yd., was pulled down by the Earl of Uxbridge in 1750, and the estate shortly afterwards sold. The new ch. by the Green is Roman Catholic: the first stone was laid by Abp. Manning, Oct. 26, 1868: architects, Messrs. Wilson and Nicholl. The principal seats are *Drayton Hall* (Hubert De Burgh, Esq., Lord of the Manor), and *Drayton House* (E. H. Rickards, Esq.)

About ¾ m. S. of the rly. stat. is *Thorney Broad*, a favourite fishery, where some trout are taken, and where is good bottom fishing. West Drayton races are among the most frequented of the lower-class suburban gatherings.

DULWICH, SURREY (anc. *Dil-*

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* Lysons.

wisshe and *Dylawys*), is a hamlet and manor in Camberwell parish: pop. 4041. Inns, the *Greyhound*, a good house, near the College; the *Crown*, nearly opposite. The L. C. and D. Rly. has a stat. ½ m. S.W. of the College, the L. B. and S.C. Rly. one the same distance N.

Though we can no longer speak of

> "The sylvan wilds
> Of Dulwich yet by barbarous arts unspoiled,"

the greater part of the Wood having succumbed before the builder, and new houses having sprung up wherever land was obtainable, the *village* is still rural, well timbered, and very pleasant. The great attraction at Dulwich, however, is the *College of God's Gift*, founded by Edward Alleyne the player, a contemporary of Shakspeare, which contains an important collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811. To this gallery the public are admitted, without charge and *without tickets*, every week-day—during the summer months from 10 till 5, in the winter from 10 till 4.

The College stands at the S. end of Dulwich, among green meadows and fine old trees; but although it is not without a grave air of dignity and seclusion, it retains little of the original architecture, nearly the whole having been rebuilt at different periods. The college forms 3 sides of a quadrangle; the entrance and gates, on which are the founder's arms and motto, "God's Gift," closing in the fourth side. The chapel, dining-room, library, and apartments for the master are in front. In the wings are apartments for 24 brethren and 6 sisters, who each receive 20*s*. a week.

In the *Dining* and *Audit Rooms* are some interesting portraits, many of which belonged to the founder, whilst some others were bequeathed to the College by William Cartwright, the actor, in 1686. Among them remark Edward Alleyne, the founder—a full-length in a black gown; Joan Woodward, his first wife; the actors Richard Burbage, painted by himself, Nathaniel Field, one of Shakspeare's fellow-players, William Sly, Richard Perkins, Thomas Bond, and William Cartwright (this last is by *Greenhill*, by whom also are the portraits of Charles II. and Henrietta Maria, as well as that of the artist himself); Col. Lovelace the poet, in armour, with long black hair—"an extraordinary handsome man, but proud," *Aubrey;* Henry Prince of Wales; the poet Drayton, a fine thoughtful manly head; Sir Martin Frobisher, the naval hero; and Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. In the Audit Room is a curious emblematical painting, the history of which is unknown. It represents a merchant and his wife, with a tomb between them, crowned with a human skull, on which rest their hands. Below the tomb lies a corpse.

The *Library* contains about 5000 vols., some of which formed part of Cartwright's legacy. Here are also the Spanish and Italian books of John Allen, the friend of Lord Holland, master from 1820 to 1843. The chimneypiece in this room was made of the "upper part of the queen's barge," bought by Alleyne the founder in 1618. To these rooms visitors are only admitted by special order.

The *College Chapel* serves also as the parish ch. of Dulwich. The altarpiece is a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. The font, of variegated marble, given to the College in 1729, has a covering of gilt copper, on which are the Greek words (to be read either backward or forward)—*Νιψον ανομημα μη μοναν οψιν*—placed by Gregory Nazianzen above the holy water stoup in S. Sophia. In the chancel is a marble slab marking the tomb of Edward Alleyne the founder, d. 1626.

Alleyne, the Garrick of his time—"Ævi sui Roscius," says the inscription over the porch—whose fortune was acquired partly by marriage, and partly by his own exertions, expended in the purchase of land and on the building of this College £100,000. "I like well," wrote Lord Bacon, "that Alleyne performeth the last act of his life so well." He retired from the stage, and commenced his work here, in 1612; and finally established the "College of God's Gift" for the inmates already mentioned, together with 30 out-members. The master and warden were always to be of the blood, or at least of the surname, of the founder, whose seal-ring was to be worn by each master in succession. The manor of Dulwich, consisting of about 1400 acres, is attached to the College, besides much house property in London. Owing to the extension of building and the greater value of land, the wealth of the College had enormously increased, and an Act was passed in 1857 by which the existing corporation was abolished, and a new scheme, proposed by the Charity Commissioners, adopted. By it, after awarding during their lives annual incomes to the master, warden, fellows, and brethren, the net income of the College is divided into four parts; three to be devoted to the purposes of education, and the remaining one to the support of aged men and women. The educational establishment is to consist of an Upper and a Lower School, with an adequate staff of masters. In the upper school instruction is to be given in the principles of the Christian religion, English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, and modern languages, mathematics, the natural sciences, chemistry, the principles of civil engineering, and all the usual branches of a liberal education. In the lower school the subjects taught are nearly the same as in the upper school, with the exception of Greek. Boys are admissible between 8 and 15, preference being given to those whose parents reside in the parishes to which the founder confined the benefits of his bounty—St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles, Camberwell, in which the college is situated. There are to be 24 foundation scholars, of whom not less than one-third must be chosen from the lower school. A new school has since been built, which will be noticed presently.

The entrance to the *Picture Gallery* is from the road on the N. side of the College. The collection, originally made by Mr. Desenfans for King Stanislaus of Poland, was retained by the collector in his own hands on the fall of that country; and at his death in 1807 was bequeathed to his friend Sir Francis Bourgeois. Sir Francis left it, 1811, to this College; and with the assistance of Mrs. Desenfans a gallery for its reception was built, 1814, from the designs of Sir John Soane, having a mausoleum attached, in which are interred Sir F. Bourgeois and Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans.

The great charm of the Dulwich Gallery is its perfect quiet. Even now that the railway has been brought almost to the door, the pictures may at any time be inspected with ease and comfort. There are five rooms. Beginning with that at the entrance, the following pictures should especially be noticed. (The numbers correspond with those on the frames.)

First Room. — 1. Portraits of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickle, ***Gainsborough;*** one of his best pictures. 9. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Cuyp*, a charming picture. 30, 36, and 205. Landscapes with cattle and figures, (30 bright sunny effect, 36 clear evening, 205 quite Cuyp-like,) *Both.* 45. Skirmish of Cavalry, *Snayers.* 63 and 64. Landscapes, *Wouvermans.* 102. Flowers in a Vase, *Daniel Seghers.* 104. An old building, with figures (careful and choice), *C. Dusart*, scholar of Ostade. 107, Interior of a Cottage, is a clever work by *Ostade.* 85 and 106 are assigned, perhaps correctly, to *Gerard Dow.*

Second Room.—113. A Calm, *Vandevelde* (injured by cleaning). 121, 140. Flowers, *Vanhuysum*, (121, beautiful in colour and delicacy of touch; 140, an earlier work, extremely minute and elaborate). 125 is a pretty good specimen of *Wouverman's* manner. 131. Landscape, with a watermill, (well and vigorously painted, but much blackened,) *Hobbema.* 133. Portrait of a young man, here assigned to an unknown artist of the Florentine school, but considered by Dr. Waagen a good work of Da Vinci's scholar *Boltraffio.* 139, etc., half a dozen small and slight but characteristic works by *D. Teniers.* 141. Landscape with figures (a sweet sunny effect), *Cuyp.* 143. A Mother and Sick Child, *Sir Joshua Reynolds:* Death and the Angel in this picture are failures. 144. A Halt of Travellers, *Wouvermans*, much better and less artificial than 136 and 137. 147. Landscape with cattle and figures, *J. B. Weeninx.* Waterfall, *Ruysdael.* 159. Landscape, *S. Rosa.* 163. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Cuyp.* 166. A Brisk Gale, *Vandevelve.* 168. Samson and Delilah, much repainted, if really by *Rubens.* 169. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Cuyp;* very beautiful sunset. 173. Landscape with figures, *Wouvermans.* 175. Landscape, *Rubens.* 179. Jacob's Dream, a celebrated picture, here assigned to *Rembrandt*, but probably not by his own hand. 182. A Sketch, *Rubens.* 185. The Chaff-cutter, *Teniers.* 190.

Boors merrymaking, a capitally painted *Ostade.*

Centre Room. — 191. Judgment of Paris, *Vanderwerf,* much admired, but thoroughly conventional. 194. Portrait of the Duke of Asturias, afterwards Philip IV., *Velasquez.* 197. Fête Champêtre; 210. The Bal Champêtre, *Watteau:* the latter most characteristic of his quaint, artificial French grace, but sadly cracked; the former a less pleasing picture, but in better preservation. 206. Rembrandt's Servant Maid, is a well-painted picture, if not truly assigned to *Rembrandt.* 200. Landscape with cattle and figures (a gem, but the sky injured by cleaning), *Berghem.* 209. Landscape with cattle at a fountain, *Berghem.* 214. Portrait of the Earl of Pembroke, *Vandyck.* 215. Villa of Mæcenas (a replica of the famous picture engraved by Rooker), *R. Wilson.* 217. St. Veronica, *C. Dolce.* 218. Portrait of the Archduke Albert, here assigned to the school of *Rubens,* but Waagen thinks it is by the master himself. 228. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Wouvermans.* 239. Landscape with cattle, *Cuyp.* 241. Mill, *Ruysdael.*

Fourth Room.—248. Spanish Flower Girl, *Murillo;* fine from the contrast and harmony of colour. 252. Massacre of the Innocents, intensely artificial and untrue, but worth looking at as a fair sample of *Le Brun's* manner. 254. Death of Cardinal Beaufort, *Reynolds;* a crude sketch, not a picture. 257. Landscape, *G. Poussin;* very fine in its way. 260. Landscape, *N. Poussin,* much darkened. 271. Soldiers gaming, *S. Rosa.* 276. Landscape, *G. Poussin.* 283. Spanish Beggar Boys, *Murillo;* a picture of which there are many duplicates: this is no doubt an original. 284. Rape of Proserpine, *F. Mola.* 285. Samuel (not the popular kneeling Samuel), *Sir J. Reynolds.* 286. Spanish Peasant Boys, *Murillo:* this picture, like No. 283, has been often repeated: "Happy in intention, the execution in parts hard and feeble," says *Waagen;* but the hardness and feebleness disappear almost magically when the picture is seen by the softened light of an afternoon sun. 299. A Locksmith, *Caravaggio.* 305. The Triumph of David, *N. Poussin.* 309. Philip IV. of Spain, *Velasquez.* 319. Cocles defending the Bridge, *Lebrun.* 337. Mater Dolorosa, *C. Dolce.*

Fifth Room.—306 and 307. Saints, formerly attributed to Perugino, now to Raphael, but probably by one of Raphael's scholars (*Waagen*). 329. Christ bearing his Cross; unknown, perhaps *Morales* or *Murillo.* 333. A Cardinal blessing a Priest, *P. Veronese.* 336. Assumption of the Virgin, *N. Poussin:* a noble picture. 339. Martyrdom of S. Sebastian, a celebrated but much overrated picture, *Guido.* 340. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, *Reynolds:* one of his most famous works. A similar picture, perhaps the earlier of the two, is in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster; in each the painter's name is inscribed on the hem of the robe, almost the only instance of Sir Joshua having put his name on a picture. 345. Adoration of the Magi, on stone, *Alessandro Turchi.* 347. Assumption of the Virgin, *Murillo;* very beautiful in colour. 348. The Woman taken in Adultery, *Guercino.* 352. Children, *N. Poussin.* 353. Portrait of an Old Man, *Holbein.* 355. The Mother of Rubens; a life-size portrait, finely painted, but whether rightly ascribed to *Rubens* may be doubted.

Many of the other pictures are interesting, but the visitor who is pressed for time will do well to give his attention to those here noticed.

The new *Schools* are at *Dulwich Common,* about ¼ m. S. of the College (take the road on l. of the College from the village). The available resources of the College having been increased by a sum of about £80,000, received as compensation from the railways, it was decided in 1865 to proceed with the erection of new schools in which might be carried out the scheme of instruction noticed above. The designs of Mr. Charles Barry, the College architect, being approved, the first stone of the new building was laid June 26, 1866; on July 5, 1869, the Upper School was transferred to the completed wing; and on June 21, 1870, the building was formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The schools comprise three distinct blocks: a centre building, containing the public and official rooms; the great hall (a noble room), the lecture theatre, library, etc.; and two wings connected with the centre building by corridors or cloisters—the south wing being appropriated to the upper school and residence of the second master, the north wing to the lower school and master's residence. In style, the building is Northern Italian of the 13th cent. The walls are of red brick, more richly embellished with terra-cotta ornament than any building of recent erection. The front of the centre building is most ornamented, but the decoration is carried entirely round the building. For the most part, the ornament is architectural, but a distinctive and appropriate feature is a series of heads, in very high relief from concave shields, of the principal poets, historians, orators, and philosophers of Greece, Rome, Italy, Germany, and England, from Homer, Herodotus, and Plato, down to Shakspeare, Milton, and Macaulay—the name of each being legibly but unobtrusively inscribed in the hollow of the shield. As a whole, the building has an air of stateliness and propriety, whilst the details are throughout pleasing and often beautiful. It cost about £100,000. When fully completed, the building will provide accommodation for between 600 and 700 boys, in two schools of equal size. The ground has an area of 45 acres, of which 30 acres have been appropriated to the schools and playfields.

Two new *Churches* merit notice. St. Stephen's, Penge Road, *South Dulwich*, a short distance from the new school, is an elegant and well-finished E.E. building, erected in 1869 from the designs of Mr. C. Barry. St. John's, *East Dulwich*, erected in 1865, if less artistic in finish than St. Stephen's, is still a favourable example of contemporary Gothic: both are placed in the midst of rapidly growing districts.

EALING, Middx., on the Uxbridge road, 6½ m. from Hyde Park Corner: the Ealing Stat. of the G.W. Rly. (5½ m.) is a little N. of the vill. Ealing par. is extensive, including that part of Brentford town called Old Brentford, Ealing ch. being the mother ch. to Brentford. The entire parish contained 18,189 inhab. in 1871; Ealing proper, the Local Board District, 9959.

The older part of the village consists of the street which runs from the Uxbridge road, southwards, to the old ch., lined with houses old and new, patches of greensward, gardens, shops, inns, and chapels, very irregular, in parts very picturesque. *Ealing Common* lies E. of the main street, and has about it many good old-fashioned mansions, among others the Manor House, and the residence of the Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P., and on every side are modern villas and cottages of the semi-detached class. The chief manor has from time immemorial belonged to the see of London. Lands within the manor descend to the youngest son, but in default of male issue are divided among daughters equally.*

Ealing *Church* (St. Mary), the old ch. as it is commonly called, was a plain red brick barn of the early 18th cent. meeting-house style (it was built in 1739); but was entirely remodelled in 1867 under the direction of Mr. S. S. Teulon, and in the words of the Abp. of Canterbury, "transformed from a Georgian monstrosity into a Constantinopolitan basilica." This was effected by filling the heads of the old round arched windows of the nave with tracery, carrying out buttresses, adding an apsidal chancel with aisles, and an ambulatory, baptistery, and S. porch, and varying the surface by the introduction of coloured bricks in the arches and elsewhere. The western porch and lofty spire, which form an important feature in the design, were added in 1873. The interior has been in like manner recast by the removal of the old galleries, the substitution of low seats for the high pews, and a new roof in place of the original flat ceiling, the general effect being increased by surface decoration and the insertion of painted glass in the 5 windows of the apse, and 10 in the body of the ch., all by Heaton and Butler, and the erection of an elaborate reredos. On the walls are some tablets, among them one to Robert Orme, the historian of India, d. 1801. In the ch.-yard is an altar tomb to John Horne Tooke, d. 1812, author of the 'Diversions of Purley.' Sir F. Morton Eden, author of 'State of the Poor,' was buried in Ealing ch. 1809.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 147.

The *New Church* (Christ Church), near the rly. stat., was erected at the cost of Miss Lewis, daughter of Gentleman Lewis (left the stage 1809, d. 1813), who lived at Ealing, was much attached to the place, and in whose memory part of the fortune he left was thus appropriated. The ch. was designed by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, and consecrated June 30, 1852. It is of stone, Early Dec. in style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel with large 5-light window, porch on the N.W., and at the W. a tower and lofty spire. The hand of Sir Gilbert Scott will be traced in the design, and the student of contemporary Gothic will be interested in comparing it with his works of a quarter of a century later. The Independent chapel, 1859, and the Wesleyan chapel, 1865, are both showy buildings.

Among the eminent inhabitants of Ealing may be named—the learned Bp. Beveridge, who was vicar of Ealing 13 years, 1661—1673; Dr. John Owen, the Puritan divine, who d. here Aug. 24, 1683; Serjeant Maynard, the famous lawyer of the Commonwealth and Restoration periods, d. at Gunnersbury House, Oct. 1690; John Oldmixon, the historian, who died at his town residence, Great Pulteney Street, and was buried in Ealing ch. July 12, 1742; Henry Fielding, the novelist, who resided at Fordhook House (on the main road near Acton) till his departure for Lisbon, June 26, 1754; Dr. King, the author of a pleasant volume of 'Anecdotes,' d. 1763; and Thomas Edwards, the opponent of Warburton, and author of 'Canons of Criticism,' a work famous in its day, and not out of date yet, who resided for some years at Pitshanger.

Of the many fine seats in Ealing par., one or two have attained more than local celebrity. *Castle-bear Hill* (now written *Castle-bar*, T. E. Harrison, Esq.) was the seat of Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar, when General Eliott. A villa on Castlebar Hill was for some time the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and afterwards of the Duke of Kent (father of the Queen), who in 1819 introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, through Ald. Wood and Mr. Hume, to enable him to dispose of it by lottery, but being opposed by the Government it was withdrawn.

Gunnersbury Park (Baron Lionel de Rothschild), a subordinate manor, anc. written *Gunyldsbury*, ("it is not improbable," says Lysons, "that it was the residence of Gunyld, niece of King Canute") after a long succession of distinguished owners, including Sir John Maynard, who, as already noticed, d. here in 1690, was purchased in 1761 for Princess Amelia, daughter of George II. The princess's parties acquired great celebrity. What they were like is well told by Horace Walpole, a frequent guest:—

> "Ever since the late king's death, I have made Princess Amelia's parties once or twice a week." *
>
> "I was sent for again to dine at Gunnersbury, on Friday, and was forced to send to town for a dress coat and a sword. There were the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Portland, Lord Clanbrassil, Lord and Lady Clermont, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord Pelham and Mrs. Howe. The Prince of Mecklenburg went back to Windsor after coffee, and the Prince and Lord and Lady Clermont to town after tea, to hear some new French players at Lady William Gordon's. The Princess, Lady Barrymore, and the rest of us, played three pools at Commerce till ten. I am afraid I was tired and gaped. While we were at the Dairy, the Princess insisted on my making some verses on Gunnersbury. I pleaded being superannuated. She would not excuse me. I promised she should have an Ode on her next Birthday, which diverted the Prince; but all would not do." †

The verses are printed in Walpole's Letters (vol. ix., p. 55), but have nothing distinctive. It was here the attempt was made to bring about a meeting of George III. with his dismissed minister, Lord Bute, by a piece of feminine strategy very distasteful to the monarch:—

> "His aunt, the Princess Amelia, had some plan of again bringing the two parties together, and on a day when George III. was to pay her a visit at her villa of Gunnersbury, near Brentford, she invited Lord Bute, whom she probably had never informed of her foolish intentions. He was walking in the garden when she took her nephew down stairs to view it, saying there was no one there but an old friend of his, whom he had not seen for some years. He had not time to ask who it might be, when, on entering the garden, he saw his former minister walking up an alley. The King instantly turned back to avoid him, reproved the silly old woman sharply, and declared that, if she ever repeated such experiments, she had seen him for the last time in her house." ‡

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* Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, May 29, 1786.

† Walpole to the Hon. H. S. Conway, June 18, 1786.

‡ Lord Brougham's Hist. Sketches of Statesmen, vol. i. (Lord North).

Gunnersbury House (said to have been built by Inigo Jones, but according to Lysons by his pupil Webb) was sold, on the death of the Princess, and in 1801 pulled down, the materials sold by auction, and the grounds, 83 acres, divided into lots, and sold at the same time. The purchaser of the chief part of the grounds (76 acres), Alexander Copland, Esq., built himself a new house, the basis of the present mansion. Great additions have been made to it by its present owner, Baron Lionel Rothschild, and it is now one of the most sumptuous dwellings in the vicinity of London. In it are many noble paintings, including Murillo's 'Good Shepherd,' and other famous works by the old masters, as well as many modern pictures, statues, a fine collection of majolica, and other articles of *vertû.* The grounds and gardens are also of great richness and beauty; and the parties and garden fêtes of the present owner are at least as distinguished as those of the Princess Amelia.

Elm Grove, previously Hickes-upon-the-Heath, a short distance E. of the ch., was successively the residence of Pope's friend Sir Wm. Turnbull, Secretary of State; Dr. John Egerton, Bp. of Norwich; and the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812. *Ealing Grove* was successively the residence of Joseph Gulston, Esq., the celebrated collector of engravings, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Argyll. The *Manor House*, Ealing Green, is now the residence of Miss Perceval; *Hanger Hill House*, N. of the Grt. W. Rly., is the finely situated seat of Sir Joshua Walmesley.

Ealing School, or Ealing Great School, long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the first private boarding-schools in the country. In its best days it had about 300 scholars, among them being many who have attained distinction in different walks of life—as Thackeray, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord Lawrence, Bp. Selwyn, and Charles Knight.* An effort has been made of late to revive the school. At Ealing is the *Home for Little Girls*, where over 100 destitute girls are educated and trained for service.

Little Ealing is a hamlet about midway between Ealing and Brentford. Zachary Pearce, Bp. of Rochester, who was educated at a private school in Ealing, occasionally resided in the house that had been his father's, at Little Ealing, and there died Jan. 29, 1774. *Little Ealing Park* (J. S. Budgett, Esq.), S. of Little Ealing, was the property of Sir Francis Dashwood, and afterwards of Earl Brooke and Lord Robert Manners.

EAST BARNET (*see* BARNET, EAST).

EAST BEDFONT (*see* BEDFONT).

EASTBURY HOUSE (*see* BARKING).

EAST HAM, ESSEX (Dom. *Hamme*, which includes both East Ham and West Ham), 1 m. W. of Barking, 5½ m. from London by road, and 4¾ m. by the Southend Rly.; pop. of the entire par. 4334, but this includes portions of the eccl. districts of Forest Gate, 779, and Victoria Docks, 1322: East Ham proper contains 2233 inhabitants.

The village straggles for above a mile along the lane which runs from Little Ilford to the Thames opposite Woolwich, the chief part being S. of the Barking road. The rly. stat. is at the extreme N. of the vill., the ch. at the extreme S., 1½ m. from the stat. There is little noteworthy in its history or appearance. The manor belonged, in the time of the Confessor, to the Abbey of Westminster; was alienated before 1226, and afterwards belonged to the Montfichets. In 1319 it was divided, and a moiety since known as East Ham Hall granted in reversion to the abbot and convent of Stratford, by whom it was held till the Suppression; the manor-house, near the ch., is now a farmhouse. The occupations are mostly agricultural. A large proportion of the land is laid out as market-gardens, East Ham being noted for the growth of onions, and especially pickling onions, which are pulled by the rood and sold by the gallon. A ton of seed is sown yearly by one farmer. Potatoes are also largely grown. Between the vill. and the Thames is the broad tract of marsh land known as East Ham Level, famous for grazing.

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* Passages of a Working Life, vol. i., p. 54.

The *Church* (St. Mary Magdalene), stands S. of the vill., at the edge of the marsh. It is of flint and stone, partly of Norman date, much patched and somewhat dilapidated; has nave, chancel, and apse, and a low massive W. tower (the upper part modern), with double buttresses at the angles. An avenue of limes runs from the W. door to the road; S. of the ch. is a good-sized yew tree—the trunk 7 ft. in girth: altogether, though lonely looking and somewhat neglected, it is, with its surroundings, a more than commonly picturesque vill. ch., and the architecture is worth examining. The nave windows are mostly modern and poor, but traces will be observed of some small E.E. windows built up. The apse has been added on to the chancel, is narrower, and has a lower roof. It is lighted by 3 narrow lancets, and has a low priest's door on the S. The decorations—patterns in red and green, with some figures—on the walls of the apse, were brought to light on removing the whitewash in 1850. On the S. of the chancel will be observed some Norman arches with zigzag mouldings; on the S. of the apse a double piscina. *Obs.* behind the altar the *Mont.* of Edmund Nevil, with kneeling effigies of himself and wife (d. 1647). The insc. styles him "Lord Latimer and Earl of Westmoreland," but he had no legal right to such a distinction, the title ceasing with the attainder in 1570 of Charles the 6th earl, and Edmund Nevil's claim having been expressly disallowed by the Lords Commissioners in 1605. *Brasses.*—Hester, "the virtuous loving and obedient wife of Francis Neve," citizen and merchant-taylor of London, d. 1610, æt. 58; and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Heigham, Esq., d. 1622. The learned but too credulous antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, author of the 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' was buried in the ch.-yard, March 9, 1765, "in a spot which he had long before fixed on, when on a visit to Mr. Sims the vicar," without any mont., the turf, by his own request, being laid smoothly over his grave.

Beyond the ch., the East Ham Level extends to the Thames, 1½ m., and across it the Metropolitan Northern High Level Sewer is carried towards Barking in a turf-covered embankment about 20 ft. high. The sewer is admirably constructed of brick, and consists of 3 channels, each 9 ft. in diameter. In excavating, Dec. 1863, for ballast to form this embankment, at the base of the old river bank on which the ch. stands, and about 900 yards W. of it, the workmen came upon what appears to have been a rather extensive Roman Cemetery. A stone coffin with a coped lid, containing 2 skeletons; 3 leaden coffins placed N. and S.; skeletons believed to have been interred in wooden coffins; cinerary urns, fragments of Samian ware, etc., were exhumed, the whole affording evidence of a considerable Roman colony having been placed here on the margin of the river. About a mile to the W., nearly opposite Woolwich, are vestiges of a Roman Camp,* while at Uphill Farm, 1 m. E., is the encampment noticed under BARKING. East Ham Level was a portion of the æstuary of the Thames until the construction of the river wall, in all probability a Roman work.

The works seen covering a large slice of the East Ham Level, by the river, belong to the Chartered Gas Company, are named *Beckton*, and are among the most extensive yet constructed. They were laid out in 1869; occupy an area of 150 acres; comprise 4 retort-houses, each 300 ft. by 90, containing 1080 retorts, each 20 ft. long; 4 gas-holders of a diameter of 180 ft., and capable of containing in the aggregate 4 million cubic feet of gas. Along the Thames is a substantial river wall of brick and stone, 1000 ft. long, from which extends a massive iron pier, 400 ft. long, with a head of nearly twice that extent for landing coals from the lighters by machinery. A double line of railway runs from the pier to the retort-houses; and a private road above 3 m. long from the works to the Barking road. Alongside the rly. are sheds for holding 80,000 tons of coal under cover. Besides the gas-works, there are workmen's and officers' houses, and a capacious canteen. The lately dreary marsh has thus been converted into a busy if not altogether lovely colony. The cost of the Beckton works was over £700,000. The gas passes to the City and the West-end of London through 8 m. of iron tubes of 8 ft., and 3 m. of 3 ft. diameter. When in full operation the works can make 10 million cubic feet of gas a day, and they are so planned as to be capable of enlargement to any extent, without deranging the regular operations. The public road from the ch. across the Marsh goes to North Woolwich, where is a steam ferry to Woolwich.

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* Archæol. Journal, vol. xxi., p. 93.

A new *Church* (Emmanuel) was erected in 1863, close to the Barking road, for the inhabitants of the upper part of the vill. It is of Kentish rag, in irregular courses, Early Dec. in style; cruciform, with a square central tower and low roof-spire, borne on 4 massive columns. The archt. was Mr. A. W. Blomfield. In East Ham parish are the *Industrial School*, for the Union of St. George-in-the-East, which at the census of 1871 had 188 boys and 153 girls; the *St. Nicholas Roman Catholic School*, at the Manor House, with 259 boys and the same number of girls; and *St. Edward's Reformatory*, Boleyn Castle, Greenstreet, with 158 male and the same number of female inmates.

Greenstreet and *Plashet* are hamlets of East Ham. *Greenstreet House*, now called Boleyn Castle (a little way up Green Street, the turning in the Barking road, midway between Ilford Lane and Plaistow, on the rt.), is a red brick mansion, believed to occupy the site of the seat of the Nevils. The most rem. feature is a lofty tower, locally known as *Anne Boleyn's Tower*, from a tradition that she was confined in it. A late owner believed he had "somewhere seen a letter of Henry VIII., dated from Greenstreet,"* but we know of no more definite evidence of the royal ownership or tenancy. From the summit there is a wide view over the East Ham and Plaistow Levels.

Plashet is a quiet out-of-the-way place, ½ m. N. of Greenstreet. *Plashet House* (T. Mathews, Esq.,) was, from 1808, for many years the residence of Mrs. Fry, who here received the visits of the King of Prussia and many other royal and notable persons. Maria Edgeworth wrote after a visit, April 24, 1822, "Mrs. Fry's place at Plashet is beautiful, and she is as delightful at home as at Newgate."

EAST HORNDON, Essex (*see* HORNDON, EAST).

EAST MOLESEY, Surrey (*see* Molesey, East).

EAST SHEEN, Surrey (*see* Sheen, East).

EAST TILBURY, Essex (*see* Tilbury, East).

EASTWICK, Herts (Dom. *Estewicke*), on the N. bank of the Stort, 1 m. N.W. from Burnt Mill Stat. on the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line), 4½ m. S.W. from Sawbridgeworth, is a very thinly populated place, the entire parish containing only 104 inhabitants. The vill. is a collection of about half a dozen cottages, a blacksmith's shop, a neat semi-Gothic inn, the *Pyrgo Arms*, the school-house, and church,—the vicarage standing on one side in a pleasant little park. But though now hardly a village, of old it had a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair of 3 days, granted by Henry III., and confirmed *temp.* Edward I.

The *Church* (St. Botolph), the only object of interest, is a small cruciform building of flint and stone, rough-cast, except the lower part; with a tower and thin shingle spire at the W., and an old porch at the N.W. It is throughout E.E., except the E. window, which is Perp. The interior is whitewashed, has high pews, and a heavy gallery at the W. *Obs.* the chancel arch, which is E.E., of unusually good form and moulding, borne on detached shafts of Purbeck marble (whitewashed). S. of the chancel is a square recess with piscina and credence, and within the altar rails are some encaustic tiles of good pattern, *in situ*, uncovered in July 1869. *Obs.* in centre of chancel a *brass* to

> "Robert Lee, Esquire, his Body is buried here,
> Who served with King Edward, first, a Sewer many Year,
> And after to King Philip and Mary Queen of late,
> And lastly with Queen Elizabeth, our Noble Prince in State,
> And of the ancient Bagley House in Cheshire born was he,
> And in this Tomb with Jane his Wife here buried both they be."

Lee died in 1564; his effigy is lost, but that of his wife, d. 1595, remains. In the N. transept is a recumbent statue of a cross-legged knight in chain armour without name or insc. It is of Purbeck marble (Chauncy mistook it for "brass," *i.e.*, bronze) and remarkably perfect. The country about Eastwick is pleasant: the surface is undulating; there are shady lanes, finely timbered parks, and a succession of pretty willowy meads bordering the Stort.

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* Gent. Mag., 1824, p. 219.

EAST WICKHAM, KENT (*see* WICKHAM, EAST).

EDGWARE, MIDDX. (anc. and down to the reign of Henry VII., *Eggeswere*), a small town on the road to St. Albans, and on the anc. Watling Street, extending from Kingsbury on the S. to Elstree on the N., and bounded E. and W. by Hendon and Little Stanmore; 8 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and the terminus of the Highgate and Edgware branch of the Grt. N. Rly., 11¼ m. from King's Cross. Inns, the *Chandos Arms;* the *Boot.* The par. of Edgware contained only 655 inhab. in 1871, but the W. (or left) side of the main street is in Little Stanmore par.

The town stretches for more than a mile along the highroad, which widens considerably opposite the ch. It consists of a very irregular mixture of houses—shops, mostly small, cottages, and private dwellings—the best at the N. end; with two or three old inns, now curtailed in extent and style, but evidently of some consequence in the old coaching days; and one, the Chandos Arms, reminding the visitor of the splendour of the neighbouring palace (*see* CANONS). The blacksmith's shop, a relic of a sort of middle-row on the l. of the road, is that in which, according to tradition, worked the musical blacksmith, whose performance on the anvil whilst Handel took shelter from a shower, suggested to the great musician the well-known melody named after him. Edgware had a weekly market, on Thursday, but it had been "for some time discontinued" when Lysons wrote. In 1867, however, the Privy Council licensed the holding of a cattle market at the Crane Inn yard on the last Thursday in every month.

Towards the close of the 12th cent. the manor of Edgware belonged to Ela, Countess of Salisbury, the wife of William Longspée. In the 14th cent. it passed by marriage to the Le Stranges; was alienated in 1427, and in 1443 was sold to the newly founded College of All Souls, Oxford, whose property it still is. The manor of Boys (*Bois*), or Edgware Boys, was held by the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom, by sale or exchange, it passed to the Dean of Westminster, who, in 1483, surrendered it to the king. Henry VIII. granted it in 1544 to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer, who the same year sold it to Henry Page, Esq. From him it passed to the Coventry family, in whom it remained till sold by the Earl of Coventry in 1762 to the son of Lord Chief Justice Lee, whose representative still holds it.

Edgware *Church* (St. John of Jerusalem) is curiously uninteresting. The tower, of flint and stone, square, with an octagonal angle turret, and modern battlements, is old but poor; the body of the ch., which was rebuilt in 1765, and renewed about 1845, is of brick whitened over; cruciform, the windows modern Perp., the E. window, of 3 lights, being filled with painted glass. Neither exterior nor interior will long detain the visitor: both are alike uninteresting. The only *Mont.* of mark inside is one to Randulph Nicoll, a native of the place, d. 1658, who, if the inscription may be trusted, was a prodigy of learning and ability. *Obs.* mural *brass* of a child in swaddling-clothes, Anthony, son of John Childe, goldsmith, d. 1599, æt. 3 weeks. The ch.-yard is small, ill-kept, and has no monts. claiming notice. Francis Coventry, author of 'The Life of Pompey the Little,' and Prof. Thomas Martyn, the botanist, held the living. Near the ch. was a cell or station belonging to the abbey of St. Albans, which served as a hostelry for the monks in their journeys to and from London.

On the road, about 1 m. beyond the town, is *Brockley Hill*, by Camden and most subsequent authorities supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Sulloniacæ.* Roman remains have been found here, at Pennywell, a little N., and one or two other places in the vicinity, and the great Roman road (on the line of the older Watling Street) ran through it to St. Albans. The supposed site lies on the rt. of the road by the 10th milestone—the gate leading into the enclosure is opposite the lane to Stanmore. The surface is much and irregularly broken, and overgrown with wild roses, brambles, and thistles, with a few elms, chesnuts, and scrubby firs. About the summit are several hollows, and on the N. the remains of a large artificial pond, from which you may yet occasionally startle a moor-hen. The hill slopes away on the N.E. and E., affording fine views over a wide stretch of country. The S. slope is under crops.

EDMONTON, Middx. (Dom. *Adelmeton*, later *Edelmeton*), a village which straggles for nearly 2 m. along the road to Ware from Tottenham to Enfield, the Tottenham part being called Upper Edmonton, the Enfield end Lower Edmonton; Stats. on the Grt. E. Rly., Angel Road and Church Street, on the Hertford or Low Level, and at Silver Street and Church Street on the High Level branches, serve both districts. Edmonton parish comprises 7480 acres, and in 1871 contained 13,860 inhab., but this includes the eccl. districts of Upper Edmonton, Southgate, and Winchmore Hill: Edmonton alone had 4097 inhab.

The village is built along a slightly raised crest, having the Lea River on one side and the New River on the other: the higher ground on the W. arable, the lower, by the Lea, marsh land. Of old, Edmonton was noted for its market gardens, and they are still extensive, potatoes being very largely grown. There are also nurseries and farms, as well as several factories; but with the development of railway facilities Edmonton is assuming more and more the aspect of a suburban village. The history of the place is little more than a history of the several manors, to relate which would be alike tedious and unprofitable: an ample account of them will be found in Lysons's, 'Environs of London,' vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 162, etc., ed. 1811, and in Robinson's 'Hist. and Antiquities of the Parish of Edmonton,' 1817. The inhabitants of Edmonton had right of common upon Enfield Chase, and when the Chase was divided, in 1777, a tract of 1231 acres was allotted to the parish. Upon part of the Chase a fair, known as Bush Fair, was held twice a year. James I. threw this part of the Chase into his park of Theobalds, but granted a patent for holding the fairs elsewhere, and, under the name of Beggar's Bush Fair, they continued to be held until they gradually fell into abeyance only a few years since.

The *Church* (All Saints) is situated in Church Street, Lower Edmonton, a turning on the l. of the London road by the 7 m. stone, and the High and Low Level Rly. stats., leading to Winchmore Hill. It is a large building, chiefly of the Perp. period, but was cased with brick and altered throughout, with the exception of the tower, in 1772. In 1866, however, the interior was carefully restored, new Perp. windows inserted in the chancel, and a S. aisle added to it. The tower is of flint and stone; Perp., square, with an angle turret at the S.E., and battlemented, and has in it a peal of 8 bells. The *Monts.* are of no account. There are small *brasses* of John Asplin, Godfrey Askew, and Elizabeth "the wyfe of them both," about 1500; Edward Nowell, Esq., d. 1616, and wife Mary, d. 1600. The others have disappeared.

In the ch.-yard, W. of the ch., is an upright stone, not mentioned in the present Isaac Taylor's 'Family Pen': "Isaac Taylor, Gent., formerly an eminent engraver in London, who died Oct. 17, 1807, aged 77 years." But the most interesting mont. is that of Charles Lamb, a tall upright stone, with a long poetical inscription by Cary, the translator of Dante: it will be found on the rt. of the path, S.W. of the ch., half-hidden behind the more showy tombs of Wm. Bridger, of Bishopsgate, and Wm. Cobbett, not of the 'Register.' Lamb lodged for the last year or two of his life in Church Street, at the house of a retired haberdasher, Mr. T. Walden, and there he died, from erysipelas following an accidental fall, Dec. 27, 1834. His sister, Mary, died in Alpha Road, St. John's Wood, May 20, 1847, and the brother and sister now lie in the same grave.* The house in which Lamb lived and died, *Bay Cottage*, is on the left going from the ch. towards the highroad, a small white house, lying back from the street, next door to 'the Lion House,' which will be at once recognized by the lions supporting shields upon the gate piers, and nearly opposite the Girls' Charity School. Church Street has another literary memory. John Keats served his apprenticeship here, 1810—16, to Mr. Hammond, a surgeon, and whilst here wrote his 'Juvenile Poems,' published in 1817.

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* Proctor's Life of Charles Lamb, p. 320.

Edmonton was not, however, without earlier literary associations. Weever writes, under Edmonton Church,—"Here lieth interred under a seemelie Tome, without inscription, the Body of Peter Fabell (as the report goes) upon whom this Fable * was fathered, that he by his wittie devises beguiled the Devill: belike he was some ingenious conceited gentleman, who did use some sleighty trickes for his owne disports. He lived and died in the raigne of Henry the Seventh, saith the booke of his merry pranks." † This book is the famous 'Merry Deuill of Edmonton: As it hath been sundry times acted by his Maiesties Servants, at the Globe on the Bankeside,' in which was set forth not only "the Lyfe and Death of the Merry Devill," but also "the pleasant pranks of Smugge the Smyth, Sir John, and mine Hoste of the George, about their stealing of venison, By T. B."; and which, despite the initials, it was long the fashion to attribute to Shakspeare, as it still is to Michael Drayton. The Prologue to the play says that the merry devil was "Peter Fabel, a renowned scholar;" and adds:

> "If any here make doubt of such a name
> In Edmonton, yet fresh unto this day,
> Fix'd in the wall of that old ancient church,
> His monument remaineth to be seen."

But the monument, with or without the name, has long been lost. Besides its fiend, Edmonton had also its witch:

> "The town of Edmonton hath lent the stage,
> A Devil and a Witch, both in an age." ‡

Ford's play was founded on a true tragedy, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated in the title-page of a contemporary pamphlet quoted by Lysons: 'The Wonderfull Discoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a Witch, late of Edmonton; her conviction, her condemnation, and death; together with the relation of the Divel's accesse to her, and their conference together. Written by Henry Goodcole, Minister of the Word of God, and her continual visitor in the Gaole of Newgate.' 4to, 1621.

The George inn, the pleasant pranks of whose host are related in the 'Merrie Devil of Edmonton,' was not situated here, but at Waltham. Edmonton has, however, one inn of fame, *The Bell*, at which John Gilpin did *not* dine. The Bell is on the London side of Edmonton, on the left of the road from town, a house of Cowper's time, but altered, and the balcony removed—a sad desecration. Outside, answering the purpose of a sign, is a painting of Gilpin's ride from Ware, and the landlord designates his house 'The Bell and Johnny Gilpin's Ride.' The Bell is still a favourite resort of London holiday-makers, has capacious rooms, large garden and grounds, and in the summer a superb display of flowers. Charles Lamb, naturally regarding the house with a sort of affection, used to accompany the friends who visited him at Edmonton as far on their way home as 'Gilpin's Bell,' and there take with them a parting cup—generally of porter.

Another inn, named in our literature the "honest ale house, where we shall find a cleanly room, lavender in the windows, and 20 ballads stuck about the wall," with a "hostess both cleanly and handsome and civil," to which Piscator led his Scholar on the Third Day, has been identified by Sir Harris Nicolas * with Bleak Hall, at Cook's Ferry, on the Lea, Edmonton. But this is a mistake, as Isaak Walton's inn was *above* Waltham, whereas Cook's Ferry is some miles *below* it. *Now*, however, the little fisherman's inn known as Bleak Hall has disappeared, and Cook's Ferry has given place to a bridge.

Tillotson resided at Edmonton parsonage for several years whilst Dean of St. Paul's, and occasionally after he became Abp. of Canterbury. He here spent the day before his consecration in fasting and prayer.* Brook Taylor, the author of the standard work on Perspective, was born at Edmonton; Barclay, of Dictionary fame, was for awhile curate; and Nahum Tate, the unmelodious successor of Sternhold and Hopkins, held the living.

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* Weever does not often perpetrate a pun, and this was appropriated by Fuller (*see* The Worthies: Middlesex).

† Funeral Monuments, p. 534, ed. 1631.

‡ Prologue to Ford and Dekker's tragi-comedy of the Witch of Edmonton.

* Notes to Chapter ii. of the Complete Angler.

† Works, folio, vol. iii., p. 635.

Wyre Hall, a fine old Jacobean mansion, often mentioned in books, was demolished in 1818. *Bury Hall*, Bury Street, once the residence of Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.; *Hyde House; Bush Hill Park; Arnold's* or *Arno's Grove*, and other good mansions, are in the parish, but mostly away from the village, and noticed under SOUTHGATE and WINCHMORE HILL.

Besides the old church, there are three others in the parish, but only one, St. James, Upper Edmonton, belongs to Edmonton proper; the others, Southgate and Winchmore Hill, are each 2 m. distant, and virtually distinct parishes. The showy Gothic church-like structure in the main street is the Congregational chapel, successor, we believe, of the old Presbyterian chapel in which Dr. Richard Price, the author of 'Observations on Civil Liberty,' which called forth Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' and the friend of Franklin, Howard, and Priestley, commenced his ministry.

EGHAM, SURREY (Dom. *Egeham*), on the old Western road, 1 m. W. of Staines, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Thames; 18 m. from London by road, and 21 m. by the L. and S.W. Rly. (Reading line): pop. of the par., which is very extensive, 5895. Inns: *King's Head, Catherine Wheel, Crown.*

In the old coaching days, Egham was a busy place; now it is little more than a village of sober, old-fashioned, red brick dwellings, many of them well built and of a well-to-do aspect; inns, larger and more numerous than the inhabitants seem to require; and a dull semi-classical church at the London end. The manor of Egham was part of the vast property bestowed by Frithwald, sub-regulus of Surrey, on the newly founded Abbey of Chertsey. (*See* CHERTSEY.) In 1538 it was surrendered to Henry VIII., by whom it was granted to Lord Windsor, but resumed, in exchange for other estates, in 1542. By Charles I. it was made part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, and though dispossessed of it by the Parliament, she regained possession at the Restoration. On her death it was settled on Catherine of Braganza, but the reversion was shortly after alienated from the Crown, and it has since remained in private hands. The sub-manor of Milton was purchased in the reign of Henry VIII. by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and made part of the endowment of his foundation of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The *Church* was built in 1817-20, on the site of an interesting but dilapidated edifice, partly of Norman date. It is a brick cube, having at the W. end Ionic pilasters and a pediment, over which is a square tower with miniature pediments and a cupola. Unattractive as is the exterior, the interior is of interest for various memorials rescued from the old ch. A slab inserted in the E. wall of the S. aisle has an inscription in early English letters (similar to one in the chancel of Great Bookham ch., Surrey), recording the erection of the chancel by John de Rutherwyke, Abbot of Chertsey (d. 1437). Above this stone is a *brass* of Anthony Bond, citizen and writer of the 'Court Lette of London,' d. 1576, and his two wives. On S. staircase, an alabaster mont. of Sir John Denham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and father of the poet, d. 1638, in the most elaborately absurd taste of the time. Sir John is represented in his winding-sheet rising from the tomb, amidst a wild confusion of skeletons, cerecloths, and Latin inscriptions, and within a framework of Corinthian columns. In a corresponding place on the opposite staircase are the half-length effigies of the baron's two wives, the second holding in her arms a naked infant, "of whom she died in childbed," whilst on an outer ledge is a small kneeling figure of her son, the poet, in scarlet jacket, cloak, and ruff. The first wife's first husband, Richard Kellefet, Queen Elizabeth's "chief Groome in her removinge gardrobe of beddes, and Yeoman also of her standing gardrobe of Richmont," is commemorated in a tablet under the N. gallery. Here also is a tablet, with military decorations, to Sir Felton E. B. Harvey, Bart., d. 1819, who as Col. of the 14th Light Dragoons served with Wellington during the Peninsular campaign, and lost his right arm at the passage of the Douro. Sir Felton Harvey is the officer of whom it is related that leading a charge of the 14th after he had lost his arm, a French officer who was about to strike, seeing he was defenceless, laid his sword on his shoulder, and rode on—the men of the 14th, who witnessed the act, opening out to let him pass free. The officers of the 14th sought in vain, by means of a flag of truce, to ascertain the name of the gallant Frenchman, who it was supposed must have fallen in the fight. On the E. wall of the nave, among other records, is a bust of Robert Foster, d. 1663, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. The verses on the oval tablet to the Rev. Thos. Beighton (d. 1771) were written by Garrick. Within the altar railings, on the N., is a mural mont. to Geo. Gostling, Esq., d. 1820, with an alto-rilievo, by Flaxman, of Religion holding a tablet on which is a bust of the deceased; and on the S. are others to members of the Gostling family, by E. H. Baily, R.A. The altar-piece, 'Elijah raising the Widow's Son,' is by Richard Westall, R.A.

On the N. side of the High Street are *Strode's Schools and Almshouses*, founded and endowed in 1703 by Mr. Henry Strode, for the free education of the children of Egham, and the maintenance and clothing of 12 poor persons. The charity is under the direction of the Coopers' Company, by whom the present buildings were erected in 1828-37. *Denham's Almshouse*, a plain brick building on West Hill, was built and endowed by Baron Denham for 5 poor widows; over the doorway is the inscription, '*Domum Dei et Deo*, 1624.'

One or two of the old mansions deserve notice. *The Vicarage*, ¼ m. E. of the ch., of old called *The Place*, was the seat of the elder Denham, and built by him; "a house," writes Aubrey, "very convenient, not great, but pretty, and healthily situated; in which his son Sir John (though he had better seats) took most delight." It is a comfortable looking red-brick house, the older part with mullioned windows and something of a Jacobean fantasy about it, but the rest evidently later than the time when the poet was compelled by gambling debts and the civil law to sell this and his other property, and so sever his hereditary connection with Egham. *Great Fosters* (Baroness Halkett), 1½ m. S. of Egham, is a good-sized and very complete Elizabethan mansion, with the royal arms and the date, 1578, over the porch. The drawing-room ceiling bears the date 1602, and, like the ceilings of the dining and some other rooms, is enriched with numerous heraldic and other devices—the silver boar ducally gorged, the armillary sphere, etc.—which antiquaries have as yet failed to appropriate. A local tradition makes the house to have been a hunting seat of Queen Elizabeth; another, her prison in the days of Queen Mary: the earliest facts known in its history are that it was the residence of Judge Dodderidge, d. 1628; and afterwards of Chief Justice Sir Robert Foster, whose mont. is in the ch. From the latter it has been supposed to have derived its name: but it is described as "my house of fforsters" in Sir John Dodderidge's will. It, as has been suggested, was probably the official residence of the keeper of the forest here (*forester*, *forster*): Creswell, the keeper of the forest in Norden's time, was buried at Egham in 1623.*

The country around Egham is full of interest. Less than ½ m. S. of it is *Runnimede*, on which the notorious Egham Races are run; a little farther is *Cooper's Hill*, (see those headings); *Englefield Green* is about 1 m. to the W.; Windsor Great Park, in its finest part, *Bishopsgate*, is under 2 m.; and the Wheatsheaf entrance to *Virginia Water* is but little more, S.W. About the Thames, near Egham, are several eyots (whence perhaps the name *Egeham*, A.-S. *Ege*, an island), pretty to look at and profitable as osier plantations; the river affords good fishing.

ELSTREE, Herts, 10 m. from London by the Midland Rly., 3 m. N. of Edgware, on the road to St. Albans: pop. 525. Inns: *Red Lion*, and *Plough*. The Rly. Stat. is about ⅝ m. N.E. of the vill. by the hamlet of Boreham Wood. Elstree vill. stands in 4 parishes and 2 counties: the N.E. portion, with the ch., is in Elstree, the N.W. in Aldenham par., both belonging to Herts; while the S.E. is in Edgware, and the S.W. in Little Stammore par., which belong to Middlesex. Norden, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, derives the name from Eaglestree,—that is, he says, "*Nemus aquilinum*, a place where it may be thought that eagles bred in times past,"† and Chauncy approves the derivation:

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* Notes and Queries, 4th Series, vol. i., p. 505, and vol. ii., p. 463.

† An Historicall and Chorographicall Description of Hertfordshire, p. 16.

> "Offa, the great and noble Founder of the Church of St. Albans, gave among other things to God and St. Alban, by the Name of *Eaglestree, Nemus Aquilinum*, a Grove, where 'tis thought Eagles usually bred in times past; for though it is now hilly and heathy, yet formerly this place did greatly abound with stately Trees, where such Fowls delighted to resort and harbour: And at the time of the Conquest, it was a waste Piece of Ground overgrown with Wood, which is the Reason no mention is made of it in Domesdei Book." *

Lysons more reasonably suggests that the name is rather a corruption of *Eald Street*, the old road, *i.e.* the ancient Watling Street, upon which it is situated. By several of our earlier antiquaries Elstree was supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station, Sulloniacæ, but that is now with better reason placed at Brockley Hill, somewhat more S. (*See* EDGWARE.)

Till the Dissolution the manor belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, then passed to the Dennys, then to the Briscoes of Aldenham, and finally became the property of the Byngs of Wrotham Park, now represented by the Earl of Strafford. Elstree stands very high, and extensive and beautiful views are obtained from the open ground on all sides of it. From the garden of the Plough Inn, St. Albans with the abbey ch. and the tower of St. Peters, is seen framed like a picture by the trees in the adjoining meadow. The vill. is quiet, clean, and cheerful, and has an air of old-fashioned rural comfort. As you ascend the height on which it stands from the Edgware Road, a large old red brick mansion on the rt., and a broad open meadow on the l. bordered with tall shady elms, and the Elstree reservoir partially revealing its lake-like proportions below, produce an uncommonly picturesque appearance, which is little diminished as you enter the village itself, one of the first objects noticed being the gable end of a cottage on the l., which in summer is literally covered with roses.

The old *Church*, St. Nicholas, was popularly supposed to have been built of stones brought from the ancient Sulloniacæ; the present is a modern Gothic structure, of average character, built of black flints. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel (in which is a large 5-light E. window filled with painted glass, a memorial to the late Rev. John Morris, D.D., erected by his pupils), and a tower at the S.W. with shingle spire. The monts. are unimportant; but in the ch.-yard are buried (without monts.) two persons, Martha Reay, or Ray, and William Weare, whose murders, among the most notorious in the annals of crime, have been celebrated in the most ludicrous verses of the kind extant. Miss Reay, the mistress of the Earl of Sandwich, and mother of Basil Montagu, the editor of Bacon, was killed in the Piazza Covent Garden, as she was leaving the theatre, April 7th, 1779, by the Rev. Mr. Hackman:—

"A Clergyman, O wicked one!
In Covent Garden shot her;
No time to cry upon her God,
It's hoped He's not forgot her!"

Hackman was hanged at Tyburn 12 days after the murder. Miss Reay was the daughter of a labourer at Elstree, which accounts for her burial here. Weare, a betting man, was murdered in 1823, by his associates Thurtell and Probert, near Probert's cottage, Gills Hill, about 2½ m. beyond Elstree, on the road to St. Albans. (*See* RADLETT.)

"They cut his throat from ear to ear
His brains they battered in
His name was Mr. William Weare,
He dwelt in Lyons Inn."

Elstree Reservoir, the large sheet of water in the valley W. of the vill.—nearly ¾ m. long, and ¼ m. across where widest—almost rivals that at Kingsbury in the number and variety of waders and wild fowl which frequent it (*see* KINGSBURY); and though less striking in itself, is more picturesque in its surroundings. When the water is drawn off for the supply of the Grand Junction Canal, "and when it has been much reduced by evaporation and want of rain, the herons are here in all their glory. They are then enabled to wade out to some distance, and regale themselves among the roach and eels with which the reservoir abounds." * Elstree Reservoir is a favourite resort of London anglers: it is especially noted for pike, roach, and perch. The water is preserved: day tickets for pike fishing, 2*s.* 6*d.*, for bottom fishing, 1*s.* Boats and punts may be hired.

ELTHAM, KENT (A.-S. *Ealdham*,

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, vol. ii., p. 372.

* Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 162.

the old town or dwelling ; Dom., *Alteham*), a suburban vill., interesting as containing the banqueting hall of a royal palace, and for the associations connected with it, on the road to Maidstone, 8 m. from London. The Eltham Stat. of the S.E. Rly., North Kent line, is at *Mottingham*, ¾ m. S. of the vill. Inns: *Greyhound; Chequers*, old-fashioned, with gardens. Pop. of the parish, 4064, but this includes the eccl. districts of St. Peter, 1366, and Holy Trinity, 1271 : that of Eltham proper (the mother ch.) is 1885.

Though now and long a mere village, Eltham had a market (granted to John de Vesci in 1284, and held, on Tuesdays, as late as 1602,) and two annual fairs. The manor belonged to Edward the Confessor, and was given by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Bishop Odo, on the confiscation of whose estates it was divided, and a moiety, granted to the Mandeville family, was called Eltham-Mandeville. The reunited manor passed to John de Vesci, and after his death, 1289, was held by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, but on his decease reverted to Sir Gilbert de Aton, created Lord Vesci, who assigned it to Geoffrey le Scrope of Masham. By him it was transferred to Queen Isabel, and thenceforth was vested in the Crown. Leases have, however, been granted at different times, as by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Guildford for 40 years; by Edward VI. (1550) to Sir John Gates ; by Elizabeth to Lord Cobham in 1592, etc. In 1628 it was leased to the Earl of St. Albans and others in trust for Queen Henrietta. After the death of Charles I. it was seized, with the other Crown estates, by the Parliament, surveyed, and sold to Nathaniel Rich. Upon the Restoration, Sir John Shaw purchased the subsisting term, and in 1665 obtained a fresh lease, which has since been renewed from time to time to his descendants.*

Henry III. kept the Christmas of 1270 at Eltham, and this appears to be the first reference to a royal dwelling here. Leland speaks of Bishop Bec as the very author or first beautifier of the palace, but Hasted attributes its origin to John de Vesci. Bec, the proudest prelate of his time, died at his house at Eltham in 1311. Soon it became a royal abode, and references to it are frequent. Edward II. was often here ; and here, in 1316, his queen, Isabella, gave birth to a son, known as John of Eltham. Edward III. in 1329, while yet under the tutelage of his mother, held a Parliament here, and another when his strength was decaying, in 1375. In 1363, when at the summit of his glory, he gave a sumptuous entertainment to John, the captive king of France. His feeble successor, Richard II., "resided much at Eltham, and took great delight in the pleasantness of the place ;" here kept his Christmas in 1384 and two following years ; entertained Leo, the fugitive king of Armenia ; held the secret council recorded by Froissart, who was at the time a visitor in the palace ; and here received (1386), somewhat gruffly, the petition of the Commons requesting him to amend the extravagance of his household expenditure. Henry IV. kept here the Christmas of 1401, when 12 aldermen and their sons repaired thither to entertain the Court with a masque, which so delighted the king that he "gave them thanks for their admirable performance." The Christmases of 1405, 1409, and 1412 were also held here, and here he was seized with his last illness. Christmas was kept here by Henry V. in 1414, and by Henry VI. in 1429, with, as we are told, much splendour. But Eltham was probably at its greatest splendour in the days of Edward IV., who expended large sums on the repairs of the palace, and is by some considered as the builder of the magnificent Banqueting Hall. At his Christmas festivities in 1482, 2000 persons are said to have been entertained daily. Eltham was the favourite residence of Henry VII., who, according to Hasted, "built a handsome front to the palace towards the moat," and "most commonly dined in the great hall, and all his officers kept their tables in it." Under his son its fortunes began to wane. He was here at the Christmas of 1515 :—

> "After the Parliament was ended, the king kept a solempne Christmas at his manor of Eltham ; and on the xii night in the hall was made a goodly castel, wonderously set out, and in it certeyn ladyes and knyghtes, and when the king and queen were set, in came other knightes and assailed the castel wher many a good strype was gieuen, and at the last, the assaylantes were beaten awaye. And then issued out knightes and ladies out of the castel which ladyes were ryche and straungely disguysed, for all theyr apparel was in braydes of gold, fret

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* Hasted ; Lysons ; Dugdale, Baronage ; Philipott, Villare Cantianum, etc.

with mouing spangels, sylver and gilt, set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened: the mens apparell of the same suyte made lyke Iulys of Hungary, and the ladys heddes and bodyes were after the fassion of Amsterdam. And when the daunsing was done, the banquet was served in of ii.c. dyshes, with great plenty to every body." *

Ten years later Henry again kept Christmas at Eltham, but this time, the plague being in London, "with a small number, for no manne might come thether, but suche as wer appoynted by name: this Christmas in the kinges house was called the still Christmas," though, as Hall continues, the Cardinal kept open household at Richmond "to lords, ladies and all that would come, with plays and disguisings in most royal manner." In the January following Wolsey came to Eltham, and stayed a fortnight, during which time he "made many ordinances concerning the king's house, which be at this day called the Statutes of Eltham, the which some said were more profitable than honorable."† These statutes are the basis of the regulations for the royal household still in use. A little later Henry completed his palace at Greenwich, and Eltham ceased to be a royal abode. Elizabeth, however, visited it once or twice; as did James I. in 1612, which appears to have been the last time it was so honoured. But though the Court had removed from Eltham, the town continued for some time to be a place of much resort, and here was held a very popular Motion, puppet-show, or marionnette exhibition. "The divine Motion of Eltham," as Peacham termed it, is referred to more than once by Ben Jonson:—

"See you yon Motion? not the old fa-ding,
Nor Captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing." ‡

"My very house turns round with the tumult. I dwell in a windmill! The Perpetual Motion is here and not at Eltham." §

During Elizabeth's reign Sir Christopher, the dancing Lord Chancellor, was keeper of the palace, an appointment in which he was succeeded by Lord Cobham in 1592. In the early years of the Commonwealth the palace was the residence of the Earl of Essex, who died here Sept. 13, 1646.

In 1649 a survey of the manor of Eltham was made by order of Parliament. The mansion, called Eltham House, was found to be built of brick, wood, and stone, and to consist below-stairs of one fair chapel, one great hall, 36 rooms and offices, with two large cellars; and above-stairs 17 lodging rooms on the King's, 12 on the Queen's side, and 9 on the Prince's side,—in all 38, with various small rooms and closets; and 35 bays of building round the courtyard, which contained 78 rooms, and occupied an acre of ground. The chapel and the great hall were the only rooms, furnished. Being much out of repair the whole was sold, and the materials valued at £2753. Attached to the house were three parks,—the Great Park, the Little or Middle Park, and Horne or Lee Park,—comprising in all 1314 acres, and containing about 7700 trees, of which about 4000 were old and decayed, and the remainder fit for the use of the navy.

The parks had already (1648) been disparked, and the deer destroyed, and now, as already mentioned, Nathanael Rich purchased the house and great part of the demesne lands. Evelyn describes its condition a few years later: "Went to see his Majesty's House at Eltham, both palace and chapel in miserable ruins, the noble wood and park destroyed by Rich the rebel."* "Scarcely a tree being left to make a gibbet," according to 'The Mysteries of the Good Old Cause,' 1660.

The site of the palace is about ¼ m. S. of the main street of Eltham, midway between the village and the rly. stat. Its general form was that of a large irregular quadrangle with 4 inner courts; the buildings, the growth of centuries, differing considerably in style, and constructed, as already noticed, of stone, brick, and timber. A strong external wall surrounded them, and beyond this was a moat 60 feet wide, except at the N. entrance, where it was 115 feet. The number of the rooms has been already given from the Parliamentary survey. The chapel, the banqueting hall, and the other state apartments were on the W., the kitchen and domestic offices towards the E. Of this vast pile only the *Banqueting Hall* remains, except as scattered fragments, and the hall probably only escaped from its obvious use as a barn. The hall is in sufficient preservation to afford a good notion of the magnificence of the entire structure. But it has had some narrow escapes. Long used as a barn, it had been sorely mutilated, and was greatly dilapidated, when, during the alterations at Windsor Castle, it was suggested by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville that the magnificent timber roof would make an excellent roof for St. George's Hall. On examination, however, it was considered to be too much decayed for removal, and in 1828, at the intercession it is said of the Princess Sophia, then residing in the Ranger's House, Greenwich, the hall was repaired, and the roof rendered secure. Since then little has been done to it: no longer a barn, the hall is now only used occasionally for drill by the Eltham Volunteers.

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* Hall's Chronicle, The vii. yere of Kyng Henry the VIII.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Epigrams.

§ Epicene, Act v., Scene 3.

* Diary, April 22, 1656.

The hall is of brick, but has been partially faced with stone. The exterior is sadly decayed, but observe before entering the tracery of the five double windows, between buttresses, on each side, and those of the bays at the N. end. The interior, 100 feet long, 36 wide, and 55 high, will by its magnificent roof recall to the memory Westminster Hall, though it differs from that and other great banqueting halls by having been lighted from both sides: now the windows are for the most part blocked up, and the roof only held together by wooden shores and scaffolding. The roof is an open hammerbeam one of the Westminster Hall type, but its pendants and decorative carvings are gone. The remarkably fine bays at the end of the hall, and the remains of the screen, should be examined.

The ivy-clad bridge by which the hall is reached is of coeval date, and has noteworthy groined arches and buttresses. The moat which it crosses is for the greater part drained and planted, but a portion by the bridge is filled with water, and is the haunt of some choice aquatic birds. The *Court House* (R. Bloxham, Esq.), by the moat, the buttery of the palace, retains its old barge-board gables and quaint attics, but it has been much altered, and a new wing was added to it in 1859. Before leaving, notice the gate opposite the palace gardens, which was the entrance to the tilt-yard, and the fragments of wall by the moat. Other vestiges are still traceable, as are also several vaults and subterranean passages, which popular opinion avers extended to Blackheath, but which were no doubt drains, though one or more may have served as sally-ports. Ample details concerning the building will be found in J. C. Buckler's 'Eltham,' and Dunnage and Laver's 'Elevations, Details, and Views of the Great Hall of the Royal Palace of Eltham,' 4to, 1828.

As we have seen, sad havoc was made by the Parliament with the trees in the three parks, but *Middle Park*, which remains, shows that there was certainly not so entire a clearance made as was asserted. In our own day Middle Park has gained a certain notoriety as the home of the famous racehorse stud of Mr. Wm. Blenkiron. Here used to be gathered at the annual sale of yearlings perhaps the largest and most fashionable assemblage of "patrons of the turf" ever seen on such occasions, and here were obtained the probably unrivalled prices of 2500 guineas (1867) and 2000 guineas (1868) for a yearling. After Mr. Blenkiron's death the stud was sold by auction, July 1872, for £107,100; the celebrated horse Gladiateur, for which Mr. Blenkiron gave £6090 at Count Lagrange's sale, was bought by Mr. Ray for £7350; whilst Blair Athol brought £13,125, the largest sum known to have ever been given for a horse: the purchasers were the Stud Company, who have since Mr. Blenkiron's death continued the Middle Park business at Cobham in Surrey. The memory of the Middle Park establishment is perpetuated in the "Middle Park Plate," founded in 1866, and which is one of the chief races at the Newmarket Second October Meeting.

The village, which lies a short distance N. of the palace, wears an air of old-fashioned respectability, and some of the houses are worth looking it. The *Church*, St. John the Baptist, is for the most part plain modern brick, but the wooden tower and shingle spire at the W. are old, and the N. aisle, of stone, has, on a label over the doorway, the date 1667. The interior is without interest. In the ch.-yd. is the mont., marked by an urn, of George Horne, Bp. of Norwich (d. 1792), author of the once popular 'Commentary on the Book of Psalms.' Thomas Dogget, the comedian, now best known as the founder of "Dogget's coat and silver badge," rowed for on the Thames by London watermen's apprentices on the 1st of August, the "anniversary of the accession of George I.," was buried here Sept. 25th, 1721. Here also lies Thomas Cadell, the well-known publisher (buried January 3rd, 1803), and Sir William James (d. 1783), the captor of Severndroog, on the western coast of India, 1755; as a memorial of whom, and in celebration of the great event in his career, his widow erected the tower called Severndroog, on Shooter's Hill, in this parish.

Well Hall (E. Langley, Esq.), a long, low, red-brick, farm-like, Elizabethan house, on the rt. of the road to Woolwich, and just opposite the field-path to Kidbrooke, was the residence of Sir Thomas More's favourite daughter, Margaret Roper; and here Holbein's famous picture of 'More and his family' was kept till 1731, when it was carried to his seat in Yorkshire by Sir Rowland Winn, to whom it had come by marriage, and whose descendant, Mr. Charles Winn, now owns it.

Among other notables who have dwelt in Eltham was Vandyck, the painter, who lived here in the summer, tempted, it may be, by the residence in the Park Lodge of his friend Sir Theodore de Mayerne, the king's physician, who was chief ranger of the park before it was seized by the Parliament. According to Walpole,* "in an old house at Eltham, said to have been Vandyck's, Vertue saw several sketches of stories from Ovid in two colours, ascribed to him"—but if they were his, all trace has long been lost of them, and of the house also. The quarrelsome Commonwealth Major, John Lilburne, "Freeborn John," Cromwell's opponent in the army and in the House of Commons, here spent his last years "in perfect tranquillity." Having joined the Quakers, "he preached among that sect in and about Eltham, till his death" there, August 29th, 1657. Here Dr. James Sherard formed his famous botanic garden, of which he published an account, the 'Hortus Elthamensis,' in the preparation of which he was assisted by Dillenius, who came to England in 1721 specially to superintend Dr. Sherard's garden, an event which Dr. Lindley says "forms an important point in the history of botany in this country." Lysons speaks of Dr. James Sherard as the founder of the botanical professorship at Oxford, and in this he is followed by most subsequent writers on Eltham. The founder of the professorship was William Sherard, the Oriental traveller, the brother of James, who, however, was a zealous promoter of the science and patron of botanists.

ENFIELD, MIDDX. (Dom. *Enefelde*, probably from A.-S. *æn* or *én*, and *feld*, a forest clearing), about 9 m. from London by road. The Grt. E. Rly. has a branch line to Enfield, with a terminus, by the town (Nag's Head Lane, S.E. of the ch.); and the Grt. N. Rly. has also a short line with the terminus ½ m. W. of the ch.; and there are stats. on the Hertford line of the Grt. E. Rly., by the Royal Small Arms Factory and at Ponders End. Enfield par. is very large, containing 12,653 acres, and being 8½ m. long, from E. to W., and from 3 to 6 m. wide, from N. to S. The river Lea is its E. boundary, East Barnet and Hadley its W., Edmonton the S., and Cheshunt, South Mimms, and Northaw the N. The pop. in 1871 was 16,054, but this includes the eccl. districts of Clay Hill, Enfield Highway, Jesuschurch, and Trent Christchurch: the town district contained 5087 inhabitants. Enfield par. is divided into 4 quarters: *Town Quarter*, comprising the central portion of the par. and the E. side of Chase Side; *Chase Quarter*, the whole of Enfield Chase, Windmill Hill, and the W. side of Chase Side; *Bull's Cross Quarter*, Enfield Wash, Forty Hill, and the N.E. section of the par.; and *Green Street Quarter*, Green Street, Ponders End, and Enfield Highway. Enfield gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Rochford; the first Earl, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Wroth of Durants, Enfield, was in 1695 created Baron of Enfield by William III. It now confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Strafford as his 2nd title; and according to the courtesy of the peerage it is borne by his eldest son, Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth.

As will be inferred from what has been said, the houses are very widely spread. One important section, a good-sized vill. in itself, stretches for nearly 2 m. along the highroad to Hertford,—the S. portion, adjoining Edmonton, being known as Ponders End, the central as Enfield Highway, the N. as Enfield Wash, beyond which houses extend in a thin line to Waltham Cross; whilst on the E. by the Lea, at *Enfield Lock*, about a mile from Enfield Wash, is the Royal Small Arms Factory, with about it a cluster of small houses, inns, and shops, such as meet the requirements of the artisans, schools, a literary institute, and a chapel-of-ease. Enfield Town is on the crossroad to Barnet, about a mile W. of Enfield Highway; Baker Street, Clay Hill, and Forty Hill extending northwards from it towards Cheshunt, lined the whole way with good old red-brick mansions, standing for the most part in well-timbered grounds. Through this central portion of Enfield the New River winds from N. to S. for many a devious mile, adding variety and charm to the umbrageous scenery. Enfield Chase, the W. half of the par.,—high, breezy, and gently undulating, nearly all enclosed, yet little built upon,—contains some good seats with noble parks, and still retains traces of its old forest-like character, whilst the upper parts afford wide and beautiful views.

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* Anecdotes of Painting in England, vol. ii., p. 166.

Enfield has eight manors, two of which, Enfield and Worcester, were formerly royal manors, each having its palace and park, and with these the historical interest of Enfield is chiefly associated. In the time of the Confessor the manor of Enfield was held by Osgar, master of the horse to King Edward. At the Domesday Survey it belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville, a powerful Norman baron who accompanied William to the Conquest of England. The account of Enfield in the Domesday Book supports the above derivation of the name, and gives an unusually bright picture of an English village in the early years of the Conquest. Evidently it was a large village within a cleared portion of the forest. The manor is assessed at 30 hides. There is land for 34 ploughs. The lord has 4 ploughs, the villans have 16. One villan holds a hide, and 3 villans half a hide each; a priest and 17 villans one virgate each; 36 villans half a virgate each; 20 bordarii one hide and one virgate; 7 cottars 23 acres, and 5 cottars 7 acres. There are also 18 cottars holding no land, and 6 serfs or bondmen. A mill produced 10 shillings; the fishponds 8 shillings. The meadow land is sufficient for 24 ploughs; there is pasture for the cattle of the village, and pannage for 2000 hogs. The meadows produce a rental of 25*s.*; wood and pasture 43*s.*; and there is a park. The whole value was £50 in King Edward's time, and it is reckoned at the same amount now.

Unlike so many of the places enumerated in the Survey, Enfield had suffered little from Norman rapacity. It was, as we see, a village of over 100 householders, with large and small holdings, arable and pasture land, ploughs, cattle, and a large number of swine, for which the neighbouring forest afforded an unlimited supply of acorns and beech-mast (pannage); had a mill, and fishponds; a park, in which no doubt was the mansion of the lord; a priest, and, we may assume, a church; and if we find that 6 of the inhabitants were bondmen, we learn, on the other hand, that there were 5 sokemen who held 6 hides of land at their own free disposal: "they may give or sell it without the leave of their lord."

Early in the 13th cent. the manor passed, by a female heir, to Henry De Bohun, Constable of England and Earl of Hereford. In 1347 Humphrey de Bohun obtained the royal licence to fortify and embattle 10 of his manor-houses, of which Enfield was one. Alianore, or Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey last Earl of Hereford, married Thomas of Woodstock, the son of Edward III., who was murdered at Calais by direction of his nephew, Richard II. On the death of Alianore (the Duchess of Gloucester of Shakspeare's Richard II.) in 1399, the manor of Enfield was inherited by her sister Mary, wife of Henry of Lancaster (Bolingbroke), and thus became vested in the Crown, and annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. Richard III. granted the manor to the Duke of Buckingham in 1483, but it reverted to the Crown on the Duke's attainder in the following year, and though the manor-house and demesne lands have long since been alienated, the manor remains parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. Early in the 16th century the manor was leased to Lady Winkfield, but it reverted to the Crown in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. The children of Henry were brought up at Enfield, not, however, in the ancient manor-house of the Bohuns, which had before this time fallen into decay, but at Elsynge Hall, otherwise known as Enfield House; and on New Year's Day, 1543, the Scottish nobles who had been made prisoners at Solway Moss were taken, on their way back to Scotland, to visit the Prince Edward at Enfield, "and dined there that day, greatly rejoicing, as by their words and countenance it seemed, to behold so proper and towardly an Ympe."* The Princess Elizabeth was residing at Enfield at her father's death; and Prince Edward, who was then staying at Hertford Castle, was at once brought by his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, and Sir Anthony Brown to Elsynge Hall, and there, in the presence of his sister, first informed of the death of his father and his own accession to the throne. He remained at Enfield over Sunday, so as to allow his uncle, who had determined to assume the protectorate, time to make his arrangements and secure the assent of those immediately about the king's person to his regency.† In 1552 Edward settled the manor on the Lady Elizabeth for her life, and probably on that occasion rebuilt the manor-house. His early death allowed Elizabeth brief space for the enjoyment of her new abode; but in April 1557, whilst she was in captivity at Hatfield House, she was brought to Enfield Chase by her kindly keeper, Sir Thomas Pope, with "a retinue of 12 ladies in white satin, on ambling palfries, and 20 yeomen in green on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the Chase she was met by 50 archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, one of whom presented her with a silver headed arrow, winged with peacocks feathers."‡

After her accession to the throne, Elizabeth was several times at Enfield with her court,—Sept. 8—22, 1561; July 25—30, 1564; July 25, 1568, and again in 1596: of this last visit there is a note by Cary, Earl of Monmouth: "The Queen came from Theobalds to Enfield House to dinner, and she had toils set up in the park to shoot at the buck after dinner." It is uncertain whether the earlier of these visits was to the manor-house or to Elsynge Hall; but, apart from the statement of Lord Monmouth, there could be no doubt that the last visit was to Elsynge Hall, as she had leased the manor-house to Henry Middlemore, Esq., in 1582, for a term of 51 years, and it did not therefore revert to the Crown during her lifetime. The reversion of the house and demesne lands was granted by Charles I. in 1629, in fee to trustees for the City of London, by whom they were conveyed to Sir Nicholas Raynton, and they have since remained in private hands.

The site of the original castellated manor-house of the De Bohuns is uncertain. Camden mentions that in his time there were "almost in the middle of the Chase the ruins and rubbish of an ancient house which the common people from tradition affirm to have belonged to the Mandevilles, Earls of Sussex." *Camlet Moat*, as it is called, is now within the bounds of Trent Park, and is a large oblong quadrangle, the longest side about 150 ft., overgrown with trees and bushes, and surrounded by a wide moat. Lysons thought there were "very strong reasons for supposing the tradition ill-founded. . . . Camlet Moat may have been formerly the site of the principal lodge, and the residence of the chief forester."* Robinson mentions other traditions that in his day attached to Camlet Moat. One was that it was "the lurking-place of the notorious highwayman robber *Turpin*, whose grandfather, one Nott, kept the Rose and Crown by the Brook (Bull-Beggar's-hole), Clay Hill."† The Rose and Crown is barely 2 m. E. of Camlet Moat, whilst Finchley, a chief theatre of his exploits, is 3 or 4 m. in the opposite direction. Another story is connected with "a deep well at the N.E. corner of the area, paved at the bottom, in which it has been pretended that an iron chest, full of treasure, is concealed, which cannot be drawn up to above a certain height; and that the last or one of its owners, to whom the whole Chase belonged, being attainted of treason, or some high crime, hid himself in a hollow tree, and, sinking into this well, perished miserably." The house, according to the same veracious chronicler,

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* Holinshed, Chronicles of England, fol. 1589.

† See Wightman's Letter to Cecil in the Introduction to Literary Remains of King Edward VI. (Roxburgh Club), p. ccxlvii.

‡ Norden; Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 17.

* Environs, vol. ii., p. 183.

† Hist. and Antiq. of Enfield, vol. i., 58 n.

"had brazen gates, which could be heard to shut as far as Winchmore Hill, which is at least two miles distant."

The more probable site of the original manor-house is that pointed out by Lysons in a meadow called Oldbury, near Nags Head Lane, about ¼ m. S.E. from the ch. (laid down and named *Moat* in the Ordnance Map, a little on the rt. of the lane from the ch. to Enfield Highway). It is "an oblong area of 3·35 acres [4·07 acres according to the following dimensions], surrounded by a deep and wide moat with high embankments. The south side is 132 yards long, with a vallum 12 yards high, and the north side 160 yards long, with the vallum 15 yards high, and 16 yards wide at the base. The east and west sides are 135 yards long, the vallum on the west side showing an entrance in the middle, corresponding with another in the inner vallum, which is 40 yards long at the east and west, and 96 yards at the north and south. The moat is from 10 to 12 yards wide, except on the north, where it is 32 yards wide. At the north-west corner is a mount, indicating a small keep, and opposite to it on the other side of the moat is a deep well."*

Enfield Palace, as the house which Edward VI. rebuilt for the Princess Elizabeth has long been named, is situated on the S. side of Enfield High Street, nearly opposite the ch. Originally a large, but never a very stately building, the principal front, facing the W., consisted of a centre with boldly projecting wings, bay windows, and tall gables. The present palace is only a part of Edward's building, the larger portion having been pulled down in 1792, and several small houses built with the materials. What remains is not very palatial in aspect, and is much shut in by mean shops and dwelling-houses. It comprises a portion of the centre and S. wing; is of red brick, much altered and added to. The ornamental features of the exterior have nearly all disappeared.

"A part of one of the large rooms on the ground floor," however, "still remains nearly in its original state, with its fine fretted panels of oak and its ornamental ceiling with pendents of four spreading leaves, and enrichments of the crown, the rose, and the fleur-de-lis. The chimney piece is of stone, beautifully cut and supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns, decorated with foliage and birds, and the rose and portcullis crowned; with the arms of England and France quarterly in a garter, and the royal supporters, a lion and a dragon. Below is the motto, *Sola salus servire Deo sunt cætera fraudes.* The letters E. R. are on this chimney piece, and were formerly on each side of the wings of the principal building. The monogram is clearly that of Edward VI., as the same room contains part of another chimney piece which was removed from one of the upper apartments, with nearly the same ornaments, and the motto, *Vt ros super herbam est benevolentia Regis*, alluding no doubt to the royal grant. Several of the ceilings in the upper rooms are decorated in a similar manner to those below."*

The palace was let by Sir Nicholas Raynton in 1635 to Sir Thomas Trevor, Baron of the Exchequer, who held it till his death in 1656. About 1660 it was let to Robt. Uvedale, LL.D., master of the Grammar School, who established an academy in it which soon acquired a great reputation, his pupils in the plague year, 1665, including the Earl of Huntingdon, Viscount Kilmorey, Lord Coleraine, Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart., and sons of Sir Baldwin Wyke, Bart., and other persons of distinction.† Dr. Uvedale was much attached to the study of botany, corresponded with the leading contemporary botanists, and formed an almost unequalled *hortus siccus*, which was purchased for a large sum by Sir Robert Walpole, and is now in the British Museum. His garden at the palace is the subject of a very eulogistic notice in a view of the gardens around London in 1691, by J. Gibson.‡

"Dr. Uvedale, of Enfield, is a great lover of plants, and, having an extraordinary art in managing them, is become master of the greatest and choicest collection of exotic greens that is perhaps anywhere in this land. His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads.§ His orange trees and largest myrtles fill up his biggest house, and another house is filled with myrtles of a less size, and those more nice and curious plants that need closer keeping are in warmer rooms, and some of them stand where he thinks fit. His flowers are choice, his stock numerous, and his culture of them very methodical and curious; but to speak of the garden, in the whole, it does not lie fine to please the eye, his delight and care lying more in the ordering particular plants, than in the pleasing view and form of his garden."

His connection with the palace is, however, now best preserved by the great *cedar* immediately behind the house, which forms a conspicuous object from many parts of the town, and is justly prized by the inhabitants. It is believed to be the first cedar planted in this country, and "tradition hands down to us that the plant was brought immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau, probably by one of his scholars."* Planted between 1662 and 1670, in 1779 it had attained a height of 45 ft. 9 in., though 8 ft. of the top was broken off by a high wind in 1703. In Nov. 1794 "a strong gale from the N.W. deprived it of the whole of the upper part, which fell with a tremendous crash, and in its fall several of the lower branches were much injured." In 1793 it measured 13 ft. 6 in. in girth, and in 1873, 16 ft. 2 in., at 3 ft. from the ground.† A seedling from this tree, planted by Mr. Ford at Old Park in 1846, measured in 1873, 5 ft. 7 in. in circumference; and another planted there in 1851 had in 1873 attained a height of 33 ft.‡

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* Ford's Enfield, p. 23; Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 183; Robinson's Hist. of Enfield, vol. i., p. 61.

* Ford's Enfield, p. 25.

† Robinson's Hist. of Enfield, vol i., p. 48.

‡ Archæologia, vol. xii., p. 188.

§ We here see the origin of the term "greenhouse."

Old Park was the Home Park of Enfield Manor House, and was known as the Frith, or *Parcus Intrinsecus*, to distinguish it from the Chase, which was the Outer Park, *Parcus Extrinsecus*, or as it was commonly called the Great Park. Old Park, with the hop-garden and the warren, was given by Charles II. in 1660 to George Monk, first Duke of Albemarle. By the death of the second duchess it escheated to the Crown, and was granted by William III., in 1689, to the Earl of Rutland; it afterwards passed through various hands, and is now the property and residence of Edw. Ford, Esq., author of the History of Enfield. The house appears to have been originally a ranger's lodge of the time of James I.; parts have been pulled down, and the remainder transformed into a comparatively modern residence: but there "still remain in the library the original open chimney and hearth with fire-dogs, and a curious old reredos, with figures of the time of James I."* Camden mentions as existing in his time, on the lawn in front of the house, "a Roman Oppidum, surrounded on three sides by a circular entrenchment from which various interesting relics have, at different times, been obtained." The park and grounds contain some remarkably fine oaks; an ilex which "rests its branches on the ground in every direction, and has a spread of upwards of 70 feet in diameter;" and a Portugal laurel 30 ft. high, and 105 ft. in diameter, the largest probably in England. *Chase Side House*, the pleasant residence of Philip Twells, Esq., M.P.; and *Chase Park*, the seat of Mrs. Adams, were, with their fine grounds, formerly parts of Old Park.

The *Parcus Extrinsecus*, ENFIELD CHASE, will be noticed under that heading.

Worcesters, for awhile another royal manor, belonged in the reign of Edward II. to Sir Bartholomew de Enefield; in 1374 was purchased by John Wroth, from whose daughter and heir two-thirds of the manor passed to her cousin, Sir John Tiptoft, and on his death to his son, the Earl of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI., who was executed in 1471; "then did the axe at one blow cut off more learning in England than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility."† His estates were forfeited, but restored by Edward IV. to his son, upon whose death, without succession, the manor became the property of Thomas Lord Roos, who had married Philippa, sister of the first Earl of Worcester. From Lord Roos it passed to Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., Treasurer of the Household, and one of the executors of Henry VII. Lovell lived here many years, and probably rebuilt the house: Lincoln's Inn gateway, Chancery Lane, was built by him. He was in 1516 honoured with a visit, at his house at Enfield, by Margaret, Dowager Queen of Scots, and sister of Henry VIII. Lovell died at his manor-house 1524, and Lysons gives a long account of the ceremonies at his funeral (one of extraordinary pomp), and the procession to Holywell Priory, Shoreditch, where he was interred, copied from the original in the Heralds' College. From Lovell the manor descended to

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* Robinson.

† Dr. Robinson (Hist. of Enfield, vol. i., p. 116) gives a diagram of the tree, with admeasurements made in 1821, showing the girth at 12 different places: its perpendicular height was then 64 ft. 8 in.

‡ Ford's Enfield, p. 171.

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* Ford.

† Fuller, Worthies (Cambridgeshire).

Thomas Earl of Rutland, grandson of Eleanor, another of the coheirs of Lord Roos. In 1540, the manor with the manor-house, Elsynge Hall, was given by the Earl of Rutland to Henry VIII. As we have seen, Henry employed it as a nursery for his children. Edward VI. settled the manor, along with that of Enfield, on his sister Elizabeth for her life; and Elizabeth, after her accession to the throne, on several occasions, kept her court at Elsynge Hall, or Enfield House, as it was now commonly called. By Elizabeth, or James, the manor was granted to Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, but a special reservation was made of the manor-house. In 1616, the 2nd Earl of Salisbury alienated the manor to Nicholas Raynton, who was already in possession of the "very ancient house called Enfield House (otherwise Elsynge Hall)." It afterwards passed successively to the Wolstenholmes and Armstrongs, and in 1799 was purchased by James Meyer, whose great-nephew is the present owner.

Elsynge Hall has long been pulled down, and the place where it stood forgotten. Lysons, writing at the end of the 18th cent.,* says, "its site is not now known." He thought it probable, however, that it stood about a quarter of a mile from Forty Hall, near the stream of water which runs to Enfield Wash, where the inequalities of the ground and the remains of fish-ponds show there has been a building, and where tradition says that Queen Mary had a palace. Dr. Robinson, 20 years later, repeats Lysons' statement. According to Mr. Ford, however, the site was more to the W., "and is still discernible towards the bottom of the avenue at Forty Hall, between the house and the Maiden-bridge-brook. Here, in dry seasons, the outlines of an extensive fabric may be traced on the ground by the withering of the grass;—the remains of foundations have frequently been dug up, and about the year 1830, under a lime tree in the avenue, an unfortunate bullock fell through the decayed brickwork into a vault below."†

The present manor-house of Worcesters is *Forty Hall* (Jas. Meyer, Esq.), at Forty Hill, about 1½ m. N.E. from the ch., on the l. of the road to Cheshunt. The house, a large and stately brick mansion, was built, 1629-32, by Inigo Jones for Sir Nicholas Raynton. The principal rooms are large, well-proportioned, and have panelled ceilings, with good scrollwork. The house contains some good pictures: among others, 'Uriah conveying the letter from David,' purchased at the Lansdowne sale 1800, as by ***Raphael***, "from the Orleans collection," but we find no such picture in the catalogue of that collection; the 'Three Marys,' by ***Annibale Carracci;*** a 'Holy Family,' by ***Rubens;*** 'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,' by ***D. Teniers;*** 'The Toilet,' by ***G. Metzu;*** The Carnival, St. Mark's, ***Canaletto;*** two landscapes by ***Both***, from the Lansdowne collection, and a fine portrait of Sir N. Raynton by ***Dobson***. The quaint but picturesque gateway leading to the stables was erected by Inigo Jones. The house stands in a richly timbered park of some 280 acres. ***Obs.*** the fine cedars on the lawn: one has a clean trunk for a height of 60 ft.; another is 15 ft. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground; a third 13 ft. 8 in. at 4 ft., with a spread of branches 92 ft. in diameter. The splendid double avenue of limes was planted by Sir N. Raynton in the reign of Charles I. The horse-chesnut near the lodge entrance of Forty Hall is that selected by Loudon, in his 'Arboretum,' as a grand specimen of the tree in its prime: it is 80 ft. high, and has a girth of 11 ft. at 4 ft. from the ground. In the wood is a magnificent Spanish chesnut above 99 ft. high, with a clear stem for upwards of 70 ft., and a nobly spreading head: the trunk is 15 ft. 7 in. at 5 ft. from the ground.*

Forty Hill has been long famous for its trees. The elms (well known by Lewis's engraving, 1818), though still fine, are greatly reduced in number and grandeur. One noble tree was cut down to form the keel of the British Queen, "the largest vessel that had then been built, being 35 ft. longer than any ship in the British navy;" and since then several more of the trees have been sacrificed for a like purpose. The largest of the remaining trees lost its head in a great storm in 1863. "This tree measured at the ground 26 ft.; and at 4 ft., 18 ft.

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* Environs, 1st ed., 1791; 2nd, 1810.

† History of Enfield, p. 75.

* Ford.

6 in."* From several parts of Forty Hill the wooded character of the neighbourhood is well seen; and extensive distant views are obtained. On its N. side is *Myddleton House* (H. C. B. Bowles, Esq.), the beautiful grounds of which adjoin those of Forty Hall. It was built on the site of an old house called Bowling Green, in 1818, by H. C. Bowles, Esq., and was named in honour of Sir Hugh Myddleton, to whose patriotism and energy London is indebted for the New River. Mr. Bowles was the fortunate possessor of shares in the N. R. Company; the river runs through and is a great ornament to the grounds, and Sir Hugh lived in the vicinity whilst this portion of the works was being constructed. The house has been enlarged by its present owner, and, though not of much architectural value, is a spacious and comfortable looking mansion. Included in the estate is the site of the old *White Webbs House*, given by Queen Elizabeth to her physician, Dr. Huicks; but which fell under suspicion at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, in consequence of its having been ascertained that Guido Vaux had been in the habit of visiting it prior to his apprehension, that "Mrs. Vaux had spent a month there, when mass was said by a priest," indeed, as Guido afterwards admitted, had "taken the house and furnished it at her own expense," and that Garnet (the Jesuit) had been there under assumed names. The house was searched, but the Report to the Council says "the search ended in the discovery of Popish books and relics, but no papers or munitions, and the house was found to be full of trapdoors and passages." The old house, which was of considerable extent, was pulled down in 1790. Its site was near White Webbs Lane, formerly known as Rome Lane—probably from some tradition connecting it with the Plot. "The remains of the fish-ponds and orchards are still discernible, and the ale house known as the King and Tinker probably still retains some portions of the old outbuildings. With this little beershop is popularly identified the ballad of King James and the Tinker, the incident of which is supposed to have occurred during the residence of James I. at Theobalds."† The tradition, though Mr. Ford favours it, will hardly hold water. The ballad of 'King James and the Tinkler' is eminently a border ballad, and is popular throughout the northern counties; *tinkler* is the northern term for a tinker, but was never used, so far as we know, in the south: and in the received version of the ballad (though not in that printed by Mr. Ford), the tinkler says, "The king's on the *Border* a chasing the deer."* The ballad must therefore, we fear, be dissociated from Enfield, notwithstanding the beerhouse sign. The present *White Webbs Park* dates from 1787, when the estate was purchased by Dr. Wilkinson, who increased the domain and built the house in 1791. House and park have been enlarged by the present owner, H. Wilkinson, Esq. The park now comprises 250 acres, 100 of which are woodland, and covered with oak and underwood, a relic of the old Chase; the remainder of the park is also rich in timber, whilst on the hill-top is a thick plantation of Scotch firs, which form a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. The house contains a collection of paintings (including portraits of the Dukes of Monti Leoni, full-length, by *Velasquez*, from the Auldjo collection; John Locke, by *Kneller;* portraits of his daughters, and a landscape, by *Gainsborough;* Charity, by *Sir J. Reynolds;* portrait of himself, by *Wilson;* Lady Jersey, and a son of Col. Hill, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence;* and others attributed to *Tintoretto*, *Rosalba*, *Zucchero*, *Greuze*, etc.); terra-cottas by *Donatelli*, *Flaxman*, etc.; miniatures (among others, one of Alfieri with the autograph of Byron); Limoges enamels, and enamels by *Bone* and *Petitot;* Della Robbia, Capo di Monte, and Sèvres wares; carved ivories; bronzes; buhl, tortoiseshell, and other fancy cabinets, and old furniture; vases, busts, and an illuminated missal from Newstead Abbey.

Enfield Town, as we have said, stands nearly midway between the Chase and Enfield Highway, and occupies a tolerably central position in the wide parish. Edward I., in 1303, granted by charter a licence to Humphrey de Bohun and his heirs to hold a market at Enfield weekly on Mondays. James I. renewed the grant (altering the day, however, to Saturday), and at the same time established a Court of Pie Powder. The market has long been abandoned, and the Pie Powder forgotten, but the market-place in the centre of the town remains unbuilt on, and imparts to it an open characteristic aspect. Formerly it must have been eminently picturesque. The main street passes through the market-place. On one side was the palace, its great cedar rising above it, and none of the mean shops about it which now nearly conceal it from the view. On the other side was the broad open market-place, flanked on one hand by a large quaintly gabled inn, with its swinging sign suspended from an elaborate handwrought iron standard, and on the other an ancient wooden tenement. The farther or N. side of the square was bordered by a smaller hostelry (the King's Head, still standing), and the tower and S. side of the old ch. In the centre of the place, and in front of the ch., stood the market-house, an octagonal wooden building, consisting merely of a tall roof supported on a central and 8 outer columns. Near the market-house stood the stocks and whipping-post, and there was a portable pillory—only to be brought into the square, however, on special occasions. Even as late as 1827, if we may trust a charming etching of that date by George Cooke from a drawing by Stanfield, the market-place retained much of its old character. The large inn, with its double gable of Jacobean type and swinging sign, was still there (it is now converted into a very sober-looking office of the Local Board), as well as the rude old half-plaster houses beside it; but the stocks were gone, and the market-house had just given place to the present Market Cross—built in 1826,—a poor attempt at a Gothic cross in brick, covered with cement: restored 1866. The stocks may be found by the police-station; but the whipping-post and pillory have disappeared altogether.

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* Ford.

† Ford's Enfield, p. 79.

* Mr. Ford's version reads, "the King is a hunting the fair fallow deer"—which has hardly the old ballad ring.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) stands, as has been said, on the N. side of the market-place, and within a spacious but over-crowded ch.-yard. It is of flint and stone, but covered externally with cement, Perpendicular in style, and consists of nave, with clerestorey, chancel, and aisles, W. tower (in which is a peal of 8 bells), and S. porch. The long side of the ch., lying parallel to the market-place, plaster-covered, and having continuous lines of ugly (and comparatively modern) battlements alike on tower, nave, aisles, and chancel, can hardly be called picturesque, and certainly is not impressive. Of old the monotony was broken by a quaint muniment-house with a round stair turret, built upon, and projecting over the S. porch, but this was removed when the ch. was enlarged in 1824. The *interior* is of more interest. It has a larger and loftier look than you anticipate as you *descend* to it—the floor being some feet below the ch.-yard, which has risen by the slow accumulation of ages. The nave is separated from the chancel by a lofty arch; the aisles run the whole length of both nave and chancel, making the interior a parallelogram 100 ft. long and 63 ft. wide. There are galleries, but they are set well back, and by no means injure the appearance of the building. The ch. has been several times altered, repaired, and 'restored;' the last and most thorough restoration of the interior being made in 1866, when, in addition to substantial and decorative repairs, new roofs were placed on the nave, aisles, and chancel. From the portions of old walls, windows, etc., then brought to light, it is clear that though seemingly of the Perp. period, the ch. has grown into its present form by extension and reconstruction. The modified lancet window with the hagioscope under it in the S. wall of the chancel, opened in the restoration of 1866, shows that portion of the ch. to be of late E.E. date: this was of course the outer wall of the chancel; the aisle was a much later addition. The mouldings of the nave and chancel arches show the body of the ch. to be of the 14th cent.; the clerestorey is late 15th; the N. aisle was rebuilt, or extended, in the 16th cent. The S. aisle was built, or rebuilt, as late as 1824. The stencil decoration of the chancel, the encaustic tiles and garish glass in the E. window, all date from 1866. The sedilia and piscina occupy the place of those uncovered in 1852, but are themselves modern. *Obs.* the recess in piers of chancel arch for staircases to the rood-loft.

Monts.—The oldest mont. is one of great interest; it is an altar-tomb to the Lady

Jocosa (or Joyce), daughter and coheiress of Charlton, Lord Powes, and wife of John Baron Tiptoft, d. 1446, and stands within the E. arch on the N. side of the chancel; the canopy over it is of later date. The tomb has on each side 4 panels with shields of arms, and on the top a slab of grey Purbeck marble, on which is inlaid a remarkably fine and well-preserved *brass*, with a full-length effigy of Lady Tiptoft, her hands raised and joined as in prayer, under a triple cusped and crocketed conopy. From the shafts which support the canopy hang 6 shields bearing the arms of Powes, Tiptoft, and Holland. At the angles were emblems of the Evangelists, of which, however, only that of St. Matthew remains, though in the engraving of the brass in Robinson (1823) 3 are figured. Round the margin is the insc. setting forth the lady's connections and date of decease, and ending with the usual invocation. The brass will interest the student of costume. The lady wears a flowing dress deeply edged with ermine, which covers the feet, and over it an ermine surcoat, and sleeveless jacket with a narrow border of ermine. Over all is a long heraldic cloak embroidered with the lions of Powes and Holland, fastened by a richly jewelled cord, the long ends of which terminate in tassels. The head-dress is the large and elaborate horned coiffure of the time, bordered with jewels, and surmounted with a coronet. Her hair is concealed by a cover-chef. A rich necklace with a pendent jewel, narrow bracelets on her wrists, and a ring on the third finger of her right hand, complete the costume. It may be compared with the somewhat earlier, but very similar, brass of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in Westminster Abbey. The canopy above the tomb was erected in the 16th cent., by an Earl of Rutland, in memory of one of his ancestors, but, as there are on it only armorial bearings without an inscription, it is uncertain to which: it has lately been restored at the expense of the Duke of Rutland. Gough, the antiquary, Dr. Sherwen, and Mr. Schnebbelie, the draughtsman to the Soc. of Antiquaries, explored the vault beneath the tomb, Oct. 23rd, 1788, but found only fragments of a wooden coffin, and a few mouldering bones. By the vestry door in the N. chancel aisle is a lofty and very elaborate marble monument to Sir Nicholas Raynton, of Forty Hall (d. 1646), and his wife Rebecca (d. 1640). In the principal storey, under a canopy borne on 2 Corinthian columns of black marble, is the recumbent effigy of Sir Nicholas, in full armour, partly covered with the robe of Lord Mayor. He has a massive collar of SS., roses and portcullis; his head raised, and leaning on his right hand, the elbow resting on a cushion. In the stage below is a like recumbent effigy of his wife, habited as Lady Mayoress with ruff and chain, her l. arm resting on a cushion, and holding a book in her right hand. Beneath are smaller effigies of Sir Nicholas and Lady Raynton kneeling on opposite sides of a desk, with books open before them, 2 sons kneeling behind the knight, and 3 daughters behind the lady, while at the foot of the desk is an infant in a cradle. At the summit, rising from a broken pediment, are the shield and crest of Raynton, and above it a smaller shield of Moulton, and on the sides Raynton, and Raynton impaling Moulton. In the S. aisle is a mural mont. of coloured marble with small effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk (the man's head gone), to Dorothie, wife of Robert Middlemore (d. 1646). Over it a larger mont. to Francis Evington, d. 1614, with small kneeling effigy. In S. chancel aisle, an elaborate marble mont., with good bust, under tent drapery, of Thomas Stringer, Esq., M.P., of Durants, d. 1706. N. aisle, a kneeling effigy of Robert Deicrowe, d. 1586. Around the walls are various mural monts. to local magnates and parochial benefactors, but the only one of any general interest is that to John Abernethy, the surgeon, who died at Enfield, 1831. On the floor of the N. aisle are *brasses* of William Smith, d. 1592, "who in his life served king Henry VIII., king Edward VI., Queen Marie, and now Queen Elizabeth," and Jane his wife. On the same slab are indents for children, but the brasses are gone. Among the tombs in the ch.-yard are those of Lord and Lady Napier of Murchiston, and various local celebrities.

The plain old red-brick building, with 3 gables, on the W. side of the ch.-yard is the *Grammar School*, founded towards the end of the 16th cent.: long ill-managed, it was in 1873 closed, preparatory to being reopened under a new scheme drawn up by the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

A chapel of ease to the mother ch. (St. Michael and All Angels) was built in 1873, chiefly at the cost of G. Batters, Esq., of Brigadier Hill, N. of the town. It is a good E.E. edifice, designed by Messrs. Slater and Carpenter, and will consist of nave, aisles, apsidal chancel, and tower; but the tower and western portion of the nave are left for erection hereafter. At *Enfield Highway* is the district ch. of St. James, erected in 1831, and to which a new chancel, with painted glass windows, was added in 1863 by the Rev. J. Harman, as a memorial to his wife. Jesus Church, *Forty Hill*, was erected and endowed in 1835 by C. P. Meyer, Esq., of Forty Hall. St. John the Baptist, *Clay Hill*, is a graceful little E.E. ch. of brick and stone, with a bell-cote at the W., built, with the parsonage, in 1857, from the designs of Mr. P. St. Aubyn: the *int.* is admirably fitted, and all the windows are filled with painted glass. Christ Church, *Cock Fosters*, or Trent Christ Church, as the eccl. dist. of 730 inhabitants is called, is a plain ivy-covered building erected in 1837, at the cost of R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., of Trent Park.

Though Enfield Town is the centre of the parish, contains the mother ch., some good shops, the market cross, and is the seat of the petty sessions and the local and parochial boards, a much larger portion of the population is settled in *Enfield Highway*, which stretches along the Hertford road from Ponders End on the S. to beyond Enfield Wash on the N., with a good many streets running off on the rt. towards the Lea, along which are several large factories. The eccl. dist. of Enfield Highway had in 1871 a population of 8027, including that of the colony which has grown up in connection with the Royal Small Arms Factory.

Ponders End is now a busy hamlet, having its rly. stat. (Grt. E., Cambridge line) in South Street, Rly. Tavern, and several good inns, gas and water works, and large factories. It still contrives, however, though with difficulty, to sustain somewhat of its old character of rural gentility. Here was of old the manor-house of

Durants, *Durance*, or *Durrant's Harbour*. In the reign of Edward I. the manor belonged to Richard de Plessitis, from whom it passed, 1336, by marriage to Thomas Durant, whose only daughter, Maud, marrying John Wroth, carried it to the Wroth family, in whose possession it remained till 1673, when the executors of Sir Henry Wroth (d. 1671) sold the manor to Sir Thomas Stringer, who married a daughter of the notorious Judge Jeffreys (a sometime resident at Enfield, and a frequent visitor at Durants). It has since changed hands frequently, and is now the property of Woodham Connop, Esq. The Manor House, a moated house with bridge, gate-house, posterns, etc., stood N. of Ponders End, a little E. of the high-road. It was accidentally burned towards the end of the 18th cent., from too many logs being heaped on the hall fire, at a meeting of tenants. Sir Thomas Wroth, "of the Bedchamber and a favorite to King Edward VI." is celebrated by Fuller as a sufferer and exile for conscience' sake under the Marian persecution.* Sir Robert Wroth (d. 1614) was the friend of Ben Jonson, who has addressed to him one of the happiest of his epistles:—

> "How blessed art thou, canst love the country, Wroth,
> Whether by choice, or fate, or both!
> And though so near the City, and the Court,
> Art ta'en with neither's vice nor sport.
>
> * * * * *
>
> But canst at home, in thy securer rest,
> Live with unbought provision blest;
> Free from proud porches, or the gilded roofs,
> 'Mongst lowing herds, and solid hoofs;
> Along the curlèd woods, and painted meads,
> Through which a serpent river leads
> To some cool courteous shade, which he calls his,
> And makes sleep softer than it is.
> Or if thou list the night in watch to break,
> A-bed canst hear the loud stag speak,
> In spring, oft rousèd for thy Master's sport,
> Who for it makes thy House his Court." †

The last line is of course an allusion to James I., who was a frequent visitor at Durants when hunting the deer at Enfield Chase. "To the noble Lady, the Lady Mary Wroth," wife of Sir Robert, and daughter of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, Jonson not only dedicated his 'Alchemist,' but inscribed a Sonnet, in which he declares that since he has read her verses he has become

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* Church Hist. of Britain (Dedication of B. v., Sect. iii., to the Right Worshipful Sir Henry Wroth, Knt.); Worthies of England (Middlesex).

† Ben Jonson, The Forest, iii.

> "A better lover, and much better Poët,
> Nor is my Muse, or I, asham'd to owe it."*

Lincoln House (J. F. Bunting, Esq.), on the W. side of the road at Ponders End, is an old mansion, said to have been the residence of William Wickham, Bp. of Lincoln, a native of Enfield, 1594, and afterwards of the 2nd and 3rd Earls of Lincoln, 1600—1612. It appears to have been originally an irregular but picturesque brick building, with buttress-like pilasters, but a large portion of the house was burned down some years since, and has been altered in rebuilding. Before the alterations, the hall and principal rooms had elaborately ornamented ceilings, panelled wainscoting on the walls, and heraldic glass in the windows.

Enfield Wash, at the N. end of Enfield Highway, is a busy populous place with a rly. stat. (Ordnance Factory ½ m. E. of the highroad), many shops, inns, and good private residences. It owes its name to the little stream which, rising in the Chase, here crossed the road, and spreading out made the *wash*, through which horses and carriages had to flounder, but which is now carried under it, and turning to the S.E., falls into the Lea a little below the Ordnance Factory. A hut on the E. side of the road at Enfield Wash, at the corner of the lane leading to the marsh, was the asserted theatre of the strange case of Elizabeth Canning, which in the middle of the last century created an amount of excitement in the country comparable in a small way to that of the Claimant in our own time. Canning was a servant who, having had a holiday on New Year's Day, 1753, was returning home at night when, as she affirmed, on passing the gate of Bethleham Hospital she was attacked by two men, robbed, maltreated, and dragged away in a half-insensible condition to a cottage, which she afterwards found was that kept by Mother Wells, a gipsey at Enfield Wash. There, besides Wells, were another gipsey named Mary Squires (who assisted in further robbing her, and cut off her stays), and a young woman named Hall. In this den she was kept, with only an occasional crust of bread and water, for a month, when she managed to escape by pulling down a board nailed in front of a window, and dropping into the lane. On gaining the road, she inquired the way to London, and reached her home at night in a wretched condition. Her statement naturally excited great commiseration. Search was made, she identified the house and room in which she had been kept, and (though the room differed in many respects from her description) no doubt at this time seems to have been entertained as to the truth of her story. The three women were taken into custody, and Wells and Squires committed for trial. Hall was discharged, but, being again apprehended on a warrant, she made a confession confirming in the main the statements of Canning. At the trial Canning and Hall repeated their respective stories: the two gipseys were convicted; Wells was sentenced to be burnt in the hand and imprisoned, and Squires to be hanged. But now came a strong reaction. The contradictions in the evidence of Canning led to private inquiries, and the Lord Mayor (Gascoigne) laid the result before the King, who referred the memorial to the Attorney and Solicitor General, on whose recommendation the two women were pardoned, and Canning prosecuted for perjury. Subscriptions were raised for conducting her defence; but after a patient trial of seven days she was found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and transportation for seven years. The town was in an uproar. Every one was either a *Canningite* or an *Egyptian*. The mob, who were of the former, attacked the Lord Mayor, broke the windows of his coach, and committed other excesses. The wealthier of her supporters published pamphlets,* and got up subscriptions. Orator Henley preached in her favour, and one zealot found an indisputable proof of her innocence and veracity in certain conjunctions of the heavenly bodies. What follows reads like a leaf out of one of De Foe's novels. Several hundred pounds being subscribed for her benefit, she was "allowed to transport herself," *i.e.*, choose her ship and pay for her passage, to America. There, practically a free woman, the little fortune with which her supporters had provided her, enabled her to make what is termed "a very advantageous marriage" with a planter, and she had a prosperous career till her death in 1773.

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* Underwoods, p. 196, ed. 1640.

* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., pp. 212-13, gives a list of 36 pamphlets on the Canning case, published at prices varying from 6*d*. to 6*s*., and 14 prints, including views and ground-plans of the house, and portraits of the several personages. Borrow, 'Romano Lavo-Lil,' p. 217, has a very inaccurate account of the affair. Among other things he says—"Two gipsy women were burnt in the hand in the most cruel and frightful manner, ... and two gipsy men, their relations, sentenced to be hanged, for running away with" the "horrible wench."

East of Enfield Wash is

THE ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, situated at Enfield Lock, between the river Lea and the Lea and Stour Navigation, about 1¼ m. from the main road at Enfield Wash. It is, however, best reached from the *Ordnance Factory Stat.* of the Grt. E. Rly. (Cambridge line): cross the line and continue along Armoury Lane, ½ m., to the Lea Navigation, where turn to the rt., and at the end of the lane cross the bridge, and the gate is on the l. The factory covers a large area; the buildings, which occupy three sides of a quadrangle, are neat and substantial in appearance, but quite devoid of ornament; the interior a series of large workrooms, filled with machinery of the highest class, and much of it of exceeding beauty and refinement. The first room you enter, called the *Action Shop*, from everything relating to the action (or breechloading and lock apparatus) being finished in it, is 200 ft. by 219 ft., and contains some 800 machines.

A small factory was founded by the Government at Enfield early in the century, but the present establishment is of much more recent date. Machinery for the manufacture of rifles was introduced from America, and the Enfield Factory set to work in January 1857. At first the machinery was placed under the supervision of Mr. Perkins, who brought it over from America, and remained at the factory about 3 years; since then it has been managed entirely by the factory officials, the first Superintendent of the Factory being Colonel Manley Dixon, R.A., who retained that post till 1872, when he was succeeded by Colonel Fraser, the present Superintendent. The rifle originally produced was that known as the *Enfield;* the machinery was afterwards modified to produce the Snider, and to convert the Enfield into that arm. Since 1872 it has been entirely remodelled to manufacture the Martini-Henry, the most perfect military arm yet produced. The remodelling and development of the machinery has been going on with wonderful rapidity during the past two years, with a continuous extension of the automatic principle, and with the constant aim of improving the quality and lessening the cost of manufacture. The Enfield machinery is probably the most perfect in any gun-making establishment, whether private or governmental, extant.

A general idea of the works may perhaps be most readily given by stating briefly what is shown to visitors. The butt and stock, of walnut, are obtained, roughly blocked out, from Italy. The butt is here passed in succession through a series of ingenious turning machines, which, without any hand-labour, shape, smooth, and polish it, the cutting apparatus, with a curious movement, following the varying curves of a steel guide the exact size and shape of the finished butt, the last machine leaving it perfect in form and finish, and ready to be transferred to a new set which cut out the parts required for the reception of the action, true to the 500th of an inch. The fore-end, from its simple character, is shaped and finished with still greater celerity and equal accuracy, a barrel taken at hazard at once fitting exactly into the groove of any finished stock without the slightest alteration or adjustment of either.

The *barrel* in the rough, merely a steel rod pierced through, has hitherto been obtained from private firms (mostly Sheffield houses), but rolling mills are being erected, so that shortly the whole process of manufacture will be conducted at Enfield. The grinding of the barrel, the most unhealthy of manufacturing processes—it is said a grinder scarcely ever lives to be more than 40—has hitherto been carried on by hand-labour, it being the only important exception to the automatic character of the manufacture. Now, however, after numberless experiments, a simple and beautiful machine has been perfected at the factory (all attempts to produce such a machine at Birmingham, Liège, and elsewhere having failed),* and before this volume is in the hands of the reader, grinding will have been replaced by turning, and the process be as innocuous as any other branch of the manufacture. The boring, rifling, and finishing are effected with extraordinary rapidity by automatic machines of great seeming simplicity. These, but especially the rifling processes, are among the most beautiful and interesting in the factory. The barrel has 7 grooves, which make 1 turn in 22 inches. They are formed by passing a cutting tool 7 times through each groove in the barrel, and so exquisitely accurate is the work that the barrel with its grooves bears to be tested to the 1000th of an inch. The size of the barrel and depth of the grooves are tested by hardened steel gauges, the straightness and finish of the bore having previously been tested by 'shading.' A mechanical test for ascertaining the straightness of the tube before rifling has been lately introduced, which effects the same object as the shading with greater rapidity, and therefore economy. The polishing and browning of the barrels, fixing studs, adjusting sights, etc., are executed in an adjoining room. Every barrel, we should have stated, is proved by fixed charges of gunpowder at the principal stages of the manufacture, and again, when finished, at the long range.

Just as the stock and barrel, so may the *action* be followed step by step, from commencement to completion. In the *Smithery*, in which there are 180 dome furnaces, the action frame, breech block, or body, which is a frame about 5 in. long, 1½ wide and 3 deep, with thin sides and thick ends, and open at top and bottom, is forged from a solid steel bar, heated red-hot, and, with the aid of dies and punches, brought into shape by four blows of a steam hammer. Here also the lever, trigger, tumbler, striker, guard, and other parts of the breech action are forged and prepared for the finishing-room. The finishing of these several parts, the making and testing of the spring, and the fitting of the firing mechanism generally, cannot fail to interest the visitor, who will be hardly less struck by the curious adaptive pliability of several of the tools, than by the precision of the results. All, or nearly all, the higher class tools, machinery, and gauges are made in the factory, and the tool-room is to a mechanician one of the most interesting rooms in the establishment.

The great aim in these works has been not merely to produce the best and most effective weapon ever put into the hands of a private soldier, and to produce it at the lowest possible cost by means of automatic machinery, but to make all the separate parts of the instrument interchangeable, so that the several parts being kept in store, if any part of a rifle be damaged or rendered unserviceable, the regimental armourer has merely to remove the injured portion, take the corresponding piece from his repository, and, such is the unerring precision with which it is made, at once fit it into its place without trouble or loss of time. The immense value of such a system in actual service, and its convenience and economy at all times, are self-evident. The firing mechanism is much simpler than that of any other breech-loader; the Snider breech, for example, being composed of 39 pieces, and the Enfield of 50, while the Martini-Henry has only 27.

Ordinarily, from 1600 to 1800 finished rifles are turned out at the factory every week; but under pressure (as in April 1873), 3300 per week have been made. The recent improvements in the machinery will, with the alterations in progress, it is believed, before long, enable the Factory to produce 6000 rifles a week if required. But whilst the manufacture of new rifles is the chief business of the Factory, swords and bayonets are also made. At present about 1500 artizans are employed in the Factory, the larger part of whom are engaged in attending on the automatic machines, and paid by piece-work; the rest are skilled workmen employed as overlookers, and in testing the work in its various stages.*

The Royal Small Arms Factory is open to visitors (without previous application) every Monday and Thursday, from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. The proof-house, immediately S. of the Factory, and the Long Range a little higher up the Lea, are of course not open to visitors.

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* The only successful machine for grinding gun-barrels was too complex and costly for ordinary military arms.

* We have to acknowledge our obligation to Colonel Fraser, the Superintendent of the Factory, for the ready courtesy with which he afforded us access to all parts of the establishment; and to Lt.-Colonel Dyer, R.A., the Assist. Superintendent, for his kindly guidance and information.

Clay Hill, N.W. of Forty Hill, is a pretty secluded hamlet lying to the left of Baker Street, containing many comfortable old houses nestling among contemporary trees, a neat inn (the *Fallow Buck*), and the dainty little ch. noticed above. Among the seats in the neighbourhood is *Claysmore* (J. W. Bosanquet, Esq.), a stately mansion, celebrated in the days of its late owner, Mr. Harman, for its artistic contents: the grounds are extensive, varied, and informal, and command wide views over the Chase. *Bull's Cross* (Inn, the *Pied Bull*), immediately beyond Forty Hill, is another quiet little hamlet, believed to have derived its name from a cross which of old stood here: in a deed of 1483 it is named Bedell's Cross. From it there is a most pleasant private road (the gates are closed every night at 9) to Theobalds Park. Here is *Capel House* (James Warren, Esq.), a long low mansion which occupies the place of the old manor-house of Pentriches, sold by Queen Elizabeth in 1562. In the grounds are some fine cedars and other forest trees, and three of the largest copper-beeches in the country.

Baker Street, N. of Enfield Town, of old the genteelest of the Enfield suburbs, still contains several of those good old red-brick houses which contribute so much to the character of the place. One of the most noteworthy, now known as *Gough's Park* (Miss Child), was for 33 years the residence of Richard Gough, the antiquary (editor of Camden's 'Britannia'), who d. here 1809.* It stands at the upper end of Baker Street, and will be recognized by the iron screen and gates in front of it. These gates should be noticed by the visitor; they are among the best specimens of ironwork to be now seen round London: there are other good examples in Enfield, but none equal to this. Gough's antiquarian and other collections were for the most part dispersed: but he bequeathed his unrivalled collection of books on British Topography to the Bodleian Library, where they hold an honoured place. The house now occupied by Alderman Challis was the residence of John Abernethy, who lies in Enfield ch. The most important house in Baker Street is, however, *Enfield Court*, the seat of Col. A. Plantagenet Somerset. It dates from the 17th cent., but has been greatly enlarged, and has attached to it a circular riding-house, 63 ft. in diameter, often lent by the owner to his townsfellows, for recreative purposes. The grounds are a quaint mixture of old and new, and very pleasant. At the end of the broad terrace, 400 ft. long, and once bordered with hedges of clipped yew, by a rectangular 'canal,' is an old brick and stone two-storey summerhouse, the 'gazebo' of our ancestors.

Cock Fosters is a little secluded hamlet on the S.W. side of Enfield Chase, and 4 m. from Enfield Town. Inn (with good garden), the *Cock*. The ch. has been noticed above. The name has caused some speculation. There can be little doubt that Forsters is a corruption of *foresters* (in either the English or French form). The derivation of Cock is not so palpable. It has been suggested that it comes from *bicoque*, a small house, hut, a collection of huts; Cotgrave renders it "*Bicoque*, a little paltry town," and if the huts of the Chase foresters and woodmen were collected here, the place may have been called *Bicoque Forestière;* but a more obvious explanation is, that here may have been the house of the chief forester, *Coq de Forestiers*.

Besides the eminent persons already noticed as resident at Enfield, two or three more may be mentioned. A cottage at Chase Side, between the workhouse and the Gordon estate, once a house of more pretension, but still containing some woodwork and panelling of the 16th cent., has, according to local tradition, the distinction of having been the abode of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who certainly attended the Court of Elizabeth at Enfield. A very different politician, *Major Cartwright*, whose statue frowns down on the enclosure in front of Burton Crescent, lived at Enfield for many years, and died here in September 1824, at the ripe age of 85. Isaac Disraeli, author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' and father of the distinguished Conservative chief, was born at Enfield in 1766, and resided here till his marriage in 1804—by which removal Enfield just lost the honour of being the birthplace of the more famous son. Mr. Disraeli, in the Memoir of his father prefixed to his edition of the 'Curiosities of Literature' (1858), after speaking of his grandfather's settlement in England, says, "He made his fortune in the midway of life, and settled near Enfield, where he formed an Italian garden, entertained his friends, played whist with Sir Horace Mann, who was his great acquaintance, and who had known his brother at Venice as a banker." It is somewhat singular that the house should have passed out of memory. Mr. Ford, however, who has collected and collated the local traditions, believes that "the probabilities are in favour of that used as the Great Eastern Railway Station, which, with its beautiful façade and tracery-work of carved brick (probably unrivalled in England), is doomed to destruction by the march of mechanics."* It has since been destroyed, and on its site stands the terminus of the Grt. E. Rly., but the central part of the façade was purchased for the South Kensington Museum, where it has been erected as a screen in the architectural section.

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* Gough completed his British Topography here: the Advertisement to his 2nd ed. is dated "Enfield, St. George's Day, 1780."

Charles Lamb came in 1825 to lodge at "a Mrs. Leishman's, Chase, Enfield. Her husband," as he wrote, "is a tailor, but that, you know, does not make her one": it is now known as the Manse, but has been much enlarged since Lamb lodged in it. The following year he took what, in a notelet to Talfourd, he calls an "odd-looking gambogish-coloured house" at Chase Side, but which he described more favourably to his old friend Crabb Robinson.† "I am settled for life, I hope, at Enfield. I have taken the prettiest, compactest house I ever saw, near to Andrew Robinson's." It was also near to his friend Serjeant Wilde's (afterwards Lord Truro); but the cares of housekeeping proved too oppressive, and after a short trial he and his sister removed to lodgings "twenty-four inches farther from town," where they stayed till their removal to Edmonton, a year or two before his death. The "gamboge-coloured house" at Chase Side has been transformed past recognition. Lamb's favourite walks here were to the top of Forty Hill on the one hand, and along the Green Lanes on the other. Charles Babbage, the mathematician, and inventor of the calculating machine, Capt. Marryat, the novelist, and Concha, the Spanish general, shot at the head of his army at Estella, July 1874, were schoolfellows at Enfield,—"Babbage, diligent and conscientious, Marryat very much the reverse;" indeed, as his daughter writes, "he appears to have considered 'running away' to be his mission, and most conscientiously endeavoured to fulfil his destiny by doing so whenever he could find an opportunity."

> "Whilst at a school at Ponders End, kept by a Mr. Freeman, that gentleman was surprised one day to detect him, with a book in his hand, in the 'dignified but graceful' position of standing on his head (like Mrs. Vincent Crummles), which, from the circumstance alluded to, naturally (or unnaturally) formed his centre of gravity. But Mr. Freeman must have been still more surprised when, on asking his pupil why he chose so peculiar a mode in which to study his lesson, he received the answer, 'Well! I've been trying for three hours to learn it on my feet, but I couldn't, so I thought I would try whether it would be easier to learn it on my head.'"*

Mrs. Church, as will be seen, says that the school was at Ponders End; but Mr. Ford, no doubt more accurately, says, that "the Rev. Stephen Freeman's school was at the red-brick house at the upper end of Baker Street, in Enfield." Marryat was taken from school when 14, having "run away again, and been captured in the horse-pond at Edmonton, by a party of the boys and old Bunn the usher."

ENFIELD CHASE was of old a royal hunting-ground apportioned off from the great Forest of Middlesex, which stretched across the county in a S.W. direction from Waltham, where it joined the Forest of Essex, to the forests of Bucks and Berks. Enfield Chase formed part of the manor of Enfield, granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville by the Conqueror, from whose family it passed to the Bohuns, and from them, as already stated under ENFIELD, to Henry IV., since whose time it has remained annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. The term Chase is applied to it in a document of 19 Edward II.: its more general designation was *Parcus Extrinsecus*, the Outer Park. The ancient Chase extended from Enfield westwards to Hadley and Barnet, S. to Edmonton, Winchmore Hill, and Southgate, and N. to Potter's Bar, South Mimms, and Northaw. Its form is very irregular in the old maps and surveys, but probably the numerous angles and indents were due to encroachments. Its greatest length from Potter's Bar to Winchmore Wood was about 6 m., its width 5 m.

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* Ford's Enfield, p. 203, where is an engraving of it as it appeared in 1848.

† Letter to H. C. Robinson, Oct. 1st, 1827.

* Life and Letters of Capt. Marryat, by Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church), vol. i., p. 12.

From the time Enfield reverted to the Crown, Enfield Chase was probably an ordinary hunting-ground of the Court. Elizabeth we know came here many times to hunt the hart, and kept her court in her adjacent palace. At this time it was doubtless as Drayton wrote—

> "A Forrest for her pride, though titled but a Chace." *

James I. took so much delight in Enfield Chase, that, in order to enjoy it the more thoroughly, he constrained his Minister, Sir Robert Cecil, to exchange his favourite mansion, Theobalds, for the palace at Hatfield. But having obtained possession of Theobalds, James took in 500 acres of the Chase, to add to his park, which he then "surrounded with a brick wall 10 m. in circumference." He frequently stayed at the house, and at last died there.† (*See* THEOBALDS.) By a survey of the Chase, made by order of Parliament in 1650, with a view to its enclosure and sale, the Chase was estimated to contain 7900 acres, and valued at £4742 8*s*.; oak-timber (exclusive of 2500 trees marked for the navy) £2100; hornbeam and other wood £12,100; deer £150. A memorial of the inhabitants of Enfield asserted, however, that this survey estimated the Chase at 3000 acres less than a prior survey: the difference, as they imply, arising from unchecked encroachments. The work of sale and enclosure was proceeded with, and appropriations made chiefly to officers of the army, but the inhabitants claiming rights of common, created such disturbances that it was found necessary to send down soldiers to maintain order; these in their turn were charged with excesses, and the House of Commons was compelled to appoint a committee to report on the whole proceedings. Matters seem, however, to have been left to take their own course, as a survey made in 1686* states that "at the death of King James, the Chase was abundantly stocked with deer, but the army of the Parliament during the Civil War destroyed the game, cut down the trees, and let the ground out in small farms." At the Restoration it was again seized for the Crown, stocked with deer, and planted with young trees. Macaulay's striking description of it shortly after will be remembered: "At Enfield, hardly out of sight of the smoke of the capital, was a region of five-and-twenty miles in circumference, which contained only three houses, and scarcely any enclosed fields. Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands."† This is, however, a little too strongly coloured. The authority cited is Evelyn, who says:—

> "2 *June*, 1676.—I went with my Lord Chamberlaine to see a garden at Enfield towne; thence to Mr. Sec. Coventry's lodge in the Chase. It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very free, there being none but my Lord and myselfe. That which I most wondered at was, that in the compass of 25 miles, yet within 14 of London, there is not a house, barne, church, or building, besides three lodges. To this lodge are three great ponds and some few inclosures, the rest a solitarie desert, yet stor'd with not less than 3000 deere. These are pretty retreats for gentlemen, especially for those who are studious and lovers of privacy."

Evelyn is plainly thinking only of houses of the better class—pretty retreats for gentlemen; there must have been cottages for foresters, woodmen, labourers, and the like.

In a survey of 1700 it was estimated that the Chase then contained 3947 acres of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and some ash, which in the whole might amount to 631,520 trees, whereof most part were 30 feet high. At length came the end. In 1777 an Act was passed for disafforesting and dividing the Chase, and allotting it to the parishes and individuals who claimed right of common. For the purposes of the Act a new survey was made under the direction of Mr. F. Russell, Surveyor-General, when the Chase was found to contain, "including roads, lodges, and encroachments, 8349 acres, 1 rood, and 30 perches, or thereabouts," of which 3218 acres were allotted to the king; 313 acres to the lodges; about 700 acres to individuals; 1732 acres to the parish of Enfield; 1231 acres to that of Edmonton; 1026 acres to South Mimms; and 240 acres to Hadley. The deer, which were very numerous, were taken to Lord Bute's Park, Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire. The enclosure proceeded slowly. The greater part of the Enfield allotment remained as waste land until 1801. "Within living memory it was possible to travel from Hadley Church through Enfield Chase, Epping and Hainault Forests, to Wanstead, without ever leaving the green turf, or losing sight of forest land." *

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* Polyolbion, 16th Song.

† Clutterbuck, Hertfordshire; Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire.

* Quoted by Robinson, vol. i., p. 197.

† Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii. (vol. i., p. 323, ed. 1858).

The Chase is now nearly all enclosed, and, with the exception of the parks and lodges, under tillage. Two or three unbroken vestiges of the Chase however remain to indicate the character of the whole—Hadley Common, the portion allotted to Hadley parish, which the parish had the wisdom to leave untouched (*see* HADLEY); Winchmore Hill Wood, the extreme S. point of the Chase, somewhat disturbed by the railway, but still wild woodland, and what is called the Rough Lot in Trent Park; to which may perhaps be added the woodland portion of White Webb's Park.

The old forest-like character of the chase has of course passed away, but the parks and lodge grounds contain many noble trees, and preserve to it still something of a sylvan character. Along the Ridge Road, and from the higher parts generally, alike from the open ways and from Trent Park, there are very wide prospects over Epping Forest to the Kent hills, and across Hertfordshire and Middlesex to Bucks and Berks. The roads too are good, and altogether it is a pleasant country to explore; in the early days of the enclosure this could hardly have been the case: "Such, however, was the state of these roads within the last fifty years, that the late Lady Elizabeth Palk, who resided at the Rectory, was accustomed, when she intended to call on Mrs. Elphinstone, at East Lodge, to send out men two or three days in advance to fill the ruts with faggots to enable her carriage to pass." *

The boundaries and entrances to the Chase are still indicated by the names of hamlets and other outlying places, as Potter's Bar, Northaw, Cattle Gate, Stock Gate, Bohunt or Bohun's Gate, and Southgate. For the head-keepers of Enfield Chase there were three lodges, named respectively the East, West, and South Baileys. *East Lodge* was a brick and tile building, occasionally used by Charles I. as a hunting lodge. After the division of the Chase it was occupied by Alexr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Rosslyn. The old house was pulled down and a new one erected by the present occupant, G. J. Graham, Esq.

West Lodge (J. W. Cater, Esq.) is a neat, unpretending building erected in 1832, the foundations of the old house having given way. The grounds are small, but very pleasant. It stands on the rt. of the road from Cock Fosters, immediately N. of Trent Park. It was Evelyn's account of his visit to West Lodge, it will be remembered, that formed the basis of Macaulay's, and probably of Sir Walter Scott's, notice of Enfield Chase.

South Lodge (G. R. Burnet, Esq.) is about 1½ m. W. of Enfield, on the road to East Barnet. In the last century it was for several years the residence of the great Earl of Chatham, to whom it had been bequeathed with a sum of £10,000. Chatham spent a good deal of time and money on the improvement of the grounds, about 50 acres in extent,† but after a time grew tired of the place and left it. There are several other 'lodges' about Enfield Chase, but they are merely modern titles.

When the Chase was divided, two estates were set apart from the royal allotment, and formed into parks. *Trent Park* consisted of 200 acres, granted on lease by George III. to his favourite physician, Dr. Jebb. The king afterwards made Sir Richard Jebb a baronet, and named his estate Trent Park. The estate has since been greatly extended, and now comprises over 1000 acres. The house, the seat of R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., is spacious, and, the newer portion especially, stately. But the glory of the place is the park, which is in some respects the finest in this part of the country. It is greatly varied in surface, has fine drives, splendid views, and noble trees—beech and oaks of great height and magnitude, extraordinarily large hornbeams and hawthorns, patriarchs of the ancient Chase; and not least to be prized are untouched fragments of the forest itself, the Rough Lot already mentioned. Here too is *Camlet Moat*, before noticed as a supposed site of the manor-house of the Mandevilles and Bohuns, a supposition to which Sir Walter Scott, who makes Camlet Moat the scene of the murder of Lord Dalgarno, has given countenance:—

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* Robinson, vol. i., p. 210; Ford, pp. 43, 100.

* Ford, p. 100.

† Walpole, Anecdotes, (on Modern Gardening,) iv., p. 267, praises the taste in gardening shown by "the great Lord Chatham in his villas in Enfield Chase and Hayes."

> "The sun was high upon the glades of Enfield Chase, and the deer, with which it then abounded, were seen sporting in picturesque groups, among the ancient oaks of the forest, when a cavalier and a lady on foot, although in riding apparel, sauntered slowly up one of the long alleys which were cut through the park for the convenience of the hunters. Their only attendant was a page. . . . . The place at which he stopped was at that time little more than a mound, partly surrounded by a ditch from which it derived the name of Camlet Moat. A few hewn stones there were, which had escaped the fate of many others that had been used in building different lodges in the forest for the royal keepers. These vestiges, just sufficient to show that here in former times the hand of man had been, marked the ruins of the abode of a once illustrious but long-forgotten family, the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, to whom Enfield Chase, and the extensive domains adjacent, had belonged in elder days. A wild woodland prospect led the eye at various points through broad and apparently interminable alleys, meeting at this point as from a common centre." *

The traditions attached to Camlet Moat have been noticed under ENFIELD. The old way through Trent Park is now closed to strangers.

Beech Hill Park, an estate of 270 acres, was granted to F. Russell, Esq., Surveyor-General and Secretary to the Duchy of Lancaster, who drew up the scheme for dividing the Chase: since his death the estate has passed through several hands, and is now the property of Chas. Jack, Esq. The house is large and good; the park open and charmingly situated; but far too many of the old trees have been converted into timber.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN,

SURREY, 1 m. W. from Egham, to which parish it belongs, a large open tract of elevated country, delightfully situated S. of Cooper's Hill, and in the immediate vicinity of Windsor Park and Forest, Virginia Water, Runnimede, and the Thames. On both the E. and W. sides of the Green, and in the immediate vicinity, are many excellent seats, the healthiness and beauty of the neighbourhood, and the contiguity of Windsor Castle, having attracted to it many noble and wealthy families. Englefield Cottage, on the Green, was for some years the residence of Mrs. Robinson (Perdita), who died here in Dec. 1800. Benedetto Pistrucci, the medallist and engraver to the Mint, spent his last years at Flora Lodge, Englefield Green, where he died September 16th, 1855. Among the many seats in the neighbourhood may be noticed—*Round Oak*, on the N.W., the fine house and grounds of the Marquis of Carmarthen; *Portnal Park* (long the seat of the late Col. H. Salwey); *Purnish*, Englefield Green (Mrs. Brigstock); *Kingswood Lodge* (W. B. Eastwood, Esq.); *Millicents* (R. Sutherland, Esq.); *Lime Lodge* (Major Spence); *Castle Hill* (J. Shepherd, Esq.) The neat little Gothic church, St. Jude's, Englefield Green, built in 1859, is a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Egham. A fair is held annually on Englefield Green on the 29th of May.

EPPING, or EPPING STREET,

ESSEX (*Eoppa ing*), a market town 16½ m. from Whitechapel by road, and about the same distance by the Epping and Ongar branch of the Grt. E. Rly.; the Stat. is a little E. of the town: pop. of the par. 2275.

The manor of Epping belonged to Harold. It was given by the Conqueror to Waltham Abbey, and at the Dissolution passed to the Crown: it is now held by the Duchy of Lancaster.

The town stands on hilly ground, 380 ft. above the Ordnance datum, and consists of a single wide irregular street, stretching for more than a mile along the Newmarket road. It has the look of a quiet, easy-going country town, a little livelier than usual on Fridays, when the market, noted for calves and poultry, is held by the shambles near the centre of the street. In the last century Epping butter and Epping sausages used to command the highest prices in the London market, but though both are still made, the supremacy is hardly maintained. The trade of the town is mainly agricultural. There are some substantial-looking private houses in the street, and one or two good shops, but small shops and cottages prevail. The smart Town Hall, erected in 1865, provides the townsfolk with a concert and lecture room, and the Epping Harmonic Society and a Literary Institute furnish singers and lecturers. The large number of 'publics' (some now closed) tells of former prosperity. Epping inns, however, had the reputation of serving as harbours for the highwaymen who infested this part of the Newmarket road,—of Gregory in the early part of the 18th cent., and the more famous Dick Turpin, among others. Pepys stayed at Epping (Feb. 27 and 28, 1660); he does not say at what inn, but he "had some red-herrings to breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending, by the same token the boy left the hole as big as it was before." The *Old Lion*, a great rambling house that has seen better days, is a good illustration of the olden times. The front is of timber-framing and plaster pargetting, worked, for the most part, in the zigzag pattern common in old cottages hereabouts, but in part tooled in a sort of star pattern; evidently it was a place of business in coaching and posting times. The *Cock* is now the chief inn and posting house.

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* Fortunes of Nigel, chap. xxxvi.

The *Church* of Epping Street (St. John the Baptist), near the London end of the town, a chapel-of-ease to the mother ch. of Epping Upland, is a modern pseudo-Gothic chapel-like building, with galleries; of no beauty or interest inside or out. It occupies the site of a chapel built by the monks of Waltham, who held the curacy: after the Dissolution it was settled in trust for the use of the town. Dr. Mason Good, M.D., was a native of Epping; his father was minister of the Independent Chapel, one of the oldest in the county. The present building, however, only dates from 1774, and it has been of late enlarged and modernized. The *parish Church*, St. Mary, is at

Epping Upland, or *Old Epping*, a lonely little vill. 2 m. away to the N.W. (take the lane on l. near the W. end of Epping Street, and go across Forty Green and by Epping Bury,—a very pleasant walk, especially if the field-paths be followed, for which the ch. tower forms a good landmark). The ch.—very prettily situated on high ground, with a little inn (where nothing can be got) and half a dozen houses about it—consists of a long, low, rough-cast nave and chancel, with a tall, weather-worn brick tower, which has stout angle buttresses and some good mouldings (and inside a peal of 5 bells). The nave windows are Perp., but they appear to be insertions; there is an altered lancet in the chancel, and an E. window of pretty good Perp. tracery. The *interior* is plain, with a plaster ceiling, and contains nothing worth notice, unless it be the unusual position of the communion table, it being placed at a distance from the E. wall, with a railing round it.

Copped Hall, the fine seat of George Wythes, Esq., is about a mile S.W. of the town. It was built of white pressed bricks, for John Conyers, Esq., in 1753, but was enlarged and improved by James Wyatt. It is a spacious building, a centre with pediment and two wings, and standing on an elevation is conspicuous for miles round. The old Copped Hall, a large quadrangular red-brick mansion, built by Thorpe for Sir Thomas Heneage in the reign of Elizabeth, with a great gallery 56 yds. long (blown down in Nov. 1639), stood more to the S., on lower ground, and within the parish of Waltham: the present building is at the southern extremity of Epping parish. Charles Sackville, the witty Earl of Dorset, and the patron of wits and poets, lived at Copped Hall, and here Shadwell wrote part of his 'Squire of Alsatia.' Charles II. dined with the Earl of Middlesex at Old Copped Hall in June 1660; and William III., when on his way to Newmarket, dined and stayed the night here, April 4, 1698. The painted glass formerly in the chapel of Old Copped Hall is now in the ch. of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Epping Green is a little solitary-looking hamlet, about ¾ m. N.W. from Epping

Upland, and comprises three or four farmhouses, a few tumble-down cottages, a smithy, butcher's and general shop, a 'public' (the *Cock and Magpie*), and small school and chapel. A little way l. of the road, a short mile on the London side of Epping Street, and fairly within the borders of Epping Forest, is the ancient earthwork *Ambresbury*, or *Ambers Banks.* (*See* AMBRESBURY, p. 11.)

EPPING FOREST, that portion of the ancient Forest of Essex which lies N. and W. of the Roding between the town of Epping and Forest Gate, near Stratford. In its original untouched condition, the Forest of Essex appears to have stretched across the county from the Forest of Middlesex at Waltham (*see* ENFIELD CHASE) to Colchester and the sea. The first important inroad on this great waste was probably made under a charter of King John (March 25th, 1204,) disafforesting all that part of the forest lying to the N. of the Highway from Stortford to Colchester. A perambulation made in pursuance of the 'Charta de Foresta,' 29th Edward I. (1301), farther reduced the boundaries; but probably the disafforesting was carried out slowly and partially, as a new charter was issued in the 8th year of Edward IV. (1468-9) reciting and confirming that of John issued 2 centuries earlier.* By grants, enclosures, and encroachments, the forest was gradually diminished in extent as, with the growth of the population, the land grew in value, until it was limited to the S.W. portion, which then, no longer the Forest of Essex, came to be known as the Forest of Waltham. Of this forest "the bounds and metes" were "set out and finally settled" by an Inquisition and Perambulation made, Sept. 8th, 1640, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, in pursuance of the Act of 16 Charles I., for Settling the Bounds of the Forests.

The boundaries of Waltham Forest, as thus defined, comprised 12 parishes wholly within the forest, and 9 partly within it; and included what have since been known as Epping and Hainault Forests. The area of the Forest, according to a computation made from their survey by a Commission in 1793, was in all about "60,000 statute acres, of which about 48,000 acres are the estimated contents of enclosed private property, and the remaining 12,000 acres, the amount of the unenclosed woods and wastes." Of this unenclosed land 9000 acres belonged to Epping Forest, 3000 to Hainault.

From this time encroachments, authorized and unauthorized, went on until Mr. Howard, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to whose charge the Royal Forest of Waltham was confided, stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1863, that of the 9000 acres of which Epping Forest consisted in 1793, they could not then "make out more than 7000 acres in round numbers," and that 2000 acres had "been lost by enclosures, but at what time we cannot ascertain." But this was very far from being the entire loss the forest had sustained. As a royal forest, the Crown originally possessed the ownership of the soil; this in course of time it had entirely parted with, but still retained the right of vert and venison, *i.e.*, the right to keep an unlimited number of deer with "their herbage, vert and browse," which is held to include "a right over all the beasts of the forest, the trees and underwood and whatever grows within it; and the power of granting licenses to hunt and shoot within its boundaries." There are also Commoners' Rights, by which every householder within the bounds of the forest paying a yearly rental of £2 has the right of pasturage for cattle, except during Fence Month (the 15 days before and after Old Midsummer Day), and within certain limits the lopping of trees for fuel.

So long as the Crown rights were enforced the forest must of necessity remain open. No enclosure could be made, no fence set up, no tree be cut down. There were wardens, foresters, verderers and a verderer's court—all the proper machinery, in short, for preventing or punishing encroachments and other forest offences. But the Commissioners of Woods and Forests refused to enforce the law. They held that the business of their department was to manage the Crown lands for purposes of revenue, and as the forest was in this respect comparatively unproductive they considered that the best thing to do was to sell the Crown rights to the lords of the several manors, and have done with them. With this feeling, about the time that Hainault was disafforested, authority was obtained from the Treasury, and the Crown rights over about 4000 acres were sold for the magnificent sum of £15,795.

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* Printed in the Appendix (p. 83) of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Royal Forests (Essex) 1863, where will be found most of the documents referred to in this notice.

The entire destruction of Hainault, and the curtailment of Epping Forest to less than half its recent dimensions, with the threatened loss of the remainder—for now the landowners began on all sides to enclose without troubling themselves about the rights of Crown or Commoners, having learnt that the former would not interfere, whilst the latter could not on account of the expense—aroused a strong and bitter feeling in the population of the East-end of London. They regarded 'the Forest' as their especial recreation-ground. The extent to which they resorted to it had indeed been little known except to themselves, or it may be doubted whether so grave an inroad on their enjoyment would have been sanctioned. When an inquiry was instituted by the House of Commons in 1863, a witness, well acquainted with the district, assured the Committee that on Sundays and Mondays, supposing the weather to be reasonably fine, the average number of "working people from the thickly populated districts" of the East who resort to the forest was at least 50,000. On Easter Monday, the great East-end holiday, the number would be "not less than 200,000." On other and quieter days it was resorted to by family and picnic parties, and especially by parties of school children, who were taken there in vans as well as by railway. One van-owner told the Committee that he had been engaged in taking these parties to the forest for 25 years; "30 and 40 vans in a day—different schools;" and once he had sent 60 vans, each van carrying from 35 to 40 children. But, further, the forest was the chief collecting-ground of the East-end naturalists, a humble but numerous class—bird-fanciers, and collectors of rare ferns, mosses, butterflies, and insects. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that the imminent danger of losing their chief source of outdoor enjoyment should have aroused much angry feeling; and as the popular sentiment was supported by the voice of the magistrates, clergymen, and sanitary authorities, who all agreed as to the injury likely to ensue from cutting off so important a means of promoting the health, comfort, and innocent enjoyment of the enormous, rapidly increasing, and terribly overcrowded population of the East-end, it soon came to be felt that the question was one of more than local concern. After several ineffectual efforts, the House of Commons by a series of enactments (1869) prohibited any further enclosures, and referred all questions of compensation, interference with rights, etc., to a Royal Commission, who were to ascertain the extent and limits of the rights of the Crown, lords of manors, and commoners; to institute inquiries into sales of Crown rights, acts of enclosure, etc., which have occurred during the last 20 years, and to report thereon with a view to such further legislation as the House may deem fit.* The work of the Commission proved to be more onerous than was anticipated, and a new Act was passed in 1873 granting the Commissioners two years longer in which to complete their inquiries and draw up their final report. Meantime the forest has happily been secured from further encroachment, and its management transferred from the Office of Woods and Forests to the Board of Works; whilst the Corporation of London has undertaken to watch over and protect the public interest in its preservation, and by prompt and vigorous measures has succeeded in checking the smaller enclosures of land, the raising of fences, cutting down or lopping trees, and other waste and injury which were being perpetrated in defiance of the House and its Commissioners.

The result of all these proceedings, now extended over a quarter of a century, is that Epping Forest, though reduced to considerably less than half its former size, is still an open woodland of nearly 3000 acres area. The great extent and *continuity* of the forest—its distinctive feature—is gone. From Wanstead, Walthamstow, and Snaresbrook, and indeed the whole lower end, the forest character has disappeared; Chingford-Fairmead and Loughton are spoiled, though about both these places many pretty bits are left; but High Beech and its neighbourhood, always the finest part of Epping Forest, is still wild and still lovely. From High Beech to Epping (including Ambresbury), and again towards Theydon on the one hand and Nazing on the other, there are also many outlying fragments of the old forest that, if not much in themselves, serve as pleasant breaks in the surrounding scenery.

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* 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 93, etc.

The major part of the forest was oak and hornbeam, with a considerable number of beech and an abundance of hawthorns, sloes, and rough underwood. But within the last 20 years more than a million forest trees have been cut down. Of the part left, the most striking feature is the beech wood at High Beech; but there are many good oaks there and at Chingford: hornbeams still predominate in other parts of the forest. In point of scenery, High Beech is by far the most attractive portion of the forest left. (*See* HIGH BEECH.) Though of course greatly injured by the enclosures and the extensive destruction of trees, Epping Forest is still a very interesting place, alike to the lover of scenery, and to the student of natural history. A larger number and variety of birds may be found there than in any other place within the same distance of London. By day the singing birds are numberless, and by night owls and night-jars alternate with the nightingale—which some believe is heard here earlier and later than elsewhere.* For the rarer plants the forest is still the best collecting-ground on this side of London, though it must yield precedence to Darenth Wood, and perhaps one or two others of the Kentish woodlands. Ferns flourish wonderfully, but the Osmunda, the Lady Fern, and some other of the more highly prized and rarer varieties, have been extirpated. Chingford-Fairmead and the neighbourhood produces an unrivalled variety of fungi, and the club mosses and orchids are also numerous and beautiful. For the entomologist Epping is at least as productive a hunting-ground as for any of his brother naturalists.†

The deer which once gave so much animation to Epping Forest are now nearly extinct. From the Report of the Commission of 1793 we learn that the forest was then well stocked with both red and fallow deer; and Sir Jas. Tylney Long, Bart., at that time warden of the forest, although he was "not able to ascertain what number of bucks and does are kept or abide in the forest in general," reported that "About five brace of bucks, and three brace of does, have been, one year with another, killed in the forest, by warrants of authority from His Majesty; and about fourteen brace of bucks and seven brace of does for individuals who claim a right to have venison in the forest. My claim," he adds, "to red or fallow deer in the said forest is without stint." We can ourselves remember when it was no rare thing to meet with a goodly drive of deer in Epping Forest. But in 1863 Mr. Howard told the Committee of the House of Commons that "there are no longer any deer in Epping Forest: practically they do not exist . . . . there may be a dozen perhaps." Col. Palmer stated that "one of the under keepers told him the other day he saw 9 deer altogether." In the autumn of 1873 a woodman whose life is spent in the forest told us he knew of three, but he would not tell where they lurked. Col. Palmer, the Verderer of the Forest, believes that "the destruction of the deer has been mainly owing to the forest not being kept up" by the proper enforcement of the Crown rights.

The *Epping Hunt* on Easter Monday has long been so familiarly associated with Epping Forest that it seems requisite to add a brief note respecting it. The popular notion was that the Easter Hunt was a privilege held by the City of London, and embodied in its charters, and that, at least in the good old days, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took part in the sport. Some such notion seems indeed to have found its way into the House of Commons, and some little surprise was expressed in the Committee of 1863, where it was termed "the hunt of the citizens," that Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., who appeared as the unofficial representative of the Corporation, did not assert the privilege. "Then the City of London does not claim the privilege of hunting on

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* Ample information on the birds of Epping Forest will be found in Mr. Gibson's Birds of Essex, 1862; and see a note by Mr. English, of Epping, in Mr. Walker's useful little Saturday Half Holiday Guide, p. 29.

† Messrs. Doubleday, Entomologist, vol. i., etc.

Easter Monday?" remarked a member, and the Alderman answered, "Not that I am aware of." But the City has always claimed the right of hunting in Epping Forest, though not on a particular day; grounding its title on the Charter of Henry I., which, however, only states that "the Citizens shall have their grounds for hunting, as well and as fully as their ancestors had: namely in Chiltre [the Chilterns], Middlesex and Surrey" *—Essex not being named. But the confirmation of the right by subsequent sovereigns is understood to include Essex in the hunting grounds, and it is noted that Edward IV. invited the Mayor (Sir William Heriot) and the citizens of London to a grand hunt in Waltham Forest, and that "the mayor and his brethren" attended: and this hunt, according to civic authority, was on Easter Monday. The City greatly prized its hunting privileges, and at an early date had its huntsman, with the title of Common Hunt, an office of dignity and emolument, which was retained till 1807, when, on the decease of the then Common Hunt, the office was abolished.

But whatever may be the real or supposed corporate connection with the Easter Hunt, the City has always been associated with it in the popular mind; and the citizens' doings on that occasion have been keenly quizzed by satirists, from Tom D'Urfey to Tom Hood. Thus, D'Urfey:—

> "Next once a year into Essex a hunting they go;
> To see 'em pass along, O, 'tis a pretty show
> Through Cheapside and Fenchurch street, and so to Aldgate Pump,
> Each man with spurs in horse's sides, and his back-sword 'cross his rump.
> My Lord Mayor takes a staff in hand to beat the bushes o'er,
> I must confess it was a work he ne'er had done before.
> A creature bounceth from the bush, which made them all to laugh,
> My Lord he cried, 'A hare! a hare!' but it proved an Essex calf." †

And Hood tells how, at the hunt,

> "Some lost their stirrups, some their whips,
> Some had no caps to show;
> But few, like Charles at Charing Cross,
> Rode on in *Statue quo.*" ‡

The Easter Hunt was "a noted hunt" during the first quarter of the present century. "I went to the hunt," said Alderman Copeland, "in 1810, and have continued, I believe, till within these last ten years to do so. I recollect perfectly well when I was young, the neighbouring gentry and nobility coming in their carriages, and *I have seen certainly* 200 *men in pink* attend that hunt. . . . . . It is a widely different thing now." Lieut.-Col. G. Palmer, hereditary verderer of Waltham Forest, who "always understood" that by their charters "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the privilege of hunting and killing a stag once a year," told the committee that he had seen "as great a show there in former times as there used to be at Epsom races."

The meet was on the ridge above Fairmead, the house of assembly being the Roebuck at Buckhurst Hill. A good forest buck was selected, its broad antlers dressed with ribbons, and as it was uncarted about midday, it was seldom that a good run was not ensured, whatever might be the fortunes of the motley crowd that followed. Lord William Lennox has published his recollection of an Easter Hunt of this period, "which for fun, life, and absurdity," he says, "could not be excelled."

> "From 9 till 11 o'clock the road to Woodford was lined with carriages of every form and description, from the barouche and four down to the taxed cart; and an incredible number of horsemen appeared, among whom were many Cockney Nimrods in smart red coats, white corduroy breeches, top boots, &c. . . . . About 12 the deer, which had travelled in his own carriage from the Bush at Wanstead, was uncarted, his branching antlers being decorated with gaudy coloured ribbons. After a few minutes law, the hounds were laid on. Away went sportsmen, horsemen, footmen, deer and hounds, towards Buckhurst Wood, from thence to Deadman's Wood, returned to Fairmead Bottom, and on to Loughton Wood, from thence to Robinson's Range, Golden Hill, and Queen Elizabeth's Lodge; here the noble animal, being hardly pressed, plunged into Burleigh's Pond, from which he was taken alive, and reserved for another year's sport." *

The good time hardly outlasted the first quarter of the century. The newspapers of 1825-26 † refer to the declining state of the hunt. The forest authorities ceased to supply the buck. The publicans clubbed together and bought or hired a tame deer, which, prior to the start, was carried round to all the public-houses in the district and exhibited at 2*d.* or 3*d.* a head, the start being consequently deferred till the afternoon. The enclosure in 1853 of that part of the forest in which the meet was held brought the hunt to a sudden stop, and in its old form it has not been renewed. A sorry parody of it is, however, still rehearsed. The landlord of the King's Oak at High Beech provides a deer, and advertises "the real original Easter Hunt." In 1873 there was on Easter Monday a larger and rougher assemblage of holiday folk there than usual, and a great number of the stalls and betting games commonly seen in the purlieus of a racecourse; but the only persons even decently mounted were the police inspectors on duty, who rode about as vigorously as aides-de-camp at a review, and the only representative of the "200 men in pink" was the sad and serious-looking huntsman, who appeared overcome with the responsibilities of his position—or the strength of the King's Oak ale. The miserable deer was kept outside the tavern door till late in the afternoon before it was uncarted. A duller travestie was never witnessed. A rival Easter Hunt was provided by a neighbouring publican, but was a still more ludicrous failure. The "hunt" on Easter Monday, 1874, was even worse than that of 1873. The real Epping Hunt is a thing of the past, and it is time the parody was suppressed.

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* Liber Albus, p. 116.

† Pills to Purge Melancholy, vol. iv., p. 42, ed. 1719.

‡ The Epping Hunt, with cuts by George Cruikshank, 1826—where Cruikshank's cuts give a far livelier notion of the hunt than his colleague's verses.

* Drafts on my Memory, vol. i., p. 23.

† See also Hone's Every-Day Book, vol. ii., p. 460.

Another noteworthy feature in Epping Forest should not pass unnoticed—*the Gipseys.* There are far fewer than there used to be, but you may still see their tents about Wanstead Flats, or wherever they are permitted to pitch them; and the women and children are sure to muster strongly at all holiday gatherings.

"Epping Forest . . . . the loveliest forest in the world! Not equal to what it was, but still the loveliest forest in the world, and the pleasantest, especially in summer; for then it is thronged with grand company, and nightingales, and cuckoos, and Romany *chals* and *chies* [gipsey lads and lasses]. As for Romany-chals there is not such a place for them in the whole world as the Forest. Them that wants to see Romany-chals should go to the Forest, especially to the Bald-faced Hind on the hill above Fairlop, on the day of Fairlop Fair. It is their trysting-place, as you would say, and there they muster from all parts of England, and there they whoops, dances, and plays." *

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* Borrow, Romano Lavo-Lil, p. 324.

EPSOM, Surrey (*Ebba's Ham,* the Home of Ebba; Dom. *Ebesham*), famous for its horse races and medicinal salts; a mkt. town seated in a depression of the great chalk Downs of Surrey, immediately S. of Ewell, 15 m. from London by road, and 18½ by the L. Br. and S. C. Rly. (Croydon branch, S.E. of the town), and L. and S.W. Rly. (Wimbledon br., near the centre of the town): pop. 6276. Hotels and Inns: *King's Head; Albion; Spread Eagle; Railway:* large and good. The *King's Head* was Pepys' inn, and occasionally that of more questionable company: "To the King's Head, and hear that my Lord Buckhurst and Nelly are lodged at the next house, and Sir Charles with them: and keep a merry house." * The *Spread Eagle* is, at racing time, the head-quarters of the sporting fraternity, of whom a notable assemblage may be seen outside it on a Derby morning. The *Albion* is more of a family hotel.

At the Domesday Survey *Ebesham* belonged to Chertsey Abbey. It contained two churches and four mills; there were in it 34 villans, 4 bordarii, and 6 bondsmen; and the wood supplied pannage for 20 swine. The manor was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538, and granted the same year to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, on whose attainder and execution shortly after it reverted to the Crown. In 1589 it was granted by Elizabeth to Edward D'Arcy, her Groom of the Chamber, who quickly disposed of it to George Mynn, of Lincoln's Inn. Mynn's widow bequeathed it to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Evelyn, younger brother of the author of the Diary. It then passed through several hands, till, in 1819, it devolved by marriage on J. Ivat Briscoe, Esq., in whose descendant it remains. The old manor-house, Epsom Court, is now a farm-house.

The town is a large, rambling, and, except in the Derby week, rather dull place. It has many good and not a few poor houses, spacious and well-filled shops, court-house, market-house, clock-house, water and gas works, banks, a Board of Health, and a weekly newspaper. The noticeable building of coloured bricks with red bands, in the midst of the High

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* Diary, July 14, 1667.

Street, serves a double purpose: the main building is for the fire-engine, the tall tower serves as a clock-house, and exhibits two illuminated dials at night. The market, chiefly for corn, long discontinued, was revived in 1833, and is held on Wednesdays. A pleasure fair is held on Clay Hill, July 25th. Brewing and malting are carried on in the town, and there are large brick-fields and nurseries in the vicinity, but the main dependence of the place is on the resident gentry, and the races and racing establishments.

The *Church* (St. Martin) at the upper end of Church Street, on the E. side of the town, was built in 1825, when the old ch. (of flint and stone) was taken down, with the exception of the tower. The present building, designed by Mr. Hatchard, is of brick, faced with black flints, with bands of brick, and Bath-stone dressings: by no means to be commended as a work of art, and not likely to tempt the sketcher by its beauty or picturesqueness; but a neat and convenient building inside. The old tower stands at the N.W. corner of the ch., to which its open arches serve as an entrance porch, and it contains a peal of 8 bells. The E. window, poor in colour and worse in design, is by Wailes of Newcastle. *Monts.*—In the chancel are 3 mural monts. with rilievi by Flaxman: on N. wall, to John Henry Warre, d. 1801, a small whole-length female figure with votive urn; on S. wall, one to John Braithwaite, d. 1800, with figure in alto-rilievo; and another to John Parkhurst, author of the well-known Greek and Hebrew Lexicons, d. 1797, with small symbolical figures—Hope, Faith, etc. Another tablet, on S. of chancel, to Mrs. Susan Warre, has a female figure kneeling with an infant in her arms, by Chantrey. At the E. end of the nave is another tablet, with emblematic figures by Flaxman, to Eleanor Belfield, d. 1802. On the S. wall is the mont., preserved from the old ch., of Richard Evelyn, of Woodcote, d. 1669.

There is another ch. (Christ Church) at *Clay Hill*, a small red-brick building, erected in 1845, but it is of no better design than the mother ch. The Independent chapel in Church Street, known as the *Old Chapel*, is noted as one of the oldest Nonconformist chapels in the county. Isaac Watts, whilst a visitor to Sir J. Hartop, whose seat was close by, used often to preach here; and here for many years ministered the Rev. John Harris, author of the once enormously popular 'Mammon.'

The *Almshouses*, in East Street, founded in 1703 by John Livingstone for 12 poor widows, were rebuilt in 1871 in a better style, and now form comfortable dwellings. The rather picturesque red-brick and stone building, a spacious structure in the Tudor Collegiate style, immediately N. of the town, is the *Royal Medical Benevolent College*, "established in order to provide an asylum and pensions for aged medical men, and the widows of medical men in reduced circumstances, and a school, partly gratuitous, for the sons of medical men." The college was opened in 1855. In June 1874, there were 24 medical men, or their widows, in the asylum, who each received annuities of £21, with furnished rooms and an annual allowance of 3½ tons of coal; and an equal number of outdoor annuitants who received £21 a year each. In the school there were 50 foundation scholars, "the necessitous orphans and sons of medical men," who "receive an education of the highest class, and are boarded, clothed, and maintained at the expense of the college;" besides 150 resident scholars. The buildings comprise the school, asylum, masters' houses, and a neat chapel, and stand in about 18 acres of ground.

Epsom Wells.—In the last half of the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, Epsom was a place of great fashionable and even royal resort, on account of its medicinal waters, for a while rivalling Tunbridge Wells in the number and quality of the visitors. The character of the Epsom water was, it is said, discovered by accident in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and began to be celebrated in the reign of James I. Fuller, however, who wrote when the wells were in the height of their fame, puts their actual discovery late in the reign of the latter monarch. The medicinal waters of Ebesham, he says,

> "Were found on this occasion some two and forty years since (which falleth out to be 1618). One Henry Wicker, in a dry summer and great want of water for cattle, discovered, in the concave of a horse or neat's footing, some water standing. His suspicion that it was the stale of some beast was quickly confuted by the clearness thereof. With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it,

and so departed. Returning the next day, with some difficulty he recovered the same place (as not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a common); and found the hole he had made, filled and running over with most clear water. Yet cattle (though tempted with thirst) would not drink thereof, as having a mineral taste therein."*

The water was "at first only used outwardly for the healing of sores. Indeed simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the abstersiveness of this water, keeping a wound clean, till the balsam of nature doth recover it. Since it hath been inwardly taken, and (if the inhabitants may be believed) diseases have here met with their cure, though they came from contrary causes." But no doubt, as he shrewdly remarks, "Their convenient distance from London addeth to the reputation of these waters; and no wonder if citizens coming thither, from the worst of smokes into the best of airs, find in themselves a perfective alteration." † The well was enclosed in 1621, and a shed erected for the convenience of visitors. Dudley, 3rd Lord North, in his 'Forest of Varieties,' folio, 1645, loudly asserted the virtues of the springs of Tunbridge and Epsom, which he claims to have first made known "to the citizens of London and the king's people." But it was not till after the Restoration that Epsom Wells became fashionable. Charles II. with his Court frequently repaired hither to drink the waters, and brought their dissipated habits with them. Where King and Court went commoners soon followed—Pepys among the number:—

"*July 26th*, 1663 (Lord's day).—Up and to the Wells, where a great store of citizens, which was the greatest part of the company, though there were some others of better quality. . . . . Then rode through Epsom, the whole town over, seeing the various companies that were there walking; which was very pleasant to see how they are there, without knowing what to do, but only in the morning to drink waters. But, Lord! to see how many I met there of citizens, that I could not have thought to have seen there; that they had ever had it in their heads or purses to go down thither." ‡

He was there on another "Lord's day" (July 14th, 1667), being "up, and my wife, a little before four," to make ready, when his wife "vexed" him "that she was so long about it, keeping us till past 5 o'clock, before she was ready." However they got off, provided with "some bottles of wine, and beer, and some cold fowle," in a "coach and four horses," and so "talking all the way to Epsom, by 8 of the clock, to the Well; where much company, and I did drink the water: they did not, but I did drink 4 pints," a pretty liberal allowance. After spending the day in sightseeing, "By and by we took coach and to take the ayre. . . . I carried them to the Well, and there filled some bottles of water to carry home with me; and there I talked with the two women that farm the well, at £12 per annum, of the lord of the manor." * The well continued to prosper. Shadwell wrote his comedy of 'Epsom Wells' (1673), which had a run at the Duke's Theatre; † the *London Gazette* (June 19, 1684) announced that "the post will go every day to and fro betwixt London and Epsom, during the season for drinking the waters;" ‡ and the Lord of the Manor now (1690) laid out walks through the town, with branching avenues, planted avenues of trees, and built, besides other apartments, a ball-room 70 ft. long. A rival establishment was set up in the town itself, but for a while both continued to flourish. During the reign of Anne it was at the height of prosperity. George, Prince of Denmark, leaving the cares of state to the Queen, was a very regular visitor at the Epsom Spa. In 1711, John Toland, the sceptical author of 'Christianity not Mysterious,' then resident at Epsom, wrote an inflated rambling 'Description of Epsom, with the Humours and Politics of the Place,' which might well have suggested Macaulay's striking description of Tunbridge Wells.§ He pictures the town and company that filled it; the luxury, and dissipation; the country people bringing "to every house the choicest fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers, with all sorts of tame and wild fowl, with the rarest fish and venison, and with every kind of butcher's meat, among which Banstead Down mutton is the most relishing dainty;" the "court and city ladies, who, like queens in a tragedy, display all their finery on benches before their doors;" the behaviour of the damsels, admiring, envying, and cozening one another; the public breakfasts, music and dancing every morning at the Wells; midday races, and outdoor sports; card parties, gambling-rooms, and the like. Toland says that he had often counted 70 coaches in the ring (the present racecourse on the Downs) of a Sunday evening. Among the sports most in favour, he mentions wrestling, running, trying to catch a pig by the tail, and the like; and the Tatler tells us that an announcement which drew together all the beaux and fair ladies in their coaches was "that on the 9th instant, several Damsels, swift of foot, will run a race for a Sute of Head Clothes at the Old Wells." *

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* Fuller, Worthies (Surrey), vol. iii., p. 203, ed. 1840.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Diary, vol. ii., p. 198.

* Diary, vol. iv., p. 118.

† And continued to be popular long afterwards (Tatler, No. 7, April, 1709); though it may have been revived on account of the renewed celebrity of the Wells at this time.

‡ Quoted in Brayley's Surrey, vol. iv., p. 354.

§ History of England (ch. iii.), ed. 1858, vol. i., p. 359.

Epsom grew from a little country village to a gay and brilliant town. New buildings of all descriptions were laid out, lodging-houses and hotels of the most luxurious description were opened, and one, the New Inn, was said to be the largest in England. The milliners' and jewellers' shops rivalled in their displays those of London, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells; and hackney coaches and sedan chairs were numbered and ranged as in the metropolis.

The quarrels of the rival well-houses, the excesses of the disorderly class who resorted to the wells for the purpose of preying on the unwary, and the changes of fashion, at length brought about a decline. Efforts were made to revive the interest. Pamphlets were published setting forth the virtues of the waters; new attractions were announced; but the fame once lost could not be recalled, and before the close of the century the wells were utterly neglected.

> "The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now run to decay; and there remains only one house on the spot (the Old Well), which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places." †

In 1804, the mansion and what was left of the buildings at the Old Wells were pulled down, and a small dwelling-house erected on the site; and in 1810 we find it recorded that "the Well is now deserted and almost forgotten," while of Epsom itself it is said, "Except during the time of the races few places can be more dull or uninteresting. The assembly-room, now disused, is partly shut up or let out in small tenements; and several costly buildings are uninhabited." *

The well still remains, and may be tested. It will be found on Epsom Common, a short ½ m. from the town, on the rt. of the road to Ashtead. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, the Epsom salts of the druggist, with very small portions of the muriates of lime and magnesia, and has been pronounced to have a considerable affinity to the true Seidlitz water. When first extracted from the Epsom water, the sulphate of magnesia, under the since familiar name of Epsom salts, was sold, it is said, at 5*s.* an ounce. As is known, it is now manufactured on a large scale and at a very low price, but none is made at Epsom.

Epsom Common, without the attraction of the wells, is worth visiting. It is a broad open heath of about 400 acres, covered thickly with furze, somewhat moist perhaps in wet seasons, but a very pleasant, breezy place, with roads in all directions.

Epsom Races are the present glory of Epsom. When racing commenced here is not known, but the tradition that when James I. resided at Nonsuch Palace horse-races were run for his entertainment on the Downs is not improbable. References to meetings for horse-racing on Banstead Downs (the name by which these downs were then and long after generally known, *see* BANSTEAD) occur earlier, but it is not till after the Restoration that they become frequent, and then the race meetings seem to have been only occasional. They commenced to be run annually about 1730. For a time there were spring and autumn meetings, but they have long been timed as at present. There is a Spring Meeting in April, but it lasts only 2 days, and is attended by few besides betting men. The May Meeting lasts 4 days, from Tuesday to Friday, before Whitsuntide (unless Easter occurs in March, when it takes place *after* the Whitsun week), Wednesday being the Derby, Friday the Oaks Day. The *Derby* was established by Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, in 1780; the *Oaks* by the same nobleman, in 1779, and named after his seat, "The Oaks" (*see* WOODMANSTERNE), as the Derby was named after himself.

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* Letters from Epsome, Tatler, June 30, 1709.

† Ambulator, 1782, p. 83.

* Hunter's History of London and Environs, vol. ii., p. 154.

The Derby Day is the prime festival of England. For it even Legislation is adjourned. It is computed that since the railway facilities have been completed by the extension of the line to the foot of the race-hill, not less than 200,000 persons have assembled on the Downs on the Derby Day. Whatever be the number, there can be no doubt that the spectators make the sight. The vast crowd, the major part men, in a state of wild excitement,—the great shout, so startling to those who hear it for the first time, "They're off,"—the strain as the horses rush down the slope at Tattenham Corner, and the cry of one and another name as either of the leaders seems to be clearing his opponent, and then the turbulent excitement at the winning-post,—make up a scene such as is unmatched in England, and probably elsewhere. The *Derby* is a 1½ m. race for 3-year-old colts and fillies, and is usually run in from 2 m. 43 s. (Kettledrum, 1861), or 2 m. 43½ s. (Blue Gown, 1868), to 2 m. 52½ s. (Pretender, 1869). The value of the stakes during the last few years has varied from £4850 (1872), to £7350 (1866).

The *Oaks* is, like the Derby, run over a mile and a half course, but is for 3-year-old fillies only; and the winning time is on the average a few seconds longer. The stakes range from £4100 (1871) to £5225 (1865). The Oaks, traditionally the Ladies' Day, is on the Friday after the Derby. The crowd is less, but the appearance of the course much more brilliant.

The grand stand, the best and most substantial in the kingdom, affords magnificent views, marked on one side by Windsor Castle, on the other by St. Paul's Cathedral, but stretching far beyond both; and views hardly less extensive are obtainable from many parts of the Downs. The Downs, at other than racing times, afford delightful walks. Especially so are those across Walton Heath to Walton-on-the-Hill, to Hedley, Betchworth, or Reigate, or in the other direction by Langley Bottom to Leatherhead or Mickleham, or, again, the shorter strolls to Banstead and Sutton.

Some of the seats in Epsom and the vicinity are interesting. *Pitt Place*, near the ch., so called, as is said, from having been built by a disused chalk quarry (though it should be noted that Lady Chatham was Lyttelton's 1st cousin), is notorious as the scene of the death of Thomas, 2nd ("the bad") Lord Lyttleton (Nov. 27, 1779), with which the oft-told ghost story is connected. *Woodcote Park* (Robert Brooks, Esq.), whose magnificent woods are so noticeable on the right nearly the whole way from the town to the race-hill, was for some generations the seat of the Lord Baltimores. The present mansion was erected by Charles, 6th Lord Baltimore (1715—51), but it has been much altered since. It is a very stately structure, consisting of a tall centre and wings connected by curved arcades, and stands in a noble park of 350 acres. The state rooms have ceilings painted by Verrio. *Woodcote House*, by Woodcote Green, is a good old-fashioned mansion built by Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General to William III., Queen Anne, and George I., now the residence of E. J. Northey, Esq. *Durdans*, in Chalk Lane, long the residence of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, occupies the site of a 'palace' built by George, 1st Earl of Berkeley, with the materials of Nonsuch Palace, which he had purchased of the profligate Duchess of Cleveland, to whom it had been given by Charles II. It was unpleasantly associated with the intrigue between Lord Grey of Warke and his wife's sister, the youngest daughter of the then Earl of Berkeley, which caused so much scandal. It was afterwards the residence of the Earl of Guildford, and then of Frederick Prince of Wales (father of George III.) when drinking the Epsom waters and pursuing his favourite pastime of hawking on the Downs. It was pulled down shortly after the prince quitted it, and the present more modest structure erected.

ERITH, KENT (usually derived from A.-S. *Ær*, or *Ǽrra*, and *hythe*, the old, or former haven; the suggestions of Dr. Morris,* *E-rith*, water channel; and

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* Etymology of Local Names, p. 35.

Mr. Taylor,* *ora*, a shore, and *hythe*, seem scarcely applicable to this place). Erith is a small town, the next on the right bank of the Thames below Woolwich, 14 m. from London by road, and 15¾ m. by the N. Kent line of the S.E. Rly.: pop. 5421; of the entire par., which includes Belvedere and Abbey Wood, 8289. Inns, *Pier Hotel*, *Prince of Wales*, *Yacht*.

Lambarde (1570) sets forth 'briefly,'

> "The narrative of a thing done at this place, by Dunstane the Archbishop of Canterburie, almost a hundreth yeeres before the coming of King William the Conqueror. A rich man (saith the text of Rochester) being owner of Cray, Eareth, Ainesford, and Woldham; and having none issue of his body, devised the same lands (by his last will, made in the presence of Dunstane, and others) to a kinswoman of his owne, for life, the Remainder of the one halfe thereof, after her death, to Christes Church at Canterbury, and of the other halfe to Saint Androwes of Rochester, for ever: he died, and his wife tooke one Leoffun to husband, who (overliving her) reteined the lande as his owne. . . . Hereupon complaint came to one Wulsie, for that time the Shyreman, or Judge of the Countie (as the same booke interpreteth it) before whome, both Dunstane the Archbishop, the parties themselves, sundrie other Bishops, and a great multitude of the Lay people, appeered, all by appointment at Eareth: and there in the presence of the whole assembly, Dunstane (taking a crosse in his hand) made a corporall oath upon the booke of the Ecclesiasticall lawes, unto the Shyreman (which then tooke it to the King's use, bicause Leoffun himselfe refused to receave it) and affirmed, that, the right of these landes, was to Christes Church, and to Saint Androwes. For ratification and credite of which his oath, a thousand other persons (chosen out of East, and West Kent, Eastsex, Middlesex, and Sussex) tooke their oathes also, upon the crosse after him. And thus, by this manner of iudgement, Christes Church and Saint Androwes were brought into possession and Leoffun utterly ejected for ever." †

If held by the Church, it must have been seized by the Crown, as it was one of the manors given by the Conqueror to his half-brother Odo, Bp. of Bayeux. In the 13th cent. it belonged to the Badlesmeres of Leeds Castle, but escheated to the Crown on the execution of Ralph, "the rich Lord Badlesmere," in the 15th of Edward II. The attainder of Ralph was, however, reversed by Edward III., and Erith restored to his son. It passed by marriage to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and afterwards in like manner to the house of Lancaster; and thus, in the person of Edward IV., reverted to the Crown, in whose possession it continued till Henry VIII., in 1544, granted it to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, whose tomb is in the ch. By her daughter it passed to Sir Henry Compton, in whose family it remained till towards the end of the 17th cent., when it was sold to a Mr. Lodowick. It now belongs to Colonel Wheatley.

"The towne of Eareth," according to Lambarde, "is an ancient corporation either by reputation or chartre." In 1312-13, Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere obtained for Erith the grant of a weekly market to be held on Thursday, and two annual fairs of 3 days each. Market and corporation have long disappeared, but a fair is still held on Whit Monday. Erith stands, by the river-side, on the E. termination of the line of low hills, described under BELVEDERE and ABBEY WOOD, which stretch westwards to New Cross, and mark a fault in the strata through which the Thames flows, arising either from elevation of the upland tract or subsidence on the N. The point of upland on which Erith is built has on the W. the Erith and Plumstead Marshes, and on the E. those of Dartford and Stone. The town consists for the most part of a long narrow street of small houses. Of old it had a considerable maritime business, at first as being a naval station, and later from the East India Company's fine ships anchoring off here to discharge a portion of their cargo. The navy used to assemble here as late as the end of the 17th cent. Pepys records several official visits to the fleet off Erith;* and James II., when providing for the escape of the royal family to France, issued his warrant (Nov. 30, 1668), "Order the Isabella and Ann yachts to fall down to Erith to morrow." Charnock says that the great Henry-grace-à-Dieu was built for Henry VIII. at Erith, and he supposes by contract at a private yard.† Official documents at the Record Office ‡ show, however, that the Great Harry and 3 galleys were building at Woolwich at the same time (Dec. 1512); but there are contemporary entries for the payment of the "wages of divers and sondre personns, as shipwrightts, calkers and laborers that wrought and labored in carting and making of a new *docke at Erythe*, for the bringing in of our soveryn lord the king's reall shipp, named the Soverin, in the sayed dock, as for amendyng, reparyng and calkyng of the sayed ship, as of heving forthe afflote out of the same docke, by the time and space of viij. weks," * (Dec. 9, 1512—Feb. 4, 1513). There was also a wharf at Erith used for naval purposes. The present pier was built in 1834, when it was sought to make Erith a steamboat station, and the pleasant public gardens by the pier were laid out in the hope of attracting summer visitors. If in this Erith has not been successful, it has found compensation in the establishment of iron and other factories, which have caused a large increase of population and extension of business. Outside the town are extensive clay-pits and brick-fields, and a great sand-pit, where sand is largely dug for ship ballast and iron castings. Parts of the little town are not unpicturesque, especially where glimpses are caught of the river, whilst W. the wooded heights of Belvedere form a fine background.

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* Words and Places, 2nd edit., p. 354.

† Perambulation of Kent, reprint, p. 398.

* June 13th, 1661; Nov. 16th, 1665, etc.

† History of Marine Architecture, vol. ii., p. 42.

‡ Quoted in Cruden's History of Gravesend, p. 143.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is by the rly. stat., at the edge of the marsh, ½ m. W. of the town. It used to be a favourite object with steamboat and other travellers on the Thames, standing, half buried in ivy, by the river-side, at the edge of the long dreary marsh; but in recent restorations the ivy has been pretty nearly cleared off, and the once venerable ch. stands out clean, spruce, and new as the rly. stat. beside it. But however it may look, it is old, and it is worth visiting. It is of flint and stone; small, but has nave, aisles, and chancel, and a thick short W. tower, with stout brick buttresses, and an octagonal slated spire. In it is a peal of 6 bells, rung from the ground floor. The interior has been very thoroughly restored. The chancel, E.E. in style, has 3 lancets, filled with painted glass, as are also the windows of the N. aisle. The Dec. E. window is recent. The windows of the nave are Late Dec., but the nave piers are earlier. The roof is plastered, but portions of the old timber framing are seen over the nave and aisles. *Obs.* ambrey on l. of altar, and on rt. a small piscina with Dec. head. In the wall of S. aisle is a hagioscope directed towards the altar. Above the chancel arch is a figure of the Saviour with extended arms, within the oval of a vesica. *Monts.*—At the E. end of the S. aisle a large and costly altar tomb, with alabaster effigy of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, d. 1568, lying on a mat which is rolled at the end to form a pillow. The figure is well carved, but much mutilated. Near it is a tall Gothic tabernacle tomb to Wm. Wheatley, lord of the manor, d. 1807. The mural mont., with mourning female, to Lord Eardley, d. 1824, is by Chantrey. On S. wall of chancel is a mural mont. to Marie Countess de Gersdorff, daughter of Lord Saye and Sele, d. 1826. There are several brasses, but some are partially or entirely covered by the seats. The most valuable are—one of Roger Sincler, "serviens Abbatis et Cōventus de Lesens" (1425); the other of John Aylmer, d. 1435, and wife. On leaving the ch., notice on the S. wall of the chancel a small sundial "given by S. Stone, May, 1643. *Redibo tu nunquam.*"

Immediately S. of the town is the great *Sand Pit*, or *Ballast Pit*, as it is more commonly called, from the sand being excavated for ship ballast, a place of much interest to the geologist for its fine sections of the Thanet Sands, here represented by a loamy sand 60 ft. thick, resting on a clayey basement bed about 2 ft. thick, in which are embedded large unrolled green-coated flints, locally known as bull-head flints, whence the deposit is known as the Bull-Head bed. The sand is excavated down to this bed, which immediately overlies the chalk. Above the Thanet beds, on the hill-side a little S., may be seen a good exposure of the Woolwich and Reading series, and of the Oldhaven beds (here rolled pebbles).

About ½ m. farther S., on the rt. of the Crayford road, is another great excavation, the *Erith Brick Pit*, or White's Pit, which should be visited, as it is even more interesting in a geological point of view than the Ballast Pit. It lies in the ancient bed of the Thames, and exposes a portion of the steep bank. Here the Thanet beds, which, as we have seen, are 60 ft. thick at the Ballast Pit, are only 15 ft. thick. They overlie the chalk, which here rises to a height of 45 ft. above the Ordnance datum line, both chalk and sand having been sharply cut, and the latter partially denuded, by fluviatile action. A good section is here shown of the chalk and sand, the ancient bank of the Thames, with the gravel not merely resting conformably on the top of the sand, but following the denuded surface of the chalk, and filling up the hollows. In this gravel will be noticed many detached masses of unarranged Thanet Sand, and bull-head flints. The brick-earth beds over the gravel contain bones of fossil elephants, tigers, wolves, oxen. and horses: *Elephas antiquus* and *primigenius*, *Bos longifrons* and *primigenius*, *Equus fossilis*, *Canis lupus*, and *Felis spelæa* (the great cave tiger); but the brick-pit about a mile farther, on the l. of the Crayford road, is far richer in these remains, Mr. Dawkins enumerating no fewer than 16 species of mammalia found there.* The Cyrena (*Corbicula flumentalis*) abounds in these pits.

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* *Ibid.*, p. 149.

The Erith Marshes stretch W. from Erith to Plumstead, and as they are below the high-water level, the Thames is only kept from flooding them by the great river wall which along the whole of its lower course borders the Thames and the creeks running into it. These marshes, like those on the opposite shore, have a superficial stratum of alluvial clay (marsh clay) from 4 to 10 ft. thick, beneath which is a peat bed, seldom more than 2 ft. thick, in which occur trunks and roots of yew, oak, alder, and hazel; nuts, leaves, and seed-vessels; wing-cases of beetles; bones of the horse, ox, deer, etc. Remains of this submerged forest, as it has been somewhat ambitiously designated, may be very well seen outside the river wall at low water. The marshes form rich grazing land; mineral oil, glue, manure, and other unsavoury factories have been built on them; and at Crossness, the point of land N.W. of Erith ch., are large gunpowder magazines. A terrible disaster occurred here Oct. 1st, 1864, when two of these magazines, containing upwards of 50 tons of gunpowder, exploded. The buildings were of course entirely destroyed, and all the persons (10 in number) in them killed. A breach 100 yards long was made in the river wall, and Plumstead and Erith marshes would have been flooded but that the explosion occurred nearly at low water, and by the promptness, skill, and energy of the engineers, sappers and miners, and workmen, from Woolwich Arsenal, the breach was sufficiently stopped to keep out the rising waters. Much damage was done to the houses of Erith and Belvedere; indeed, for miles around the houses were sensibly shaken, and the explosion was felt at places 50 m. distant.

At Crossness is the *Southern Outfall of the Metropolitan Main Drainage*. The works, which were formally opened by the Prince of Wales, April 4, 1865, occupy an ornamental group of brick buildings relieved by coloured bands, and comprise, besides the great engine and boiler houses, pretty villas for the enginemen and chief officers, and about 20 neat cottages for the workmen, with a large and handsome school, which serves also for a chapel and lecture-room. A lofty minaret-like chimney serves as the central feature of the group of buildings, and is a conspicuous landmark from the river, as well as across the marsh. The residences stand on a terrace-like embankment, beneath which is the great reservoir, 6½ acres in area. The sewage of the whole S. of London is brought into this reservoir, through nearly 10 m. of main drains and tunnels, and is lifted from it into the Thames, during the two hours following high water. The lifting apparatus consists of two immense compound pumps, each having four plungers, which are worked by four beam engines, each of 125 horse power. These engines lift about 10,000 cubic ft. a minute, but are capable of working to twice that amount in case of a sudden storm or heavy rainfall. The interior of the engine-house displays more ornament than is usual in such places; the machinery is of surprising magnitude and beauty of finish, and the whole is kept scrupulously clean, so that instead of its being the offensive place that might be expected, it may be examined with pleasure, and will be found very interesting. Great care has been taken to provide for the health and comfort of the little colony who are settled in this lonely and far from cheerful marsh. But one thing is wanting. They have no drinkable water. All that they now use is brought in tanks, by barges, from Barking. An attempt was made to obtain pure water by boring, but after reaching a depth of 950 ft. the work was temporarily abandoned, the cost of boring at that depth being £14 a foot. It has, however, been decided to resume operations, and a contract was taken (Feb. 1874) to complete the well and bore-hole for the sum of £5252. It is anticipated that the well will supply sufficient water for the engines, which require 500,000 gallons daily, as well as for the houses. F. E. Houghton, Esq., the resident engineer, has a detailed section of the bore on an ample scale, which will be found of interest by the geologist.

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* Boyd Dawkins, 'On the Age of the Lower Brick Earths of the Thames Valley,' Quarterly Journal of Geol. Soc., vol. xxii., p. 91; Whitaker 'On the Lower Tertiaries of Kent,' *Ibid.*, vol. xxii., p. 404; Tylor, 'On Quaternary Gravels,' *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 450; Proc. of Geol. Association, vol. iii., p. 83.

Erith Reach, the reach of the Thames off Erith, extends from Rainham Creek to Coldharbour Point, and is 1½ m. long.

ESHER, Surrey (Dom. *Aissele;* 1 John, 1199, *Ashal*), a very pretty vill. between Kingston and Cobham, on the old Portsmouth road, 15 m. from London by road, and by the L. and S.W. Rly.: pop. 1815. Inn, *The Bear*, a noted house. The Esher and Claremont Stat. is at Ditton Marsh, ¾ m. from the village of Esher. On leaving the stat., turn to the rt., and the wooded heights of Claremont will serve as a guide to the little village that lies under their shadow. *Sandon Farm*, by the stat., occupies the site of *Sandon Hospital*, founded early in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Wateville, and enriched by many subsequent benefactions, one of which, by William de Perci, provided for the maintenance of 6 chaplains, and the keeping a lamp and candle of 2 lb. weight continually burning before the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the chapel where was buried the heart of the donor and the body of his wife.* The pestilence of 1348-9 swept off the master and all the brethren of the hospital. In 1436, on the plea of its reduced condition, it was united to the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, and at the Dissolution it shared the fate of the other religious houses. The chapel was left standing long after the other buildings were destroyed; but no vestige of it remains.

At the Domesday Survey the manor of Esher appears to have belonged to the Abbey of Leutfrid's Cross, though Bp. Odo of Bayeux owned some of the land. In the reign of Henry III. the abbot sold this manor to Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Winchester, and it remained in the possession of the see, Esher Place being the residence of the bishops, till 1537, when Stephen Gardiner, Bp. of Winchester, conveyed house and manor to Henry VIII.,* who had just constituted Hampton Court a manor, and was converting the country round it into a chase. Queen Mary, however, almost immediately on her accession to the throne, was induced by Bp. Gardiner to reconvey the manor and estate to the see of Winchester. Elizabeth, holding this conveyance good, purchased the manor of the bishop in 1583, and granted it a month later in fee to the Earl of Effingham, by whom it was sold to Francis Drake. After this it shifted rather quickly from hand to hand till, early in the 18th cent., it was purchased by Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. After his death, in 1768, it was sold to Lord Clive, and then in succession to Viscount Galway, the Earl of Tyrconnell, and Charles Rose Ellis, by whom it was sold to the Crown in 1816.

The river Mole winds very deviously along the meadows W. of Esher, on its way to the Thames at East Molesey, 2 or 3 m. lower. Along the Mole, and by Ditton Marsh and the Rly. Stat., are river drifts and alluvium; bordering this, along the lower part of Esher, and on its S.E. side, is the London clay, whilst the higher grounds of Claremont, Fairmile, and Esher Common, are the Lower Bagshot sand, thus affording considerable variety of soil and some difference of vegetation. The meadows bordering the Mole are beautifully green and pleasant, but too apt to be flooded in wet seasons. Hampton Court shows well across them from the higher grounds.

The village itself is pleasant, and still rural; has a good old-fashioned inn, and a few good houses. The rude erection of flint and stone at the N. entrance of the village, with the Pelham arms, and the initials H. P. over the centre arch, affords a comfortable seat within an arched recess, and beside it is a well. It stands by Esher Place, is evidently a Traveller's Rest, and, in all probability, was the gift of Mr. Pelham to the village; but it has somehow acquired the name of Wolsey's Well, and is so designated by Mr. Howitt (for some years a resident at Esher) in his 'Visits to Remarkable Places.' In Esher lived the novelists Jane and Anna Maria Porter; the picture of the Saviour, over the communion table in the old ch., was painted by their brother, Sir R. Ker Porter, and presented by him to the parish; and their mother lies in the ch.-yard. The Rev. Philip Francis, the father of the more famous Sir Philip Francis, opened in 1751 an academy at Esher, and here published his well-known translation of Horace; and through him the village was very near having the honour of contributing to the education of the historian of the 'Decline and Fall':—

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* Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. vi., part ii., p. 675; Brayley, History of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 433.

* State Papers, vol. viii., part v., p. 2.

> "My unexpected recovery again encouraged the hope of my education; and I was placed at Esher, in Surrey, in the house of the Rev. Mr. Philip Francis, in a pleasant spot, which promised to unite the various benefits of air, exercise, and study (January 1752). The translator of Horace might have taught me to relish the Latin poets, had not my friends discovered in a few weeks that he preferred the pleasures of London to the instruction of his pupils."*

The *Old Church* (St. George), E. of the main street, behind the Bear Inn, is still standing, though disused except for burial services. The ch., small and mean, comprises a nave and chancel, with an ungainly excrescence on the S., built by the Duke of Newcastle as a chamber pew for the lords of Claremont and Esher Place. In the little belfry are 3 bells, one of which, says tradition, was brought from over the sea by Sir Francis Drake, and given by him to the parish. The donor of the bell, if a Drake, was more probably the Francis Drake, lord of the manor in the reign of James I. *Monts.*—Richard Drake, d. 1603, equerry to Queen Elizabeth, a small kneeling effigy in armour. The Hon. Mrs. E. C. C. Ellis, of Claremont, d. 1803, an elegant tablet by *Flaxman*. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of "Jane Porter, a Christian Widow," d. 1831, the mother of Sir R. Ker Porter, and of his sisters Jane and Anna Maria.

The new ch. (Christ Church) on the Green, on the opposite side of the road, was erected in 1853, from the designs of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, F.S.A. It is large, well built, E.E. in style, cruciform,—the S. transept forming a 'royal closet' or private pew for Claremont. At the W. end is a tower and tall spire. Leopold, King of the Belgians, contributed largely to its erection. The tower has a peal of 6 bells; the chancel windows are filled with painted glass. *Obs.* the large and roomy schools, built in 1859.

The grounds of *Esher Place* extend from the village to the Mole. The history of the manor and estate has been told. The original house, built by Bp. Waynflete about the middle of the 15th cent., as a residence for the Bps. of Winchester, stood on the low marshy meadow close by the Mole, "a moist and corrupt air," as Wolsey complained when a prisoner here, "continuing in which I cannot live." Waynflete's house was a large and stately brick structure, with spreading wings; gate-houses bearing on escutcheons his own arms and those of his see; capacious dining hall, chapel, and whatever else was requisite for the dignity and hospitality of the lordly Bishop of Winchester. Wolsey, on his appointment to the see of Winchester, 1528, purposed remodelling and extending Esher Place, as a compensation for the loss of Hampton Court, which he had found it prudent to present to the king; and it was perhaps on account of the alterations he was making in it that, when commanded (Oct. 19, 1529) to repair immediately to his house at Esher, he found the house desolate, and had to remain with his retinue "for the space of 3 or 4 weeks without either beds, sheets, tablecloths, dishes to eat their meat in, or wherewithall to buy any," and he sick almost to death in body and mind. Cavendish gives a strangely graphic and pathetic account of the events and personages at Esher during those dreary weeks. It was whilst a prisoner at Esher that Henry forced from him a formal cession of York House, the town mansion of the Archbishops of York. At length, at his repeated entreaties, he was allowed to leave Esher, and "be removed to some other dryer air and place," the King's Lodge at Richmond being allotted him as a temporary abode till he should be able to continue his journey into Yorkshire.

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* Gibbon, 'Memoirs of My Life and Writings,' in Lord Sheffield's Life of Gibbon, p. 48.

When the estate was purchased by Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, in 1729, little was left of Waynflete's mansion but the gate-house known as Wolsey's Tower. Mr. Pelham added wings and offices to the gate-house, and converted it into a comfortable dwelling. The additions were meant to harmonize with the older building, but Walpole refers to them as a proof how little Kent, by whom they were designed, "conceived either the principles or the graces of that architecture."[*] In the grounds, however, Kent showed to greater advantage: "Kent is Kentissime there," said Walpole. "Esher I have seen again twice, and prefer it to all villas, even Southcotes."[†] Pope in like manner celebrates—

"Esher's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love."

Thomson's lines on Esher's groves are too well known, and Moore's and Dodsley's too feeble, to quote. A less familiar passage from Colley Cibber may serve as an illustration of what some of Pelham's friends thought, or at least wrote, of his famous villa:—

> "Let me therefore only talk to you, as at Tusculum (for so I will call that sweet Retreat, which your own hands have rais'd) where like the fam'd Orator of old, when publick cares permit, you pass so many rational, unbending hours: There! and at such Times, to have been admitted, still plays in my Memory, more like a fictitious, than a real Enjoyment! How many golden Evenings, in that theatrical Paradise of water'd Lawns, and hanging Groves, have I walk'd, and prated down the Sun, in social Happiness! Whether the Retreat of Cicero, in Cost, Magnificence, or curious Luxury of Antiquities, might not outblaze the simplex Munditiis, the modest Ornaments of your Villa, is not within my reading to determine: But that the united Power of Nature, Art, or Elegance of Taste, could have thrown so many varied Objects, into a more delightful Harmony, is beyond my Conception."[‡]

A plan of the grounds and views of the buildings, engraved by J. Rocque, were published in 1739; and a large line engraving by Luke Sullivan (March 1, 1759) gives a capital idea of Pelham's house, then occupied by Miss Frances Pelham, and of the gay parties that assembled in the garden. After Mr. Pelham's death, the estate passed from hand to hand till, in 1805, it was purchased by Mr. John Spicer, who pulled down Pelham's house, and built a new one on higher ground. The present *Esher Place* is a good-sized, semi-classic structure, faced with cement, with an Ionic portico to each front, and contains several large and handsome rooms: it is now the seat of Money Wigram, Esq. The principal rooms command fine views. The old gate-house, known as *Wolsey's Tower*, but which is no doubt a part of Waynflete's original building, is still standing. The park is not open to strangers, but a good view of the tower, with Esher Place and the woods beyond, is obtained across the bridge of Wayland's Farm. The tower, an excellent example of old brickwork, is three storeys high, and consists of a centre and two octagonal turrets, with battlements and machicolations. In one of the turrets is a good brick newel staircase. The rooms are small and dilapidated. It is partly overgrown with ivy, and is a picturesque object. The park has an area of over 160 acres, contains many noble trees, and from the higher parts affords views of great extent and beauty, including within their range Hampton Court and the valley of the Thames, with St. Anne's Hill, Cooper's Hill, Windsor Castle, and the churches of Bray and Maidenhead; southward, Leith Hill and Hindhead are seen on a clear day.

Claremont, on the opposite side of Esher, is still richer in associations than Esher Place, though they are of a more recent date. In the reign of Anne, Vanbrugh purchased a piece of land here, and built himself a brick house of moderate dimensions, but in his usual fanciful style, and laid out the grounds with more than ordinary skill, if we may trust Garth's verses on 'Claremont'—

"Where Nature borrows dress from Vanbrugh's art."

This estate was afterwards bought by Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare (created Duke of Newcastle in 1715), who enlarged the grounds into a park, which Kent laid out, added a new wing to the house, and called the place after his then title, *Clare-mont*. The Duke died in Nov. 1768, and the following year Claremont was sold to Lord Clive, to whose genius England owes her Indian empire. Lord Clive pulled down the old mansion, and commissioned Capability Brown to erect a new and more magnificent one on the hill, instead of the low site on which Vanbrugh's house stood. This is said to be the only house Brown built, though he altered a great many. He also remodelled the park and grounds, making short work with Kent's improvements. It is said that Lord Clive gave him unrestricted freedom as to outlay, and that the expenditure amounted to £100,000.* By the time Lord Clive could inhabit his mansion, his health had hopelessly given way; the attacks on his administration of India in Parliament, and the inquiry into his conduct by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, crushed his spirit and soured his temper; the stories that were spread of his cruelties, coupled with the rumours of his secluded habits and moroseness of temper, seem to have led the peasantry of the neighbourhood to "look with mysterious horror on the stately house," and it was whispered among them that "the great wicked lord had ordered the walls to be made so thick in order to keep out the devil, who would one day carry him away bodily."† Clive, as we know, died by his own hand, Nov. 22, 1774, but at his town house (Berkeley Square), and not here, as sometimes said.

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[*] Anecdotes, vol. iv., p. 241.

[†] Walpole to Montagu, Aug. 1784.

[‡] Dedication to An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian, p. xi., ed. 1740.

After Clive's death, the estate, on which money had been so unsparingly lavished, was sold for a comparatively small sum to Viscount Galway; from him it passed to the Earl of Tyrconnel, who, in 1807, sold it for £53,000 to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. Mr. Ellis made it his residence, and retained possession of it till 1816, when, in prospect of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with Prince Leopold, it was purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the sum of £69,000.

From their marriage (May 2, 1816) Claremont was the residence of Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte till the death of the Princess, Nov. 6, 1817,—"that melancholy November, when the death of the Princess Charlotte diffused throughout Great Britain a more general sorrow than had ever before been known in these kingdoms."* Prince Leopold continued to reside at Claremont, affectionately cherishing every memorial of the Princess, till his election in 1831 as King of the Belgians, and he retained his interest in the place till his death. For some years Claremont was a favourite retreat of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the rooms usually occupied by them being on the first floor, the ground floor being reserved for more formal receptions.†

When Louis Philippe took refuge in England after the French Revolution of 1848, the Queen assigned him Claremont as a residence, and he retained it till his death, Aug. 26, 1850. Louis Philippe occupied the ground floor; the gallery he converted into a private chapel; the Princess Charlotte's bedroom, at the S.W. angle, was his cabinet; and the Princess's dressing-room the bedroom in which he died. He was buried at Weybridge. (*See* WEYBRIDGE.)

By an Act passed in 1866 (the 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 62) it was provided that

> "It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to retain and have the use and enjoyment during her life and pleasure of the mansion, near Esher, called Claremont, and its fixtures and furniture, with the park, pleasure grounds, and gardens thereto belonging (containing by estimation 332 acres or thereabouts), and certain plantations and lands (containing by estimation 132 acres or thereabouts), with a spring of water rising therein, from which the said mansion is supplied with water, and the waste lands parcel of the manors of Esher and Melbourne or Waterville Esher."

Claremont is now the occasional residence of the Queen and members of the Royal Family. It was for some time after their marriage the residence of the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The house is one of those large, regular buildings which a century ago were regarded as the perfection of architectural purity and classical taste. It is an oblong, 135 ft. by 102, of brick with stone dressings, and has for its principal feature a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, the entire height of the house, reached by a lofty flight of steps, and containing in the tympanum of the pediment the arms of Lord Clive. The hall is an oval, 33 ft. by 25, and 18 ft. high, opening to a splendid suite of rooms on the ground floor, and leading to the upper rooms by a grand staircase, the columns and pilasters of which are of Siena marble. The house still retains many memorials of the Princess Charlotte: portraits of the Princess by *Lawrence*, and of the Princess and Prince Leopold by *Dawe;* Dr. Fisher, Bp. of Salisbury, and Dr. Short, who shared in her instruction; in the Queen's room, several small portraits of the Princess's favourite horses and dogs; in the hall, a cast in iron of the Warwick Vase, a present to her from the King of Prussia, and a variety of other objects. In the grounds, about ½ m. N.W. from the house, is a Gothic building which was intended as a sort of summer-house for the Princess, but, being left unfinished at her death, was completed as a memorial of her by Prince Leopold, and is known as the *Mausoleum of the Princess Charlotte.* The grounds about the house are rich in choice exotic trees, shrubs, and flowers, and the park contains much fine timber, a lake of 5 acres, and from the higher parts affords wide and varied prospects.

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* Manning and Bray, History and Antiquities of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 742; Brayley, History of Surrey, vol. ii., p. 442.

† Macaulay, Essays (Lord Clive).

* Southey, Colloquies, vol. i., p. 1.

† Many interesting particulars of the residence of Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold at Claremont will be found in Lady Weigall's Brief Memoir of Princess Charlotte, 1874; see also the Memoir of Baron Stockmar, vol. i., 1873.

Beyond Claremont, on the Portsmouth road, is *Fairmile*, a very pleasant spot, now beginning to be dotted over with villas, generally in the old English style. Just off the road on the left is a large sheet of water surrounded with firs, which, always picturesque, at sunset on fine evenings and by moonlight presents some very striking effects. E. and S. of this is the broad, breezy, heath-clad *Esher Common. Stoke Wood*, near the Common, abounds in all kinds of birds—the note of the cuckoo by day and the nightingale by night is almost unending. *West End*, W. of Claremont, is a level marshy tract of about 130 acres, stretching down to the Mole. Among the seats in Esher and its immediate neighbourhood are *Esher Lodge* (J. F. Eastwood, Esq.); *Esher House* (Mrs. General Cookson); *The Manor House* (P. D. Hickman, Esq.); *Sandown House* (J. P. Currie, Esq.); and *West End Lodge* (Abel Jenkins, Esq.)

ESSENDON, HERTS, about 3 m. (by field-paths) E. of the Hatfield Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly., is an agric. vill. and par. (pop. 645), pleasantly situated on high ground overlooking the valley of the Lea, in the midst of a richly wooded and fertile country. The vill. is small, and has nothing in it calling for remark.

The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) stands on the W. of the road, with a broad open field behind, where the natives play cricket, and a little inn on one side of it. Except the tower, which is of the Dec. period, but rough-cast, the ch. is modern, with round-headed windows of ordinary carpenter's type. The tower is tall, battlemented, has a short wooden spire, and contains a ring of 5 bells. The interior is plain and pewed. In the chancel is an alabaster mont. to Wm. Priestly, d. 1664; also a brass, with kneeling effigies of Wm. Tooke, "Auditor of the Courte of Wardes and Liveries," d. 1558, Ales his wife, and their 9 sons and 3 daughters. There are also slabs to various owners of Bedwell Park. Notice the fine cedar in the ch.-yard.

Bedwell Park (Mrs. Hanbury) stands in a large and beautiful park. The house is old, but was considerably modified by the late owner, R. C. Hanbury, Esq., M.P. In it are some good paintings, and among them an Assumption of the Virgin by Murillo, one of the finest of his many repetitions of the theme. *Essendon Place* (Baron Dimsdale), and *Camfield* (E. Potter, Esq.), 1 m. S. by W. from the vill., are other fine seats. There is a charming walk of about a mile through Bedwell Park to Little Berkhamstead.

ETON, BUCKS (Dom. *Ettone*), on the l. bank of the Thames, which separates it from Windsor; 22 m. W. by S. from London by road, 26 m. by the Windsor branch of the L. and S.W. Ryl.: the Stat. is near the foot of the bridge on the Windsor side of the river. The pop. of the vill. (Local Board District) was 2806 in 1871, but this includes the staff and students of Eton College. Inn, the *Christopher*, a house of fame.

The vill. consists of a single long narrow street, in effect a continuation of the main street of Windsor, with which it is united by an iron bridge, built by Mr. Hollis in 1824. The houses, especially at the

Windsor end, are for the most part old-fashioned and small, but there are several good shops, and towards the college end houses of a better class: the unwonted number of prim-looking private dwellings is explained by their being the licensed lodging-houses for students who reside outside the college. The street broadens out into an open green lined with fine old elms in front of the college, to which they make a stately and suitable approach; and here are the masters' houses of more than average architectural character, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a given number of boys as boarders.

Apart from the college, Eton has no history worth telling. The manor was made over to the college in the reign of Edward VI., and the grant of a market originally made in 1204 to Roger de Cauz, who then held the manor by the serjeanty of falconry, was renewed to the college, but it has long been disused. The college chapel was originally parochial as well as collegiate, and the parishioners used consequently to attend its services, till a mean brick chapel-of-ease was built for their use in the town. On the site of this, the present handsome parish *Church* (St. John the Evangelist) was erected from the designs of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, F.S.A. The first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in Sept. 1852, and it was consecrated in June 1854. It is a spacious and lofty structure, Early Dec. in style, and comprises nave with aisles and clerestorey, chancel, and at the W. end of the N. aisle a tower and spire 160 feet high. The E. window, of 6 lights, is filled with painted glass by O'Connor, as a memorial of the Prince Consort. A neat little district ch. for a congregation of 200 was built at *Eton Wick* in 1867: archt., Mr. A. W. Blomfield. It consists of nave, chancel, and small S. transept, and has an open timber roof.

Eton College, the "College of the Blessed Marie of Eton beside Wyndesore," was founded by Henry VI., in connection with, and as a nursery for, King's College, founded by him at Cambridge. The foundation charter, dated Windsor, Sept. 12, 1440, is still in good preservation among the college muniments. An Act of Parliament was passed the following May confirming the charter, and the buildings were formally commenced by the king laying the first stone of the chapel on the 3rd of July, 1441. Henry had set his heart on making his college at Eton the best grammar-school in the land. He provided most liberally for its erection and endowment from his own property, and appropriated to it the estates of such of the alien priories as were available for the purpose. Ample and very definite directions in his own handwriting exist for the construction of the college buildings. Laying aside "all superfluity of too curious work of entayle and busy mouldings," he willed that the structure "be edified of the most substantial and best abiding stuff, of stone, lead, glass and iron, that may goodly be had and provided thereto; and that the walls of the said College of Eton, of the outer court, and of the walls of the garden about the precinct be made of hard stone of Kent." For the chapel he has no such fear of too curious work. He desired that it should be in all respects superior to the New College Chapel, Oxford,—the college which stood in the same relation to Winchester as he desired King's College, Cambridge, to bear to Eton. Henry lays down the plan and specifies the dimensions of his chapel with such precision that an architect would have little difficulty in transferring them to paper in the form of a ground plan, as indeed Prof. Willis has done. So eagerly did the king at this time press forward his work, that in little more than two years from laying the foundation-stone the buildings were so far advanced that on the Feast of St. Thomas (Dec. 21), 1443, the Royal Commissioners gave formal possession of them to the provost, clerks, and scholars. The buildings were, however, far from finished, and the misfortunes of the remaining years of Henry's reign impeded the progress of the parts which had been commenced, and caused the parts which were only projected to be abandoned. Thus the present chapel, noble structure as it appears, is only the choir of the chapel which Henry designed to erect. However, Henry saw the buildings so far completed as to admit of the commencement of his earnestly desired collegiate operations, and he induced William de Waynflete (afterwards Bp. of Winchester and Chancellor of England), the munificent founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, to exchange the head-mastership of Winchester School for that of Eton, and to bring with him 5 fellows and 35 scholars from Winchester.

The completion of Henry's designs was prevented by Edward IV., who regarded his predecessor's foundation with dislike,despoiled it of "moveables of great value," appropriated to himself a portion of its revenues, and obtained a bull from Pope Pius II. empowering him to dissolve the College of Eton, and unite it with that of Windsor. The courage and prudence of Westbury, who had succeeded Waynflete as Provost of Eton, happily averted the danger, and Edward so far forgave the resistance offered to his behests that he subsequently appears as a benefactor in the college rolls. At the suppression of religious houses the revenues of Eton College were returned at £1100; but in the Act for the Dissolution of Colleges and Charities, in the reign of Edward VI., Eton was specially exempted. It also escaped almost unscathed through the only other period of danger which has threatened its existence. When the Puritans obtained supremacy in the Commonwealth, Francis Rous (Speaker in the Barebones Parliament, and afterwards a member of Cromwell's Upper House) was appointed Provost of Eton, and he loyally asserted and maintained its rights. Cromwell himself seems to have regarded Eton with anything but ill-will, and it is noteworthy that he was the last to contribute the royal gifts of wine and venison, which had previously been annual. From the Restoration the course of Eton College has been one of almost unvarying prosperity and continuous progress.

The original foundation was for a provost, 10 sad priests, 4 lay clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 bedesmen, who were to offer up their prayers for the king. There are now on the foundation a provost, 7 fellows, one of whom is vice-provost, head-master, under-master, and 3 conducts, 7 clerks, 10 lay-clerks, 70 king's scholars, and 10 choristers. Besides these, there are over 700 scholars (*Oppidans*) not on the foundation. The good things of the college include the scholarships at King's College, Cambridge, of which four are given annually, two postmasterships at Merton College, Oxford, and 40 livings,—besides exhibitions and prizes within the college.

The Old Buildings, fittingly approached by the well-known Elm Walk, consist of two quadrangles, and comprise the chapel, hall, schools, provosts' and masters' houses, election hall and audit chamber, lodgings of the fellows, and various offices. The New Buildings are attached to the N. side of the Old Buildings. Henry, as we have seen, willed that his college should be built of stone, but almost the only part so built is the chapel. The Old Buildings are throughout of good dark red brick with stone dressings, and massive clustered chimney shafts, in that appropriate Tudor Collegiate style which our universities have rendered so familiar. The entrance to the first quadrangle, or *School Yard*, as it is termed (in Henry's original 'Avise' of the buildings it is always termed the *Quadrant*, and is laid down on a much larger scale than the actual quad.), is by a sombre central gateway, and immediately opposite you is the Clock Tower, a tall gate-house with a great clock-face, of the type of those at Hampton Court and St. James's. The school buildings occupy three sides of the quadrangle, the chapel the fourth—your right as you enter; in the centre is a bronze statue of the founder by Bird. On the N. side of the quad. is the *Lower School*, above which is the old dormitory, the well-remembered *Long Chamber* of old Etonians, now divided into separate compartments, and only retaining as an honoured relic one of the old well-hacked chest-like bedsteads with which it used to be lined. The more modern-looking building on an arcade on the W. side of the quad. is the Upper School, erected by Dr. Allistree when head-master, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. As a building, however convenient, it does little credit to the genius of the architect (in extenuation of whose shortcomings, however, it should be remembered that he was restricted to an outlay of £1500); but the goodly array of busts of famous Etonians—beginning with Gray, Fox, and Wellesley—does much, and as it increases will do more, to brighten the interior.

The *Chapel*, which occupies the S. side of the churchyard, is the chief architectural feature of the college. In form and general character it resembles King's College Chapel, Cambridge, but is much smaller and less ornate. It is, however, a part only of what its founder intended his chapel to be. In his will (dated May 1448, the 8th year of the works) he gives the dimensions of the choir, which correspond pretty closely with the present chapel, but directs a nave to be added on the W. of such a size as would have carried it into the street of Eton, which must have been turned to make room for it. This nave was, however, never even begun. The length of the actual building, including the ante-chapel, is 175 feet. It has suffered in its architectural character from the irregular and uncertain manner in which, owing to the failure of funds, its construction was carried on, and the haste with which it was eventually finished; still it is an impressive edifice, and its appearance has been greatly improved by the very elaborate restoration carried out under the direction of Mr. H. Woodyer during 1848-60, when all the classic additions made by Wren were swept away, the mean forms replaced by dark oak stalls and seats, and the flat plaster ceiling by a good open-timber roof. All the windows have been filled with painted glass—that in the great E. window by Willement, the others chiefly by O'Connor and Wailes. In the course of this restoration there was exposed a double row of very remarkable mural paintings in oil beneath the windows on each side of the chapel. They represented the Miracles of the Virgin, and no doubt formed part of the original decorations of the chapel. Their refined style and execution pointed to an Italian origin (and we know that Italian artists were employed in England about that time), but unhappily the subjects and mode of treatment made their retention inadmissible in a Protestant church. The upper row was therefore erased; the lower row covered with canvas, and hidden under the new wainscoting: careful drawings were, however, first made of the whole series; one set in outline, by Essex, is in the possession of the provost.

Several *monts.* in the chapel deserve notice. Besides the long line of provosts and head-masters, many eminent persons have been buried here—Grey, Earl of Wilton, Henchman to Henry VIII., and Longland, Bp. of Lincoln, his confessor; Francis Rous, the Puritan provost; Dr. Allistree, who built the Upper School; Nathaniel Ingelo, author of 'Bentevoglio and Urania'; Sir H. Wotton; and among more recent worthies, the late Marquis Wellesley. At the N. end of the chapel is a fine monument with a coloured effigy of Dr. Murray, 13th provost, which was carefully restored in 1859 by the Highland clan of Murray. On the floor are a few brasses, but none of much interest.

The little *Chantry Chapel* on the N. was erected in the reign of Henry VII., by Provost Lupton, whose rebus, a tun with the word *Lup* above it, is carved over the door. Within the chapel, besides the tomb of the founder, is a statue of Henry VI. by Bacon.

In the graveyard is the tomb of Hales, the "Ever Memorable"; and here may be traced some vestiges of the old parish ch., partially destroyed to make way for the college chapel.

The gateway of the Clock Tower leads to the second or Inner Quadrangle, locally known as the *Green Yard*, smaller than the outer quad., and differing from it in being surrounded by a cloister. Here is the entrance to the *Hall*, the dining-room for the Fellows on the foundation, with a daïs at the farther end for the dignitaries; a spacious room, resembling in its general character the college halls of Oxford and Cambridge, but smaller: it has been thoroughly restored. The panelling is decorated with the arms of provosts and benefactors. The E. window is filled with painted glass by Hardman, representing scenes in the life of Henry VI. On the walls are portraits of Etonians, among others a good one of Sir R. Walpole.

S. of the Hall is the *Library*, a fine suite of rooms, containing a noble collection of MSS. and printed books. In Oriental MSS. it is especially rich. Among the more curious European MSS., is an Heraldic History of the World, full of whole-page (folio) illuminations, portraits of famous personages from Adam and Noah, down to Alexander and Cæsar; representations of the Siege of Troy, the Destruction of Babel, and other momentous events; views of Jerusalem, Jericho, and other cities of antiquity, and a vast variety, besides, of German 15th cent.

work. An exquisitely illuminated Service Book, duodecimo size, on vellum, which belonged to Queen Mary, and bears her autograph, will interest the visitor. Among the printed books, several are remarkable for their rarity and beauty. Such are—a fine copy of the Mazarene Bible; the Nibelungenlied, folio, printed on vellum and richly bound, presented to the college by the late King of Prussia, one of 3 copies so executed; Granger's 'Biographical History of England,' bound in many folio volumes, one of the most amply illustrated copies known. The library is rich in choice copies of the Greek and Roman authors, and there is a fairly good collection of our own early printed books.

"The Provostship of Eton," wrote Thomas Fuller, "is accounted one of the genteelest and entirest preferments in England"; yet, when Bacon asked James I. to bestow it upon him, the king expressed surprise at his desiring "so mean a thing." The Provost's Lodgings contain many interesting portraits, including most of the provosts and many of the old scholars whose deeds have rendered Eton illustrious. Among the provosts are—Sir Thomas Smith, the famous scholar and statesman of the reign of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, a copy by *P. Fischer* from the original by Holbein. Sir Henry Savile, eminent alike as a mathematician and scholar, editor of the works of St. Chrysostom, founder of the Savilian professorships of astronomy and geometry at Oxford, and for more than a quarter of a century Provost of Eton: a full-length, in black robe and lace ruffs, painted at the age of 72. Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador from James I. to Venice and the Netherlands: immortalized by Izaak Walton; half-length, seated, resting his head on his left hand; inscribed "Philosophemur." Sir Francis Rous, the Puritan provost, a fast friend to Eton; half-length, seated, in official robes as Speaker of the House of Commons, with the mace before him. In the other rooms are portraits of the founder, Henry VI; bust to hands; in dark robe and cap trimmed with minever, and collar of SS.; also his father, Henry V., in a furred robe with crimson sleeves and collar. A curious portrait of a lady whose only costume is a necklace, respecting which it has long been the college tradition that when Edward IV. was despoiling and trying to suppress Eton College, Jane Shore was induced by her confessor, Bost (afterwards Provost of Eton), to intercede with the king, which she did so effectually that he not only abandoned his purpose, but became a friend to the college, and that Bost, in gratitude, begged her portrait, that he might place it in the college in commemoration of her benevolence. Unfortunately for the tradition, the portrait was sent to the First National Portrait Exhibition, when it was pointed out (we believe first by Mr. G. Scharf) that the necklace bore the device of another lady, and one even more famous in her way, Diana of Poitiers; and on comparing the face with that of the acknowledged portraits of Diana, no room was left for doubt that the college portrait was really a portrait of that lady, and Bost's memory was thus relieved from the odium of asking for a picture of his fair penitent in such an unsaintly lack of costume. Queen Elizabeth, with certainly no deficiency of dress, is a good and expressive portrait.

The portraits of eminent Etonians, taken many of them when young, are extremely interesting: among them are such men as Bp. Pearson, Sir Robert Walpole, Gray, Fox, Canning, Hallam, Wellington, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Metcalfe, etc. Some of these are valuable only as likenesses, but others are more or less excellent examples of the pencils of Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, Phillips, and other distinguished portrait painters. Of the landscapes, the most curious is a large birdseye view of Venice, painted for Sir Henry Wotton, when ambassador there.

The *New Buildings*, on the N. of the older structure, erected about 1847, from the designs of Mr. H. Woodyer, form with their tall angle tower and varied chimney shafts a picturesque group. They are of red brick with stone dressings, and agree in style as well as material with the Old Buildings, but the rooms are loftier, and the whole has an air of greater freedom, cheerfulness, and amplitude. In them are the dormitories for the elder foundation scholars, the Boys' Library, of several thousand volumes, and a Museum.

A postern gate leads from the college to the *Playing Fields* (locally the *Shooting Fields*), delightful in themselves and in their associations, and made universally familiar by Gray's famous verses. Broad emerald meads, adorned everywhere with grand old elms, in groves or groups, or standing apart in solitary state,—meads

> "Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among
> Wanders the hoary Thames along
> His silver winding way—"

with the "distant spires, the antique towers that crown the watery glade," and the majestic mass of Windsor Castle, changing in aspect at every step, but from every point crowning and ennobling the landscape,—scenery and associations combined, make the Eton Playing Fields a place in its way without rival in England, or perhaps elsewhere.

We must not leave Eton College without a few words on its gala days. Of these the most famous was the *Montem.* From the early times of the college this ceremonial was celebrated every third year. At first it was held on the first Tuesday in Hilary Term, which then commenced on the 23rd or 24th of January; but about a century ago, in the head-mastership of Dr. Bernard, the day was changed to Whit Tuesday, and the procession assumed the semi-military character it retained till its abolition. The scholars, in fancy dresses, marched from the college in military array, under the orders of a Marshal as commander-in-chief, a colonel, captains, and an ensign bearing a large flag, to a barrow known as *Salt Hill*, about half a mile beyond Slough, on the Bath road. Ascending the barrow, the ensign thrice waved the flag with much mock solemnity. Great crowds of spectators, including large numbers of old Etonians and gaily dressed ladies, lined the road, and assembled at Salt Hill; and the special feature of the festival was the 'salting' or levying contributions on the spectators by two 'salt bearers,' assisted by a numerous band of 'scouts' or 'servitors.' Originally the bearers carried salt, a pinch of which was offered in return for the donation, but later a card was given upon receipt of the 'salt-money,' on which was printed some such motto as "Mos pro Lege," or, as on the last occasion (1844), "Pro More et Monte." For many years the salt-money averaged £1000, and on the last Montem was nearly £1400. After deducting expenses, the surplus was given to the Captain of the school, as an outfit on his proceeding to King's College. In the olden times the gathering was a brilliant one, and the festival as harmless as it was pleasant; but the railway came to Slough, and brought with it crowds of undesirable visitors. At each returning Montem the evil increased, until at length the authorities, however reluctant, felt that it must be brought to an end: it was accordingly abolished in 1846.

The boys' festivals now held are the 4th of June, or *Speech Day*, when the memory of George III., whose birthday it was, is celebrated, and *Election Saturday* (the last Saturday in July), when the candidates for Cambridge are elected: on both days there is a procession of the college 8-oar boats—Eton boys, as all know, are proficients in rowing—from the Brocas (the broad meadow above Windsor Bridge) to Surley, 3 m. up the river; a banquet or supper at Surley Hall; and a return procession to Windsor,—the evening being wound up by a display of fireworks from the Windsor Eyot.

Founder's Day is commemorated by a grand banquet, given in the Hall by the heads of the college, on the 6th of December, the anniversary of the foundation of the college by Henry VI.: but in this the boys have no share.

EWELL, SURREY (Dom. *Etwelle*, *Ætwelle* = At well, the vill. standing at the head of the Hogs-Mill, or Ewell River, which falls into the Thames at Kingston), pop. 2214, is situated about a mile N.E. of Epsom, and 14 m. from London: the Ewell Stat. of the Epsom line (L. Br. and S. C. Rly.) is ½ m. S. of the village, that of the L. and S.W. Rly. about the same distance N. Inn, *The Spring*, an excellent house.

At the Domesday Survey, Etwelle belonged to the king, and it continued in the possession of the Crown till Henry II., in 1156, gave all his lands in Ewell to the Prior and Canons of Merton. At the suppression of Merton Priory, in 1538, the manor reverted to the Crown, but was alienated by Letters Patent of Elizabeth, 1563, to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and has since been in private hands. As late as the 17th cent. Ewell had a weekly market, and a small market-house at the N. entrance to the village by the junction of the London and Kingston roads; but the market has long been disused, and the market-house pulled down. It is near the site of the old market-house that the spring mentioned above rises, and from it the Spring Hotel takes its sign. Two annual fairs are still held at Ewell, one of which, on the 29th of October, for sheep and cattle, and known as *Ewell Great Sheep Fair*, is one of the most important autumn fairs in the county. Ewell is now perhaps mainly dependent on the wealthy inhabitants, but there are extensive coarse pottery and brick works, maltings, farms, and along the Hogs-Mill large flour-mills, and the gunpowder works of Messrs. Sharpe and Co., which spread over a wide plot of ground in detached buildings: these works were established here in 1720, and have on the whole been creditably free from accidents, but an explosion which occurred in September, 1865, did great mischief, and is said to have been felt through a circuit of 20 miles.

The *Church* (St. Mary), built in 1848, is a commonplace Early Dec. building, with a tall square embattled tower at the W. end, in which is a peal of 6 bells, brought from the old ch. tower. In the chancel are some brasses, brought from the old ch., of which the most interesting is one with a small kneeling effigy in a heraldic mantle of the Lady Jane, wife of Sir John Iwarby of Ewell, d. 1515. Also from the old ch. a tomb with recumbent effigy, in flowing wig and the robes of Lord Mayor, of Ald. Sir William Lewen, d. 1721. There are also numerous tablets and one or two memorial windows to various members of the Glyn family. The ivy-covered tower of the old ch. has been retained for use as a chapel on occasion of burials in the old ch.-yard.

Near the ch. is *Ewell Castle* (A. W. Gadesden, Esq.)—a modern antique, built in 1814. The adjoining grounds are those of *Ewell Grove*; farther N. is *Ewell House* (H. J. Tritton, Esq.). Nonsuch House has a separate notice (*see* NONSUCH). Richard Corbet, the jovial poet-Bishop of Norwich, was born at Ewell, in 1582. He was the son of Vincent Corbet, a wealthy gardener at Ewell, whose many excellent qualities have been celebrated in a graceful poetical Elegy by his son, and in a long and highly laudatory 'Epitaph on Master Vincent Corbet,' by Ben Jonson.*

EYNESFORD, or EYNSFORD,

KENT (Dom. *Elesford*), on the rt. bank of the Darenth, in a lovely valley bordered by chalk hills, and in the midst of hop gardens and cherry orchards, 1¼ m. S.W. of Farningham, and 20 m. from London: Stat. ¼ m. S. of the vill., on the Sevenoaks branch of the L. C. and D. Rly. Pop. 1433, but this includes the eccl. dist. of Crocken Hill, which has 628 inhab. Inns: *Plough; Five Bells.*

One Ælfege gave the manor of Eynesford to Christ Church, Canterbury, about 950. After the Conquest, it was held of the archbishops by the De Eynesfords, who built a castle here, and died out *temp.* Edward I., when manor and castle passed to the great Kentish family of the Criols, and since through many hands to Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. The *Castle*, the outer walls of which enclosed nearly an acre, stood by the Darenth, beyond the village on l. of the road to Farningham. All that remain of it are some shapeless fragments of flint walls, with many Roman bricks intermixed, by means of which the date (Norman) is determined, and the outline and outer bounds may still in part be traced. The moat is converted into an orchard. What could be learnt from a careful examination of the ruins when they were in a more perfect condition than they are now, may be seen in Mr. Cresy's paper in the Archæologia, vol. xxvii., App. A little lower down the Darenth are Mr. F. Fowler's large mills.

Flour and paper mills and fruit orchards—and this is a great fruit district—furnish the chief employment, and help to give the village that mingled manufacturing and agricultural aspect which is seldom altogether comely to look upon. With the river flowing along one side of the main street, and across the other, and with a number of old rickety half-timber houses about it, and the old church towering over it, the vill. has, however, in many parts a picturesque appearance, and the church, though ill-kept, is well worth visiting.

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* 'Poems written by the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Norwich,' 1672, p. 81; Ben Jonson, Underwoods, 1640, p. 177

The *Church* (St. Martin) stands high, by the crossing of the ancient Watling Street and the street to Maidstone; is large, cruciform, originally Norman, with an E.E. apse, a large W. tower (in which are 6 bells), short shingled spire, and a wooden porch projecting westward. Under this porch is the entrance doorway, which has a Norman arch of excellent work. The body of the church is of flint, the nave windows Perp., but those of the transepts as well as of the apse are E.E. The interior has a plain nave, fitted with high pews, but the chancel has been restored, and received a new roof. S. of the altar is a double piscina, and there is another in the S. transept. The brasses are all gone. The stone coffin now in the chancel was dug up some years back in the ch.-yard. When the chancel was restored, the stucco was cleaned from the external walls, and some windows that had been long blocked up were opened.

Crocken Hill (pronounced *Croking Hill*), a chapelry in Eynesford par., and an eccl. dist. formed in 1852 out of the parishes of Eynesford, St. Mary Cray, and Sutton-at-Hone, pop. 793, lies about midway between Eynesford and St. Mary Cray, and 1 m. S. of the Swanley Junction Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly., in a thriving but little-visited hop and fruit district. A neat E.E. church, All Souls, was built here in 1851, and has lately been improved.

FAIRLOP, Essex (*see* Barking Side).

FARLEY, Surrey, (A.-S. *Fearlege*, Dom. *Ferlega*,) 2½ m. N.E. from Warlingham Stat. of the Caterham Rly. (S.E. line), through Warlingham and Farley Wood: pop. 127. Farley stands high on the chalk, in the midst of a picturesque, well-wooded, and singularly quiet, secluded country. There is no village; not even a 'general shop' or 'public.' The *Church* (St. Mary) is small, of flint and stone; consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell-turret in the roof; is E.E. in style, and has 2 narrow lancets at the E. It has been carefully restored, but has lost as well as gained something in the process. In the chancel is a *brass*, with effigies of John Brock, d. 1495, his wife, and 5 children. *Obs.* the grand old yew W. of the ch.; and, close by, *Farley Court*, of old the moated manor-house, now a most comfortable-looking and picturesque farmhouse, surrounded by goodly trees. The manor belongs to Merton College, Oxford, in whose gift is the living.

FARNBOROUGH, Kent, on the Bromley and Sevenoaks road, 14 m. from London, 3½ m. from the Bromley Stat. of the S.E. and L. C. and D. Rlys., and 2 m. S.W. from the Orpington Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Sevenoaks and Tunbridge line), by a very pretty road: pop. of par. 1086 (including 212 in the Bromley Union Workhouse, which stands in this parish). Inn, *George and Dragon*.

An ordinary roadside village, Farnborough has little in itself or its history to interest a tourist, but from it there are charming walks towards Down and Keston. Farnborough is a chapelry annexed to Chelsfield—the united living, a very valuable one, being in the gift of All Souls College, Oxford. The *Church* (St. Giles) dates from the 13th cent., but was rebuilt in 1639, having been partially destroyed in a great storm. The chancel is the only part that retains the original lancet windows, and it is propped up with modern brick buttresses. The low square tower, of flint and brick, was rebuilt in 1838, and its crocketed cement finials are worthy of the period. The interior is plastered and ceiled. The churchyard affords views S. and S.W. over a richly wooded country. In the parish are extensive fruit farms: above 300 acres of strawberries are grown here for the London market.

Greenstreet Green, 1 m. S.E. (where is the large ale brewery of Messrs. Fox), and *Lock's Bottom*, 1 m. N.W. (where are the Bromley Union House, and a good inn with large garden, the *White Lion*), are hamlets of Farnborough.

FARNINGHAM, Kent (Dom.

Ferningeham), pop. 854, a small town, 17 m. from London by road, and 1½ m. S.W. of the Farningham Rd. Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly.

The town is on the highroad to Maidstone, and on the river Darenth, which is here crossed by two bridges. It was formerly a place of some importance, had a weekly market, and an annual fair which lasted 4 days. It has still a considerable trade, but the market, chiefly for cattle, is only held on the 3rd Wednesday in each month, and the fair of one day (Oct. 15th) is mostly for colts. The town, little more than a village, of one long street, straggles down to the river: the shops are few; the private houses numerous, but not crowded. By the bridge, below the ch., is a mill, the successor of one that stood here in the reign of Stephen, and close to it the *Lion*, a good house with pretty gardens, much resorted to as a family hotel; by anglers, the river affording some fair trout fishing; and by Londoners for trade dinners. There is also a good farmers' inn, the *Bull*.

South of the river is the *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul); E.E.; has a large nave, without aisles, a chancel much lower and narrower than the nave, with 3 lancets under a string-course at the E. end; large Perp. square tower (containing 5 bells) with angle stair-turret, and a modern brick porch on the N. The interior is plain, ceiled, but showing portions of the timber roof; has an early W. gallery, and high pews. The windows of the chancel and nave have painted glass. The font is octagonal, Perp., with elaborate carvings on the sides, but mutilated, and the subjects difficult to make out; and an old wooden cover. On S. wall of chancel is a piscina, trefoiled under a square head, and beside it the large arch of an E.E. tomb. N. of chancel is a *Mont.* (*n. d.*, temp. James I.) to Antony Roper and wife, with portions of the original colour remaining on the kneeling effigies. *Brasses:* in chancel, Wm. Gysborne, vicar, 1451, half effigy; nave, Alais Taillor, 1514, small; Wm. Petham, 1517, and wife Alice, effigy lost; Thomas Sibill, 1519, and wife Agnes. On the N. side of the ch.-yard are two small but healthy yews. In the neighbourhood are several hop-gardens.

From Farningham is a pleasant walk of 2½ m. S. by (or, if the lower road be taken, through) Eynesford (where are the ruins of a castle, and extensive cherry orchards,) to *Lullingstone Castle*.

FAWKHAM, or FALKHAM (pron. *Fakeham*), KENT, 3 m. E.S.E. from Farningham Rd. Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly.: go by rd. E. by S. from South Darenth to *Deane Bottom*, thence a little more S. by field and ch. path: pop. 262.

Fawkham *Church* (St. Mary) is very small; the windows Dec. in style, but insertions in older walls; has nave without aisles, chancel, small octagonal wooden bell-cote, short shingled spire rising from the W. end of the nave roof, and wooden porch on S. It was restored in 1870. The interior is plain. In the chancel is a double piscina with central shaft. In N. wall is the arch of an Early altar tomb—name unknown; and on its upper slab stands a rude old iron-bound chest. The ch.-yard is treeless. The ch. stands in a hollow, and by it are two or three cottages. There is no village proper; but at *Fawkham Green*, nearly 2 m. S. (you may go to it by the road or through Parkfield Wood) are the village shops and a decent inn, the *Rising Sun*. The chief seats are the *Manor House* (H. Booth Hohler, Esq.) and *Pennis House* (D. F. Cooke, Esq.).

FELTHAM, MIDDX. (Dom. *Felteham*), a village 3 m. S.W. of Hounslow, 13 m. from London, and a Stat. (14¾ m.) on the Windsor br. of the L. and S.W. Rly.: pop. of par. 2748, but this includes 921 persons in the Middlesex Industrial School.

The manor of Feltham belonged to the Hospital of St. Giles-without-the-Bars till the Dissolution, when it was forfeited to the Crown. In 1631 it was granted in fee to trustees for Lord Cottington, and three years later a large part of the village was burned.* The manor, with the advowson, was sold to Sir Thomas Chamber in 1670, and has since changed hands many times.

The vill. is a long, straggling collection of small houses, with a few old-fashioned cottages and shops. There are also some newly built villas, and N. and W. of the vill. and at *Feltham Hill*, 1 m. S., are some good seats. The country around is flat, and mostly laid out as market-gardens and orchards.

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* Garrard to Lord Strafford, April 1st, 1634, in Strafford Papers, vol. i., p. 227.

The *Church* (St. Dunstan) is a plain brick edifice, erected in 1802 and enlarged in 1856: it has a tower and wooden spire. Inside are one or two monts. from the older ch. In the churchyard was interred Wm. Wynne Ryland, engraver to the king (George III.), eminent as a line engraver and etcher, and the first to practise the chalk or dotted style, who was executed Aug. 29, 1793, for forgery on the East India Company.

The large red-brick building seen in the fields N., is the *Middlesex Industrial School*, or Reformatory for boys convicted of crime. In its general character the building appears to have been modelled on the type of Wren's Chelsea Hospital, and, like that, is of red brick and stone, except the chapel, which is wholly of stone, and Dec. in style. It will accommodate about 1000 boys, who must be between 7 and 14 years of age, and may be sentenced to detention here from 1 to 3 years. It was opened January 1st, 1859, but has since been greatly enlarged.

FETCHAM, Surrey (Dom. *Fece-ham*), 1 m. W. of Leatherhead. To reach the little secluded vill. take the first turning on the rt. after crossing Leatherhead Bridge, by the Rising Sun, a little inn occupying the site of an old chapel; then the lane opposite the mill-pond—a fine sheet of water 7 acres in area which works a large mill,—and ½ m. farther is Fetcham Church, within the borders of *Fetcham Park*. The vill. stretches to the rt., or northward.

Fetcham *Church* has an ivy-covered tower and long sloping roofs, but was thoroughly renovated and despoiled of much of its picturesqueness in 1857. It is of flint and chalk, cruciform, and has some portions of Norman date. The tower contains 3 bells. In the chancel is one of those elaborate parti-coloured monuments with which the 17th cent. delighted to disfigure quiet country churches:

> "Knowe that this is sett
> But to upbrayde the World, if it forgett
> To speake the Virtues"

of Henry Vincent, Esq., d. 1631, whose effigy is given above, and his arms—both properly blazoned—underneath.

Fetcham Park (G. B. Hankey, Esq.) is a large, formal, stucco-fronted mansion standing in a well-timbered park. Other seats are *Elmer House* (W. J. Thompson, Esq.), and Fetcham Lodge (Roger Cunliffe, Esq.) From Fetcham there is a pleasant walk onwards by Eastwick Park to Great Bookham (1 m.), or across the fields, 2 m., to Stoke D'Abernon.

FINCHLEY, Middx. (anc. *Fynch-eslee*), a pleasant rural village, 8 m. N. of London, lying between the Barnet road and Hendon. The parish, which is very large, extending northwards about 3 m. from East End to Whetstone (the greater part of which is in Finchley par.), had 7146 inhab. in 1871: the district of the mother-church, excluding the outlying hamlets, had, however, only 2213 inhab. The Finchley Stat. of the Highgate and Edgware br. of the Grt. N. Rly. is by the village, and there is another stat. at East End. The High Barnet br. has stats. at East End, Torrington Park, and Whetstone.

Finchley is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey; but from time immemorial the manor has belonged to the see of London; and King John in the 1st year of his reign granted to the bishop and his Finchley tenants freedom from toll, a grant that was confirmed by Charles II. A manor, called Finchley manor, was held by the Marches and Leyndons in the 15th cent., and by the Comptons in the 16th; Anne Countess of Pembroke having in 1577 the use of it for her life, with remainder to Thomas, second son of Lord Compton and his heirs. Midway between the ch. and East End is the *Manor House* (Geo. Plucknett, Esq., J.P.), a large old mansion, much altered, but retaining the old oak-panelled hall, in which justice is still duly administered to local misdemeanants. The moat, enclosing a spacious oblong area, is still extant, but divided by the public road.

The vill. (called *Church End*) is long, rambling, still rural, and not unpicturesque, the country lanes and road changing imperceptibly into the village street; everywhere trees mingling with the houses, and the village culminating in a striking group of buildings,—the ch. the centre, the old part of Finchley College on one side, the new building with its tall tower—both noteworthy red-brick structures—on the other. But the builder is steadily gaining ground here as elsewhere. Streets, terraces, villas, and cottages are rising all around, and the outlying hamlets threaten soon to become good-sized villages. There is a little inn with a quaint garden, *The King of Prussia*, at Church End; but the larger house, a great favourite with holiday-makers, the King's Head, is gone. Along the Barnet road the inns are of course numerous.

Finchley *Church* (St. Mary) is of stone, Perp. in style, and was thoroughly restored in 1872, when the plaster which previously covered it was removed, a new S. aisle added, the interior renewed and reseated, and the general appearance of the ch., both inside and out, much improved. It now consists of nave with aisles, chancel, and at the W. end a low battlemented tower, with, at the S.E. angle, a good stair-turret, carried only to the 2nd storey, and terminating in a conical stone roof; this, however, is recent work: before the restoration of the ch., the turret had a very rude termination. The interior of the ch. is very neat. At the W. end is a gallery. The roofs of the aisles and chancel are open timber, that of the nave flat, with ornamental plaster panels in wooden framework. The window tracery is all new. The only *mont.* worth noting is that of Wm. Seward, F.R.S. and F.S.A., d. 1799, the author of the well-known, and to the literary workman very serviceable, 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons,' 5 vols., 1795. In *brasses* the ch. is somewhat richer. The oldest is an effigy of Richard Prate, d. 1487. In the chancel is one of Simon Skudemore, gent., d. 1609, and wife; and on the same slab, a small plate of Nicholas Luke, gent., and wife Elizabeth (daughter of S. Skudemore) with their 3 sons and 3 daughters (imperfect). In the N. aisle is a quadrangular mural plate of Thomas White, citizen and grocer of London, d. 1610, with his 3 wives, Mary (with 5 children), Mary (4 children), and Honnor (4 children).*

The obelisk in the ch.-yard marks the burial-place of Major Cartwright, the once popular political reformer, the associate of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall, and brother of the inventor of the power-loom, d. Sept. 23, 1824. Thomas Payne, "Honest Tom Payne," the bookseller of the Mews Gate, where for 40 years his little shop was the daily haunt of scholars and book-collectors, was buried here, Feb. 9, 1799.

Two of the rectors of Finchley have exchanged the living for a mitre: Wm. Coton, promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, 1598; and John Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford, 1608. Bp. Bancroft was succeeded in the rectory by John Barkham, D.D., by whose labours others acquired celebrity. A sound scholar, a good antiquary, and a judicious collector, especially of coins and medals, he was most remarkable for the application he made of both. His coins he gave to Abp. Laud, and Laud afterwards presented them to Oxford University, where they are cherished as the Abp.'s gift. He assisted Speed in the composition of his 'English History,' and wrote for it the life and reign of King John, and the larger part of that of Henry II.; and he is the real author of the 'Display of Heraldry,' fol., 1610, which John Gúillim published under his own name.

Christ College was established by the present rector of Finchley, the Rev. Thos. Reader White, warden of the college, with a view to providing a first-class education at a moderate cost. The mansion adjoining the ch.-yard serves as the Lower School, but it also contains the Dining Hall of both schools. The New Buildings opposite are appropriated to the Upper School. In all, the college has now about 200 scholars.

Finchley, writes Dr. Hunter in 1810, "is chiefly known by being annexed to the extensive *Common*, a place formidable to travellers from the highway robberies of which it has been the scene." The common, he adds, is "estimated to contain 2010 acres, the waste and uncultivated state of which so near the metropolis, is disgraceful to the economy of the country."* Monk, on his march to London, prior to the restoration of Charles II., drew up his army on Finchley Common, Feb. 3, 1660. But as long as it remained unenclosed Finchley Common was the usual rendezvous for troops on this side of London. Thus when the Pretender was at Derby in 1745, a camp was formed here of veteran soldiers and London volunteers—whose 'March to Finchley' gave occasion to one of Hogarth's most celebrated pictures. Again on Finchley Common were encamped the troops hastily collected on account of the Gordon riots in the summer of 1780.

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* Haines, Manual of Brasses.

* History of London and its Environs, 4to, 1811, vol. ii., p. 86.

As late as 1790 Finchley Common was dangerous to traverse at night. In that year Sir Gilbert Elliot (by no means a timid man), writes to his wife when within a few stages of London, that instead of pushing on that night, as he easily could, he shall defer his arrival till the morning, for "I shall not trust my throat on Finchley Common in the dark."* All this is changed now. The Common, the favourite haunt of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard, is enclosed, and either cultivated or built over. A traveller by the Great North Road would traverse the whole length of it without suspecting he had been near a common, much less one of such sinister celebrity. Jack Sheppard was captured at Finchley (1724) disguised in a butcher's blue frock and woollen apron; two watches were found concealed upon him, one under each armpit. At the London end of what was Finchley Common, nearly opposite the Green Man Inn at Brown's Wells on the Barnet road, is 'Turpin's Oak,' a fine old tree, still vigorous and green, though it has lost its head. Behind this, the tradition is that Turpin used to take his position. Pistol balls, supposed to have been discharged at the trunk to deter highwaymen, have been frequently extracted from the bark.

On Finchley Common has grown up the hamlet of *North End*, where are some good shops, inns, and many private houses, with a *Church* (Christ Church), erected in 1870, from the designs of Mr. J. Norton, but of which only the nave has been built. The rather showy Dec. Gothic church, with a slated spire nearly 100 feet high, on the W., is a Congregational church, erected in 1865, from the designs of Messrs. Searle.

A mile farther along the road is the hamlet of WHETSTONE (*see* that heading). The hamlet of *East End* lies S.E. of Finchley (Church End), and extends to the Barnet road. A church (Holy Trinity) was built here in 1846, but the aisles were added recently. At East End is the cemetery for Marylebone parish, a well-arranged ground of 33 acres, with neat chapel and offices. The cemetery for Islington and St. Pancras parishes, of 88 acres, taken out of Finchley Common, is also in Finchley parish, but farther S., on the E. side of the Barnet road: here was interred, in 1855, Sir Henry Bishop, the musical composer; his grave is marked by a granite mont. with a bronze medallion.

Of late Finchley has obtained much attention from geologists, it having been discovered that Finchley occupies an insulated glacial bed of an irregular triangular shape, the base extending from near Hendon to Muswell Hill, the apex being a little S. of Barnet. The vill. (Church End) and the central portion of the par. are on the boulder clay, while the outer parts are on the underlying glacial gravel, which crops out as a narrow fringe all round the clay, where that has been removed by denudation. The two deposits vary in thickness; together they average 30 to 35 ft. The gravel abounds in sub-angular iron-stained chalk flints and flint pebbles, with pink, grey, and whitish quartzite pebbles, and some of white quartz. A few shells, chiefly *Gryphæa*, are also found in it. The boulder clay, here for the most part brown and sandy, is full of small fragments of chalk, whence it is named by Mr. Searles Wood the chalky clay. It also includes in a confused mass blocks of sandstone, limestone, good-sized boulders of granite, and fragments of slate, coal, clay, etc., mostly from the north of England. Fossils are very abundant, especially belemnites and gryphæa (*incurva* and *dilatata*), fishes' teeth, bones of saurians, etc. Good sections of the clay may be seen at the brickfields by the ch., and in the Islington and Marylebone cemeteries.*

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* Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, vol. i., p. 372.

* Searles V. Wood, jr., on the 'Pebble Beds of Middlesex, Essex, and Herts,' in Quarterly Jour. of Geol. Soc., vol. xxiv., p. 464. 'The Relation of the Boulder Clay without Chalk of the N. of England to the Great Chalky Boulder Clay of the S.,' in Quarterly Jour. of Geol. Soc., vol. xxvi.,

FOOT'S CRAY, Kent (*see* Cray, Foot's).

FOREST GATE, Essex (*see* West Ham).

FOREST HILL, Kent (*see* Sydenham).

FORTIS GREEN, Middx. (*see* Hornsey).

FORTY HILL, Middx. (*see* Enfield).

FRIERN BARNET, Middx. (*see* Barnet, Friern).

FROGNAL, Kent (*see* Chiselhurst).

FROGNAL, Middx. (*see* Hampstead).

FULHAM, Middx. (A.-S. Chron. *Fullan-hamme;* Dom. *Fulcham*), on the Thames, opposite Putney, with which it is united by a wooden bridge; 4 m. S.W. from Hyde Park Corner. Pop. of the parish 23,350, but this includes the eccl. districts of Moore Park, 6803; North End, 5250; and Walham Green, 6174; the district of the mother-church had 5123 inhab. in 1871. Hammersmith was a hamlet of Fulham till it was constituted a separate parish in 1834.

There has been some speculation on the derivation of Fulham. "*Fullonham*," says Norden, "as Master Camden taketh it, signifieth *volucrum domus*, the habitacle of birds, or the place of fowles." But the authors of our A.-S. Dictionaries have adopted a very different derivation, more conformable to the earliest form of the word, though far from satisfactory: thus, Somner has "Fullanham, or Fulham, quasi Foul-ham, from the dirtiness of the place"; and Lye, "Fullanham, *cœnosa habitatio*"; whilst Bosworth gives "Fúllan-hámes—*fúle*, foul, muddy; *hám*, home, dwelling—Fulham, Middlesex." *

From long before the Conquest, with the brief interval of the Commonwealth period, the manor of Fulham has belonged to the see of London. It is said to have been given to Erkenwald, Bp. of London, by Tyrhtilus, Bp. of Hereford, with the consent of Sigehard, King of the East Saxons, and Coenred, King of the Mercians. In 879 "a body of pirates (Danes) drew together and sat down at Fullanhamme, by the Thames;" stayed there during the winter, and in the summer of 880 "went over sea to Ghent in France, and stayed there one year." †

After the so-called Battle of Brentford, 1642, the army of Charles I., having established its head-quarters at Kingston, the Parliament called out the trained bands of London to join the force under Essex, which encamped at Turnham Green and Fulham, 24,000 strong; and Essex, to be prepared against all exigencies, "caused a bridge to be built upon barges and lighters over the river Thames, between Fulham and Putney, to convey his army and artillery over into Surrey, to follow the King's forces; and he hath ordered that forts shall be erected at each end thereof to guard it; but, for the present, the seamen with long boats and shallops, full of ordnance and musketeers, lie there upon the river to secure it." ‡ The bridge was built a short distance below the present wooden bridge, and when Faulkner wrote, 1813, the "*tête du pont*" on the Putney side of the river was "still plainly discernible." In 1647, Charles I. being at Hampton Court, the Parliamentary army marched through London and encamped between the city and Hampton; "and the Council of Officers and Agitators, sate constantly and formally at Fulham and Putney, to provide that no other settlement should be made for the government

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p. 90, and subsequent papers; Mr. Whitaker's Memoir 'On the Geology of the London Basin,' in vol. iv. of the Geol. Survey; and H. Walker, F.G.S., Proc. of Geol. Assoc., vol. ii., p. 289; but especially Mr. Walker's pamphlet, 'The Glacial Drifts of Muswell Hill and Finchley, 1874, which is a handy guide to the geology of the district.

* Camden, Britannia; Norden, Spec. Brit.: Middlesex, 1593, p. 20; Dictionaries, *in loc.*

† Anglo-Saxon Chron. 879-880; Asser, De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi, and the later chroniclers, Ethelward, Florence of Worcester, Simon of Durham, and Henry of Huntingdon, follow the A.-S. Chron. almost verbally.

‡ Memorable Accidents, Tuesday, 15 November, 1642, quoted in Faulkner's Historical Account of Fulham, p. 257.

of the kingdom than what they should well approve."*

The line of houses is now virtually unbroken from London, and Fulham has become a portion of the outer fringe of the great city. But the *village* proper, Old Fulham, retains something of its ancient local and independent aspect. As you approach it by the Fulham Road, there are stately old mansions on either hand, half hidden or overtopped by elms, limes, and cedars, of very respectable antiquity and aristocratic bearing, but many verging on decrepitude and superannuation. The High Street has much the appearance of a dull little country town; shops and private dwellings are intermixed; many of the houses are small, old, low, of red brick with tall tiled roofs; the larger ones are mostly appropriated to meaner uses than of yore. Short streets open on either hand, more or less resembling in character the main street. Where the High Street bends round to Bridge Street, a glimpse may be caught on the rt., looking up Church Row, of the old church, with the tall trees of the Palace grounds beyond, whilst in front are the bridge and quaint bridge-house with the roof crossing the roadway, the Thames, and beyond it the tower of Putney Church. Much has been done during the last few years, and with marked success, to denude Fulham of its distinctive and picturesque features, but it still preserves more of its special character than any other of the river-side villages within the metropolitan circle.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands at the end of Church Lane, near the river, the ch.-yard extending to the E. end of the Palace grounds. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the W. end. It is of stone, but covered with plaster throughout, except the tower, the best feature of the exterior, which has been skilfully repaired, is 95 feet high, in 5 stages, with an angle turret rising well above the battlements. The body of the ch. is Perp. in style; the tower has a large W. window of (modern) flowing tracery. In the tower is a fine peal of 10 bells, cast (or recast) by Ruddle, a noted hand, between 1729 and 1766. The interior of the ch. is plain, in good repair, but nearly devoid of ornament; has a pointed ceiling, covered with plaster, coloured of a bluish-grey; the large E. window, of 5 lights, has been restored and filled with painted glass; the other windows are mostly modern, round arched, and without tracery: one or two of the windows have armorial bearings. A gallery is carried round three sides of the ch., and there are tall pews. On the S. side of the chancel is a sedilia, with a cusped arch and canopy: perhaps the original seat of the bp. when attending service in the parish ch.; the bp.'s pew is now at the S.W. end of the nave. The organ, a very good one by Jordan, 1700, is in a handsome carved oak case.

Monts.—On entering the ch. by the tower, a showy mont. will be observed on the rt. to John Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, father of the great Lord Peterborough, d. 1675. The ornamental portion was executed by John Bushnell, the sculptor of the statues of Charles I. and II. in the old Royal Exchange, and of the kings on Temple Bar, a noted hand at designing sumptuous monts.; the statue by Francis Bird, who carved the Conversion of St. Paul on the W. pediment of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the statue of Queen Anne in front of it. Lord Mordaunt is represented in classic costume, holding a baton in his rt. hand, as Constable of Windsor Castle. The statue, which is of marble, somewhat larger than life. stands on a large black marble slab; pedestals of black marble on either side support his coronet and gauntlets, and oval tablets above them bear a long eulogistic inscription and an ample pedigree. Bird received £250 for the statue, while the entire mont. cost £400, a large sum in those days. On the wall opposite is a plain brass plate within a Gothic frame to Bp. Blomfield, d. 1857, who was buried in the new portion of the burial-ground, opposite the vicarage. Here also is placed a remarkable lozenge-shaped brass, found buried in the ch. in digging for the foundation of a column in 1770, to Margaret Svanders, d. 1529, a native of Ghent, wife of Gerard Hornebolt, painter of Ghent, and mother of Dame Susan, wife of John Parcker, bowyer to King Henry VIII. The plate is of good Flemish work, and gives a half-length effigy, evidently a portrait, in a shroud, with an angel on either side supporting the inscription ; below is a shield of arms.* In the chancel is an elaborate mural mont. to Lady Margaret Legh, d. 1603, wife of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Cheshire. She is represented seated under a semicircular arch, in a ruff, veil, and farthingale, her hair in very small curls, an infant in swaddling-clothes on her rt. arm, and another on a pedestal on her l. ; above her a shield of arms, hour-glasses, and various ornaments. Near this is an altar tomb under an arch ; the brass of a knight in armour (engraved in Faulkner), arms and inscription gone. On the S. side is a plain altar-tomb to Sir William Butts, chief physician to Henry VIII., and founder of the College of Physicians, d. 1545 : the brass on which he was represented as a knight is gone, but his features are well known by Holbein's portrait of him. Above this is a plain slab to Sir Thos. Smith, d. 1609, Clerk of the Council and Master of Requests to James I. In the aisles are monts. to Bp. Gibson, d. 1748 (of coloured marble), and Bp. Porteus, d. 1809, a plain marble tablet. A superb marble mont., about 14 ft. high, to Dorothy Clarke, d. 1695, daughter and coheiress of Thos. Hyliard of Hampshire, and wife first to Sir Wm. Clarke, Secretary at War to Charles II., and afterwards of Samuel Barrow, d. 1682, physician in ordinary to that king (and author of the Latin verses prefixed to Milton's 'Paradise Lost'). The mont. has a shield of arms supported by angels, above an urn from which depend wreaths of flowers, and is in its way an admirable piece of work : it was carved by Grinling Gibbons, and cost £300. With it may be compared the earlier mural mont. of Catherine Hart, 1605, with her effigy in ruff, stomacher, and hat, kneeling, 2 sons kneeling in front of her, her rt. hand resting on the head of one who holds in his hand a skull (emblem of his decease), behind her 2 daughters kneeling. Others are to Thomas Carlos, 1665, son of the Col. Careless who concealed Charles II. in the oak, and was allowed to change his name to Carlos as a recompense ; William Rumbold, 1667, Clerk Comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of the Customs ; Hester Nourse, 1705, mother of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine ; Jeffrey Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, d. 1791 ; Catherine Elizabeth, Viscountess Ranelagh, 1805 ; Martha Ogle, Baroness de Stark of the Holy Roman Empire, 1805, and several others. The inscription to Bp. Henchman, 1675, mentioned by Bowack, has disappeared.

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* Clarendon, History of the Rebellion, ed. 1720, vol. iii., p. 67.

In the ch.-yard, E. of the ch., are the altar tombs, mostly with no other ornament than the arms of the diocese of London, of Bps. Compton, d. 1713 ; Robinson, 1723 ; Gibson, 1745 ; Sherlock, 1761 ; Hayter, 1762 ; Terrick, 1777 ; and Lowth. 1787. In the vault of Lowth is interred his friend Christopher Wilson, Bp. of Bristol, d. 1792. Close to the tombs of the bishops are others ornamented with the civic mace, cap, and sword, of Ald. Sir Francis Child, 1713 ; Ald. Sir William Withers, 1768, Lord Mayor of London, etc. Here too is the tomb of Joseph Johnson, bookseller of St. Paul's, the friend of Fuseli, the publisher of Cowper, Darwin, and the Olney Hymns, of the scientific writings of Priestley, and the political ones of Gilbert Wakefield, for selling the last of which he had to suffer 9 months' imprisonment in the King's Bench. Directly opposite the chancel window is a plain stone inscribed "Theodore Edward Hook, d. 24th August 1841, in the 53rd year of his age." Several other notable personages lie in Fulham ch.-yard, and among them (Dec. 5, 1747) Vincent Bourne, in accordance with the desire expressed by him in his will "to be interred with privacy in some neighbouring country church." The gates of the ch.-yard are kept locked on week-days, but the key may be obtained close by.

Along the N.W. side of the ch.-yard are Sir William Powell's Almshouses, founded 1680, for 12 poor widows : they were rebuilt in 1869, of light brick and stone, in a style of rather fanciful Gothic.

A pleasant stroll of about ¼ m. along the raised pathway, *Bishop's Walk*, which runs from the W. end of the ch.-yard, leads to the entrance to Fulham Palace. It has the Thames on one hand, the bishop's grounds on the other, and, the palace and grounds being private, affords the best view obtainable of both. The low situation of the palace is here very noticeable. In fact at the unusually high tide of March 20, 1874, the water flowed over the walk, making breaches in several parts of it, and carrying away the timber staging by which it is supported, and flooded a large part of the palace grounds. Some days later there might still be seen a good-sized pond in a hollow of the lawn S. of the palace, whilst the long meadow at the end of the walk, looking towards Craven Cottage, appeared as a handsome lake, with the peculiarity of having several fine trees rising from its midst.

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* In an office book of Henry VIII., there is an entry, Feb. 1538, to "Gerard Luke Hornebaud, painter, 56*s.* 9*d.* per month." He is noticed in Descamps, the Dictionaries of Painters, and elsewhere, as Gerard Lucas *Horrebout* or *Horebout ;* is said to have imitated Holbein, and d. in London in 1558 : it is not improbable from the style that he designed the brass.

Fulham Manor House—*Fulham Palace* as it is now usually designated—has been for three centuries the summer residence of the Bishops of London. The building, a somewhat heterogeneous brick structure, has no great antiquity or striking architectural merit. The house and grounds, about 37 acres in all, are surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by two bridges.* The older portion of the palace consists of two courts. The entrance is by an arched gateway which leads into the Great Quadrangle. This part was built in the reign of Henry VII., by Bp. Fitzjames, whose arms are on the wall and over the gateway. The principal room in the quad. is the Hall, completed by Bp. Fletcher, father of the dramatist, in 1595; repaired by Bp. Sherlock, 1748-61; converted into a chapel by Mr. Cockerell, for Bp. Howley, about 1825; and restored to its original purpose by Mr. Butterfield, for Bp. Tait, in 1868. It is a good room, 50 ft. by 27, and contains the arms of the bishops in the windows. The Library, as altered by Bp. Howley, is a handsome room, has a good outlook over the grounds and river, contains an excellent collection of books, and portraits of the bishops—all more or less interesting on account of the men, and some valuable as pictures. Among them are Bp. Tunstall, a copy after Holbein: Edwin Sandys (afterwards Abp. of York), in episcopal robes, hands resting on a cushion, a book in rt. hand; Ridley, the martyr, in episcopal habit, book in l. hand, a good and characteristic head; Grindall and Laud, copies after Vandyck, said to be by Old Stone; Abbot, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, attributed to Cornelius Jansen, to whom, also, is ascribed the portrait of Bp. Bancroft; Compton, a copy after Kneller; Juxon; Sheldon; Henchman; Robinson, noteworthy as having been painted in Sweden when he was ambassador there; Beilby Porteus, a half-length seated, by Hoppner, R.A.; Gibson; Terrick; Lowth; etc. The Great Dining Room was built by Bp. Terrick, 1764-77, but altered by Bp. Howley.

In 1715 Bp. Robinson presented a petition to the Abp. of Canterbury stating that "the manor-house or palace of Fulham was grown very old and ruinous; that it was much too large for the revenues of the bishopric; and that a great part of the building was become useless."* In consequence of this petition, Commissioners, among whom were Sir Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Vanbrugh, were appointed to examine and report upon the building. They recommended that the offices adjoining the kitchen, and all the buildings N. of the great dining-room, should be taken down, when there would remain between 50 and 60 rooms, which would be sufficient for the bishop and his successors; and this advice was followed. Little seems, however, to have been done to the portion left standing, and Bp. Terrick, on his appointment to the see, in 1764, found the palace so dilapidated that he rebuilt the river front, fitted up a chapel, and repaired the remainder. This new portion is a long plain brick structure, the only pretence to ornament being the battlements on the summit, but it contains some good and convenient apartments. Bp. Tait (the present Abp. of Canterbury) made some additions to the offices, and substantial and ornamental repairs to the building, but his chief work was the erection of a new *Chapel*, which was consecrated May 6, 1867. It is attached to the S.W. portion of the older building, and is a small, well-finished, brick edifice, designed by Mr. W. Butterfield, of little pretension outside, but richly and elegantly fitted internally. The most striking of the ornamental features is an elaborate mosaic on the E. wall, by Salviati, from a design by Mr. Butterfield, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds at Bethlehem.

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* The moat is nearly a mile in circuit, and there is said to be a (very unlikely) tradition that it was originally the trench around the Danish camp, 879-80.

* Lysons, vol. ii. p. 227.

Fulham Palace has received several royal visitors. Norden says that Henry III. often lay there. Bp. Fletcher, the father of the poet, who is said to have "bestowed great sums of money in reparation of his episcopal houses," was "at an extraordinary charge" on that at Fulham, in the hope that "one day, after the end and purification of her displeasure," Queen Elizabeth would honour him with a visit.* His hope was vain, but she visited his successor, Bancroft, on two occasions, in 1600 and 1602. Bancroft also received a visit from James I. before his coronation. In 1627, Charles I. and his Queen dined here with Bp. Mountaigne. In 1647, Fulham Palace having been sold by the Parliament to Col. Edmund Harvey, Oliver Cromwell was entertained here in right royal fashion.

The grounds of Fulham Palace have from the time of Bp. Grindall been famous for their beauty and good gardening; and though many of the rare trees and choice shrubs and evergreens mentioned by Lysons have been lost, the grounds of Fulham Palace, alike for their verdure, flowers, and trees, and the views from the lawns and walks, are among the most charming in the vicinity of London.

A short distance N.W. of the palace is *Craven Cottage*, one of the best-known seats on Thames side. It was built by Lady Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach, and was regarded as "the prettiest cottage extant." The style was not a little fanciful. The entrance hall was Egyptian, "an exact copy of one of the plates in Denon's Travels in Egypt." The cornice and ceiling of the chief or central saloon was supported by large palm trees, the decorations and furniture conformable, the whole being intended to convey the idea of a Persian chieftain's principal room. Then there was a Gothic chapel, later called the Gothic dining-room, which purported to be an imitation of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey. The library was semicircular in form, luxuriously fitted up, and well supplied with books. A spacious rustic balcony afforded an excellent view of the river. Along the Thames side was constructed a raised terrace. The grounds were laid out with great taste, and have always been much admired. After the Margravine, Craven Cottage was for some years occupied by Dennis O'Brien. It was then purchased by Walsh Porter, who spent a large sum in altering and embellishing it, and resided in it till his death in 1809. About 1842 it was the residence of Sir E. Lytton Bulwer (Lord Lytton),* who is said to have written more than one of his novels in the library.

Returning by Bishop's Walk, and leaving on our l. the fine lime avenue, a stucco-fronted Gothic house by the riverside, nearly opposite the church, at the corner of Church Lane, the narrow passage leading to the bridge, will be sure to catch the eye. Originally called *Vine Cottage*, it was purchased, made a storey higher, and fitted up at a great cost, and in a very fantastic fashion, with a 'robber's cave,' 'lions' den,' and the like, by Walsh Porter, who is said to have here entertained George IV. on many occasions, while Prince of Wales. It was afterwards occupied by Lady Hawarden, and by Wm. Holmes, Esq., M.P., who in 1834 sold it to Thomas Baylis, F.S.A., and T. Letchmere Whitmore, F.S.A. These gentlemen made it their residence, entirely remodelled it, imparted to it its present Gothic form, filled the interior with an extraordinary collection of art and antiquarian knick-knackeries, and gave to it the name of *Pryor's Bank*. The contents have long since been dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer (1841—1854); but of them, of the gatherings of literary and other celebrities, the masques and revels performed within the walls of Pryor's Bank, and the prose and verse to which it gave rise, an ample account will be found in Crofton Croker's 'Walk from London to Fulham.' Next door to Pryor's Bank is *Ashton Lodge* (Thos. Baylis, Esq.), and next to that stood *Egmont Lodge*, the residence of Theodore Hook, who died there 1841. Egmont Lodge was pulled down when the aqueduct of the Chelsea Water Works Company was erected across the Thames in 1855. On the opposite side of the lane stood the residence of Granville Sharpe, who died there in 1813. The house was pulled down, and St. John's Place, a row of mean tenements, erected on its site, in 1844.

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* **Birch's Queen Elizabeth., vol. ii., p. 113.**

* **Life and Labours of Albany Fonblanque, p. 55.**

On the right on entering the town is *Holcroft's* (Mrs. Baker), built at the beginning of the 18th century by the wealthy Robert Limpany: it was the residence successively of Sir Martin Wright, Justice of the King's Bench, and the Earl of Ross. Afterwards, as *Holcroft's Hall*, it was occupied by Sir John Burgoyne, who gave here a series of dramatic entertainments, under the management of the Hon. Mr. Wrottesley, which were much talked of at the time, and which led to the marriage of Mr. Wrottesley with Miss Burgoyne, the daughter of Sir John, who had gained great applause by her acting. Later the house was rented by Mr. Charles Mathews and Mdme. Vestris, who changed its name to *Gore Lodge*, and in it Mdme. Vestris died in 1856. Directly opposite to it stood *Claybrooke House*, a good Elizabethan mansion, so called from a wealthy family of that name who owned it in the 17th cent. It afterwards belonged to the Limpanys and Frewens; it was pulled down some 30 years ago, and *Holcroft's Priory* (Capt. L. Curtis, R.N.) built on its site.

A little farther from the town, on the N. side of the road, is *Munster* (formerly *Mustow*) *House*, in the 17th cent. the seat of the Powells (of whom Sir Wm. Powell founded the almshouses): it afterwards passed to Sir John Williams of Pengelly; was for awhile used as a school; was then occupied by Mr. Sampeyo, a Portuguese merchant; was then inhabited for some years by John Wilson Croker, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, prominent as a politician, and the editor of Boswell's Johnson; and after him by the Rev. S. R. Cattley, editor of Fox's 'Acts and Monuments,' or Book of Martyrs. It is now a private lunatic asylum.

By the river, E. of the bridge, are several once lordly mansions, but now wearing a deserted aspect. *Stourton House*, at the bridge foot, unoccupied and dismal, was a seat of the Lord Stourtons in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Ranelagh House* (J. Johnstone, Esq.), a little lower down the river, belonged in the last century to Sir Philip Stephens, Bart., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and afterwards to Lord Ranelagh. Beyond this is *Mulgrave House*, a seat of the Earl of Mulgrave, and afterwards of Viscount Ranelagh. Still farther were seats of the Earl of Egremont, Sir Evan Nepean, the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale, and other distinguished persons; but though one or two of the houses remain, fashion has evidently deserted this part of Fulham. One of the houses still standing, *Broom House* (Miss Sulivan), is said to have been the residence of Bernard Lintott, Pope's publisher, but was more probably that of his son. *Hurlingham House* is now best known by the grounds, dear to pigeon-shooters and polo players.

On the E. side of the Fulham Road, not far from Walham Green, and concealed by a high brick wall, is *Ravensworth House*, the seat of the Earl of Ravensworth. The house looks but of moderate proportions, but is more capacious than it looks. Lord Ravensworth entertained the Queen and Prince Consort here, June 26, 1840. The grounds of Ravensworth House owe their charm to a former possessor, J. Ord, Esq., Master in Chancery, who about the middle of the 18th century planted them with so much skill that in a few years they took rank among the best around London: Lysons gives a full account of them,* but many of the rarer trees and plants described by him have since perished. Not far from Ravensworth House, on the opposite side of the road, is a large house formerly known as *Bolingbroke Lodge*, which tradition affirms was the residence of Lord Bolingbroke, and of course a resort of Pope, Swift, Gay, and others of that brotherhood. The house has long been divided, and now bears the names of *Albany Lodge* and *Dungannon House*. The latter used to be called *Acacia Cottage*, from a tree in the garden, and while so called was the residence, till his decease, of Johnson, the bookseller of St. Paul's Churchyard. Later it was occupied by Mr. C. Hullmandel, who first successfully introduced the practice of lithography into England. On the same side of the road is *Arundel House* (J. W. May, Esq.), an old mansion, refronted, which about 1819 was the residence of Henry Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages. *Chesterfield House*, in the King's Road, was the residence of Dr. Burchell, the African traveller.

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* Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 229.

At *Purser's Green*, where the Fulham and Parson's Green roads separate, a stone will be observed let into the wall by the carriage entrance of Park House, with the inscription "Purser's Cross, 7th August 1738." It commemorates the death of a highwayman under rather singular circumstances. Recognized while refreshing himself at a public-house in Burlington Gardens as having committed a robbery on Finchley Common, he had barely time to remount and ride off. He was closely pursued, and his pursuers increased in numbers as he rode through Hyde Park, the cry being taken up by gentlemen and their servants riding there. On reaching Fulham Fields, and finding himself closely beset, he flung the contents of his purse among the men working there, put his pistol to his ear, and fell dead before any one could arrest him. His name was unknown; no one came forward to acknowledge him; and, as the result of a coroner's inquest, he was buried in the cross-road here with a stake driven through his body,—and this stone is his *hic jacet*. *Park House* occupies the site of an older mansion belonging to Sir Michael Wharton, and was at one time known as *Quibus Hall*. The new house was first called *High Elms*. A house opposite, now known as *Audley Cottage*, was for some years the residence of Thomas Crofton Croker, F.S.A., who wrote an ample account of the house and its contents, which is reprinted in his amusing 'Walk from London to Fulham.' Mr. Croker called his house *Rosamond's Bower*, this having formed part of a sub-manor called Rosamond's, which before 1481 belonged to Sir Henry Wharton, and in 1725 was divided between the coheirs of Sir Michael Wharton, and shortly after sold. There is a tradition that a palace of Fair Rosamond stood on the site of the manor-house.

Parson's Green, a little to the E. of Purser's Cross, so called from the parsonage which stood of yore on the W. side of the Green, was a century ago a very favourite place of abode.* Though fallen from its high estate, it still preserves something of the old bearing. Several of the best houses have indeed been pulled down or altered, and others are empty and half-ruinous, but some remain, the Green is still verdant, and the elms vigorous. S.W. of the Green is *Peterborough House*, (W. Terry, Esq.), a good mansion which occupies the site of one of some celebrity. The older house, then called *Brightwells*, was the residence of John Tamworth, Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, who d. there in 1599. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Thomas Knolles, who sold it in 1603 to Thomas Smith (afterwards Sir Thomas), Clerk of the Council and Master of Requests to James I. His widow married Thomas Earl of Essex, who made it his residence. By the marriage of Sir Thomas Smith's daughter and heiress it was conveyed to Thomas Carey, second son of Robert Earl of Monmouth, who rebuilt the house, and named it *Villa Carey*. Francis Cleyne then in great repute for painting ceilings, etc., in grotesques, was employed on the decorations.† Carey's daughter married John Mordaunt, a younger son of the Ist Earl of Peterborough, who was created Viscount Mordaunt by Charles II. for services rendered during the Commonwealth and at the Restoration, and whose mont. is in Fulham ch. His son Charles (the great) Earl of Peterborough resided much at Parson's Green, and frequently received Locke, Pope, Swift, and other eminent men as his guests. Lord Peterborough's second wife, the celebrated Anastasia Robinson, lived with her mother in a house close by, Lord Peterborough never publicly acknowledging the marriage till a few months before his death. Whilst Lord Peterborough loved to gather literary and political celebrities about him, his wife used at her house to hold musical assemblies, at which Bonancini, Martini, and other leading musicians used to assist, and which were attended by all the fashionable world.‡ The grounds of Lord Peterborough's house were very famous: Swift says in one of his Letters that Lord Peterborough's gardens are the finest he has seen about London. After Lord Peterborough's death the house was sold to a Mr. Heavyside, "lately an eminent timber merchant," from whom it was purchased in 1794 by John Meyrick, Esq., the father of Sir Samuel Meyrick, the antiquary and writer on armour. Mr. Meyrick pulled down the old house, and erected on its site the present house, in which he died in 1801. The red-brick gateway of old Peterborough House is still standing a few yards beyond the present mansion.

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* "In Parson's Green are very good houses for gentry; where the Right Hon. the Earl of Peterborough hath a large house with stately gardens."—Stow's Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, by Strype, 1720, vol. i., p. 44.

† Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii., p. 227.

‡ Hawkins, History of Music, vol. v., p. 305.

Not far from Peterborough House, on the same side of the Green, stood a cheerful-looking old-fashioned house which was the residence of Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1682. This was the house to which Samuel Richardson removed from North End in 1755, and here he is said, both by Lysons* and Faulkner,† to have written 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Sir Charles Grandison': but the first 4 vols. of 'Clarissa Harlowe' were published in 1747-8, and 'Sir Charles Grandison' in 1754: to North End therefore, and not to Parson's Green, belongs the honour of these works. (*See* North End.) Noticing his removal to Parson's Green, his biographer observes, "he now allowed himself some relaxation from business, and spent the greater part of his time at his country residence, where he was seldom without visitors."‡ He died in his Parson's Green house, July 4, 1761. His widow resided there till her death in 1773. Thomas Edwards, the author of 'Canons of Criticism,' died whilst on a visit to Richardson at Parson's Green, January 3, 1757.

East End House, a plain white house on the E. side of the Green, was built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London 1699 (whose tomb is in Fulham ch.-yard), and, after remaining long in the possession of his family, became the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager. Early in the present century it was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, when George IV., then Prince of Wales, was a frequent visitor. The porch, by which it will be recognized, was built by Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is now unoccupied, and seems going to decay. The adjoining house, a noteworthy old brick edifice, which looks as though it ought to have a history, is in like condition. Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, resided at Parson's Green 1605-9; as at the same time did Rowland White, Sir Robert Sydney's correspondent. When Lord Bacon fell into disgrace, he procured a licence (Sept. 13, 1621) to retire for 6 weeks to the house of his friend Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, at Parson's Green; but when the time expired, the king refused to renew the licence.*

Among many eminent persons who have been residents in or closely connected with Fulham, are John Norden, who dates the preface to his Speculum Britanniæ, 1598, "from my poore house, neere Fulham." John Florio, whose translation of Montaigne's Essays was we know familiar to Shakspeare, had a house in the High Street, for which he was rated (Oct. 12, 1625) 6*s.* for the relief of the poor. Henry Condell, the Shakspeare player, also had his 'country house' here; whilst Burbage's was at North End. Somewhat later, George Cartwright, the actor, lived and wrote here his long-forgotten tragedy 'Heroic Love, or the Infanta of Spain,' 1661. Still later, towards the end of the century, it was for a time the abode of the odd, rambling, and scribbling bookseller, the author of 'The Life and Errors of John Dunton,' 1705, "a faithful and painful collection," as Swift and Dunton concurred in calling it. Dunton does not mention Fulham in his 'Life and Errors,' but there may be a reference to it at the end of his 'Idea of a New Life.' "I now live in a *Cell*, and study the art of living *incognito*."†

Fulham looks its best from the Thames. The shabbiness of too many of the houses is thence little apparent. Those by the river are for the most part of the better class, and stand on sunny lawns, screened by tall and shadowy trees. The quaint old wooden bridge is too well known to need description. With the sister churches, Putney at one end and Fulham at the other, their lofty towers each peering out from a cluster of irregular roofs and gables, it was only a few years ago the most noticeable bridge between London and Windsor; but a good deal has been done to destroy the quaint aspect of the bridge, though as much to lessen its inconvenience for navigable purposes, by throwing two or three of the central arches into one; whilst the effect of the whole as a picture has been irretrievably marred by the construction of the Aqueduct of the Chelsea Waterworks Company across the river immediately above the bridge. The Act for the construction of a wooden bridge from Putney to Fulham was passed in 1726, and the bridge was completed in 1729. The 'plan' of the bridge was drawn by Cheselden, the great surgeon,* to whose ingenuity it certainly does more credit than to his sense of beauty ; the builder was Mr. Phillips, carpenter to George II.; the cost £23,075. It is 789 ft. long, and 24 ft. wide. It is from the Aqueduct just above Fulham Bridge that the Oxford and Cambridge boats start for their annual race.

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* Environs, vol. ii., p. 238.

† History of Fulham, p. 308.

‡ Mrs. Barbauld's Life of Richardson, prefixed to his Correspondence.

* Lysons, vol. ii., p. 239.

† Life and Errors, vol. i., p. 332.

Somewhat over half a mile below Fulham Bridge, a new bridge was opened in 1873, which connects the King's Road, Fulham, with York Road, Wandsworth. It was designed by Mr. J. H. Tolmé ; is of iron, a lattice girder bridge, of five spans, borne on coupled wrought-iron cylinders, 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The three stream spans are each 133 ft., the shore spans 113 ft. ; the width between the main girders 30 ft.

Fulham has always been famed for its nurseries and market-gardens, and though both have been abridged, and are continuously lessening by the progress of the builder, they are still extensive, and kept in the highest style of culture. The market-gardens are chiefly in the level and once marshy tracts by the Thames,—the Town Meadows E. of the town, and the Fulham Common Fields stretching towards Hammersmith.

The manufactures are not important, though there is a Pottery, the history of which is of some interest. It was established here in 1671, by John Dwight, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who had been registrar to Brian Walton, Ferne, and Hall, successively Bps. of Cheshire, and who after numerous experiments took out a patent (April 23, 1671,) which was renewed for a further 14 years, June 12, 1684, for the making of "earthenwares, known by the name of white gorges (pitchers), marbled porcelain vessels, statues and figures, and fine stone gorges never before made in England or elsewhere." Mr. Chaffers,* who has carefully investigated the history of the Fulham ware, says that Dwight was certainly the "inventor of porcelain in England," as well as the first to make the Hessian and other German wares. But it is curious that though the works have continued in operation to the present day, not a single example of the fine porcelain goods is known to exist. On the other hand, the imitation *grès de Cologne* is not uncommon, though usually passed off as of German manufacture.

About 1753 was also established at Fulham a manufactory of Gobelin tapestry, by one Peter Parisot, who brought over workmen from Chaillot. The project was patronized by the royal family, and the fabrics were greatly admired, but they were too costly for ordinary purchasers, and the manufacture soon declined.

There is reason to assign a counterfeit manufacture of some notoriety to Fulham. False or loaded dice were, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., called *Fullams*, and "not improbably," as Gifford suggests, "from their being chiefly manufactured there." There were *high fullams* and *low fullams*, according as they were loaded for the high or low number. Hence Ben Jonson—"Who! He serve? S'blood, he keeps high men and low men, he! He has a fair living at Fullam." †

The eccl. districts of *North End* and *Walham Green* have separate notices. *St. James, Moore Park*, is a new eccl. district formed in 1868: pop. 6803. It occupies the S.E. side of the par. between the Fulham Road and the river, and includes the extensive works of the Imperial Gas Company. It is a poor district of recent growth, without any object of general interest. A house by the river-side, called *Sandford Manor*, now included within the Gas Company's premises, was, according to tradition, a residence of Nell Gwynne. The *Church* is a large cruciformlate E.E. brick building, erected in 1867, except the chancel, which was added in 1873, from the designs of Mr. Darbishire.

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* Faulkner, History of Fulham, p. 6.

* Marks and Monograms on Pottery, 3rd. edit., 1870, p. 653 ; Art Journal, Oct. 1862.

† Every Man out of His Humour, Act iii. sc. 2, and Gifford's note, B. J. Works, vol. ii. p. 111.

GATTON, SURREY (A.-S. *Gatetune*, Dom. *Gatone*, so named probably from its situation on the old road, which is carried through a narrow valley (*gate*) at the edge of the chalk); 1 m. N.W. from Merstham Stat., and 2 m. N.E. from Reigate Stat. of the S.E. Rly. Gatton House and Church are on clay overlying the Upper Greensand. Upper Gatton is on the chalk, and there are quarries of 'firestone' similar to that of Merstham. There is no vill., and in all only 36 houses, with 207 inhabitants, in the parish.

Roman remains have been found at Gatton, and there is a tradition that a body of Danish soldiers were defeated and slaughtered by the women of the district at a spot still known as Battle Bridge, the neighbouring farm being called Battle Farm: Manning suggests that it may have been a party of fugitives from the Danish army defeated at Ockley by the West Saxon King Ethelwulf, 851, that the Gatton women encountered. Gatton was one of the many manors conferred on Bishop Odo by the Conqueror, and was forfeited with the rest of his estates in the next reign. It was then held by Herefrid, and his descendants the De Gatons, till the 14th cent. In the middle of the 15th cent. it belonged to John Tymperley, who received, 1449, a grant of free warren, and a licence to impark and enclose with pales and ditches 580 acres of his manor of Gatton, and 250 acres at Merstham. In 1451 Gatton was empowered to return 2 members to Parliament. Except during a short period in which it was held by the Crown, and included among the estates granted by Henry VIII. to his divorced wife Anne of Cleves (who parted with it the same year to Sir R. Copley) the fortune of the manor seems to have been thenceforth chiefly influenced by its possession of the parliamentary franchise. As early as the reign of Henry VIII. it is recorded that Sir Roger Copley, Knt., "being the burgess and only inhabitant of the borough and town of Gatton," elected the two honourable members; and as late as that of George III., the then lord of the manor, Mark Wood, Esq., returned the two members by his single vote. On very rare occasions the number of voters reached 20, but the election was always in the hands of the lord of the manor. The trustees of Lord Monson purchased the manor in 1830 for £100,000—a main element in the valuation being of course the elective power. Two years after came the Reform Act, and Gatton was disfranchised.

Gatton House, the property of Lord Monson, but now in the occupation of R. MacCalmont, Esq., a large and stately Italian structure, owes its present form to Frederick John, 5th Lord Monson, who remodelled and greatly extended the former plain mansion. The *Hall*, the chief feature of the house. was constructed by Lord Monson on the model of the Corsini Chapel, Rome. It has a pavement of rich coloured marbles, purchased by Lord Monson at Rome for £10,000; the walls are also lined to some height with various coloured marbles, above which are 4 fresco paintings by *Severn*—Prudence, typified by Queen Esther; Resolution, by Eleanor, queen of Edward I.; Meekness, by Ruth; Patience, by Penelope. A copy of the Warwick vase in white marble, statues, and candelabra add to the splendour of the hall. Among the pictures at Gatton, the most interesting perhaps is a Holy Family by *Leonardo da Vinci*, one of the best of the master's earlier works, and well known by the fine engraving by Forster. A portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici, in a robe trimmed with ermine, by *Sebastian del Piombo*, though much darkened, is a fine picture. *Raphael*, by himself, is of less certain authenticity. The same perhaps may be said of an Entombment, attributed to *Titian*. A Virgin and Child, a Saint with the Infant Christ, and a David with the head of Goliah, are in their several ways good examples of the pencil of *Guido*. Other pictures worthy of note are—The Cardplayers, attributed to *N. Maes;* Women with Fruit, by *Rubens;* two large views of Venice by *Canaletto;* portraits of Sir John Monson and of his wife (temp. Charles I.), by *Cornelius Jansen;* portrait of the Countess of Mexborough, by *Reynolds;* but some of these are in private rooms, and can only be seen by special leave. Visitors are permitted to see the hall, corridors, etc., on any week-day.

Gatton *Church*, stands close to the house. It is mainly of Perp. date; but was entirely remodelled by Lord Monson in 1834, and has been altered since. It comprises nave, chancel, and short transept; tower at the W. with slender spire, and a porch on the N. with room over. The interior is interesting as containing 2 rows of richly carved stalls with misereres, brought by Lord Monson from a monastery at Ghent; a pulpit and altar from Nürnberg, the designs for which are said to have been made by Albert Dürer, and altar rails from Belgium; while the wainscoting of the nave, the canopies, and the painted glass were brought from the cathedral of Aürschot in Louvain, and the carved door from Rouen. The large octagonal mausoleum on the N. of the ch. was erected of the local freestone, by the Lord Monson who rebuilt the house and remodelled the ch., and who was interred in it in 1841.

The house commands a fine view over the great lake and across the park, rich in beech and elm, and picturesquely broken in surface. A pleasant walk by the lake leads towards Reigate. You leave the park by a lodge close to a suspension bridge which crosses the old London road. A good view is obtained from this bridge, but a far finer from the beech wood on the down above: to reach it, take a path a little way up the lane to the W.

Upper Gatton Park, the seat of Charles K. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., about ¾ m. N.W. of Gatton Park, is a handsome mansion, standing on high ground, and embracing an extensive prospect. *Nutwood Lodge* (H. E. Gurney, Esq.) is also pleasantly situated.

GEORGE'S HILL, ST., SURREY, an oblong mass of Bagshot Sand rising to an elevation of 500 feet, and famous for its views, is situated about a mile S. from the Weybridge Stat., and 2 m. S.W. from the Walton Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. The hill is a part of the estate of the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, and is enclosed, but the gates are open, and convenient paths are cut on all sides, and to the summit. The hill-top is a cap of the middle Bagshot, or Bracklesham beds, overlying the Lower Bagshot beds which form the base of the hill. The sides of the hill are greatly broken, but the ascent to the summit is quite easy by the paths from either of the gates. The area enclosed is about 1170 acres, but a good deal of this consists of fir plantations, which, however, are being thinned out with great advantage to the prospects.

On the summit of the hill, towards the S.E., is a large entrenchment, which since the publication of Gough's ed. of Camden's 'Britannia' has been known as *Cæsar's Camp*, but for which designation there is certainly no early authority. (*See* COWEY STAKES.) The entrenchment is irregular in form, ¼ m. long from N. to S., and about half that width; the circuit, including the angles, is ¾ m., the area enclosed about 14 acres. The general form is very fairly laid down in the Ordnance Map, but the W. side, where there is a double fosse and vallum, is more rounded (convex), the E. more irregular, and the angles less sharp, than there indicated. On the S. a well-defined angular bastion is carried out with a sharp glacis-like scarp on three sides. From the E. of the rampart an embankment (or, as Dr. Guest considers it, a boundary dyke) extends N. towards Walton. The opinion that this was a Roman camp, and probably that formed by Cæsar,* is not supported by Cæsar's narrative, or by the extremely irregular nature of the work. That, taken in connection with the dyke above referred to, and other vestiges of earthworks in the vicinity, leaves little doubt that this was a British work, and one of considerable importance as overlooking and commanding a wide extent of country. It is of course possible, and from its value as a military station highly probable, that it was held by the Romans during their occupation of the country, when the S. bastion and one or two other portions, which look like Roman work, may have been constructed.

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* Gale, Archæologia, vol. i., p. 188.

But apart from the camp, St. George's Hill will abundantly repay a visit. The air is delicious; the scenery, from whichever side the ascent be made, rich and various; oak, elms, and pines supply a welcome shade; in the early summer the hawthorns add beauty and fragrance; ferns, heath, and broom grow luxuriantly; rabbits abound, and birds on every hand pour out their melody; whilst from the summit the eye may on a clear day range over portions at least of Surrey, Berks, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Kent, the prospect being enlivened or bounded by such landmarks as the Wycombe beeches, Windsor Castle, Cooper's Hill, Moor Park, Bushey Heath, Hampton Court, Richmond Hill, which shuts out London, the hills of Harrow, Highgate, and Hampstead, Knockholt beeches, and the Surrey Hills to the Hog's Back and Hindhead.*

GERARD'S, GERRARD'S, and of old JARRET'S CROSS, Bucks,

about 3 m. N.W. from the Uxbridge Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., and midway between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield, is a broad open common of nearly 1000 acres, covered with furze and heather. A little vill. has grown up where the road from Chalfont to Windsor crosses the main road from London to Oxford; and on the Common some distance S. of the vill. a fine church was erected in 1859, at a cost of £10,000, by the Misses Reid, as a memorial to their brother, Major-Gen. Reid, late M.P. for Windsor. In 1860 the eccl. dist. of St. James, Gerard's Cross, was formed out of portions of the parishes of Chalfont St. Peter, Fulmer, Iver, Langley Marsh, and Upton; in 1871 it contained 117 houses and 607 inhabitants.

The *Church* is noteworthy as the first built in England in the Lombardo-Byzantine style. In form it is a Latin cross, having an octagonal cupola 67 feet high, rising from the intersection of the arms of the cross, with four square turrets at the inner angles, and a campanile 80 ft. high at the N.W. corner. The nave is 100 feet long, the transepts 60 feet, the width of both about 21 feet. The architect was Sir W. Tite, F.S.A. The surrounding scenery is open, varied, and pleasant; and many good villa residences have been erected during the last few years.

W. of the Common is *Bulstrode*, the seat of the Duke of Somerset. Bulstrode belonged to a family of that name who, according to a silly story told at length in Sir B. Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families,' received their name from the then head of the family, one Shobbington, having at the head of his servants, tenants, and neighbours, mounted on bulls, instead of horses, attacked and defeated an army of the Conqueror. William was so struck with his prowess that he invited him to his camp in order to come to terms. He accordingly went, still astride his bull, accompanied by his 7 sons, and after a conference the king granted him his land and favour. Shobbington, in commemoration of the event, assumed a bull for his crest, and the cognomen of Bulstrode. The Bulstrodes held the manor till the 17th cent., when it was purchased by Sir Roger Hill, by whom it was sold to Judge Jeffreys, who in his patent of baronetcy is styled Sir George Jeffreys of Bulstrode. In 1686 Jeffreys, then Lord Chief Justice, built a stately mansion, in part out of the materials of the old house, and in it is said to have often received James II. His son-in-law, Charles Dee, Esq., sold Bulstrode to William III.'s favourite, William Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland, who was very fond of the place, and of the gardens, and who died there Nov. 30, 1709. Bulstrode was a place of note in the time of the 2nd Duke of Portland—who by the way was robbed by a highwayman (Dick Turpin as was said) within his own park. Walpole describes Bulstrode, at this time.*

"Bulstrode is a melancholy monument of Dutch magnificence; however there is a brave gallery of old pictures, and a chapel with two fine windows of modern painted glass. The ceiling was formerly decorated with the assumption, or rather *presumption* of Chancellor Jeffreys, to whom it belonged;

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* Skrine (who resided near the foot of the hill), has given a full and faithful account of the view in his Rivers of Note in Great Britain (1801), pp. 355—359, but it is right to add that the growth of the trees on the upper part of the hill has rendered it now difficult to make out many of the objects mentioned, and impossible to see them all from any single point.

* Letter to Bentley, June 5, 1755.

> but a very judicious fire hurried him somewhere else."

The pictures and works of art were largely increased by Margaret, widow of the 2nd Duke, whose residence here is celebrated in the 'Letters' of Mrs. Montagu, and the 'Autobiography' of Mrs. Delany. George III. often visited the Duchess Dowager at Bulstrode, calling with some of his family in a very homely way. It was on one of these visits that Mrs. Delany was first introduced to the royal family, with whom she afterwards became so great a favourite. She writes to Mrs. Port, of Ilam, that on the 12th of August, 1778, being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the King, Queen, and several of the royal family came over from Windsor to breakfast with the Duchess at Bulstrode. Mrs. Delany was in her own room, but

> "Down came Lady Weymouth with her pretty eyes sparkling, with the Queen's commands that I should attend her. . . . I kept my distance till the Queen called me to answer some question about a flower, when I came, and the King brought a chair, and set it at the table opposite to the Queen, and graciously took me by the hand and seated me in it,—an honour I could not receive without some confusion and hesitation. 'Sit down! sit down!' said her Majesty; 'it is not everybody has a chair brought them by a King.' It would take a quire of paper to tell you all that passed at Bulstrode that morning."

Jeffreys' house was pulled down by the 3rd Duke, and a new castellated mansion begun from the designs of James Wyatt, but it was left unfinished. The manor was sold by the 4th Duke of Portland, and the deer all killed and buried in the park. The Duke of Somerset purchased Bulstrode in 1810, and contemplated the erection of a new and more magnificent residence than either of its completed or unfinished predecessors. But though Sir Jeffrey Wyatville was commissioned to make the designs, the work proceeded no farther, and Bulstrode lay neglected till 1860, when the present Duke of Somerset directed the ruins of Wyatt's buildings to be removed, and commissioned Mr. Benj. Ferrey, F.S.A., to design an entirely new structure, to stand upon a more elevated site a little to the E. of the former residence. This is a spacious but not lofty edifice, in what Mr. Ferrey designates "the old English manorial character, with brick walls, relieved in parts by facial ornaments of vitrified brick devices, Bath stone dressings, and ornaments."* The *Park*, of nearly 800 acres, is undulating in surface, richly timbered, and affords many beautiful near and distant prospects. At its E. extremity, by Gerard's Cross, is a circular earthwork enclosing an area of 21 acres. There is a public way through the park.

By the park gates, at the Beaconsfield end of Gerard's Cross Common, is the *Bull Inn*, a posting-house, famous in the days of Oxford stage-coaches, and now a pleasant, quiet family hotel, and a comfortable halting-place for the tourist.

GIDEA HALL, ESSEX (*see* ROMFORD).

GILL'S HILL, HERTS (*see* RADLETT).

GODSTONE, SURREY,

on the road from Reigate to Westerham, 1½ m. E. of Bletchingley: the *Godstone Road* Stat. of the S.E. Rly. is 2½ m. S. of the vill.: pop. of the parish 2254, exclusive of the eccl. dists. of Blindley Heath and Felbridge, 1491. Inns, *Clayton Arms; Railway Hotel*, by the rly. stat.

It has been suggested that the name was given with a reference to the god Woden; and Mr. Taylor gives support to this view in the remark that "like Godmundham it was a pagan site consecrated to Christian worship,"† though elsewhere he conjectures that "Godstone may possibly be referred to the root" *gate*, a pass through a hill or cliff.‡ This last, however, is scarcely applicable to the site of the village, neither is it supported by the earliest known forms of the name, *Wachelstede* in the Domesday Survey, and *Wolcnestede* in the 'Testa de Nevill.' The old form was probably a patronymic; the present one may have been derived from a cross (at the crossways N. of the ch.), or other stone to which some reverential feeling was attached.

Godstone stands partly on the Lower Greensand (Folkstone beds), and partly on the Gault. Tilburstow Hill is a mass of Greensand, and here occurs a considerable fault or dislocation of the strata. At the foot of the hill the Surrey *firestone* is largely quarried by the Godstone Stone Co. The *Paludina limestone*, or Sussex marble, is also obtained. At the S. foot of the hill is a mineral spring, once in great repute for its medicinal qualities. The view from the summit of Tilburstow Hill is very fine.

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* Builder, Dec. 14, 1861, in which are plans, elevation and description of the new building by the architect.

† Words and Places, 2nd ed. p. 337.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 252.

The village, or, as it is locally designated, town, is built about the N. part of a large Green, on the S. of which is a great sheet of water, the 'Town Pond,' which works a mill. The open Green, the irregular arrangement of the houses, the fine horse-chesnuts, and the large pond, make from various points some very pretty pictures; and happily the general aspect is that of cleanliness and comfort. The ch. is some way E. of the vill. All around are good residences, in well-wooded and well-kept grounds; and the walks on all sides are delightful.

Godstone *Church* was old, some portions being of E.E. date, but much defaced, and rough-cast. The chancel was renovated in 1864, but the whole ch. underwent restoration, enlargement, and partial rebuilding in 1870-71, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The old S. transept was removed, and a new S. aisle added; the nave roof opened; new W. window, and W. and S. doorways of Norman character inserted; the tower restored, and spire heightened; a new S. porch added; the interior refitted; a costly reredos erected; and memorial painted glass placed in several of the windows. The old *monts.* were carefully preserved. Of these the most interesting are those of the Evelyns in the chapel or dormitory on the N. of the chancel.

> "*Oct.* 14.—I went to Church at Godstone, and to see old Sir John Evelyn's *dormitory*, joining to the church, pav'd with marble, where he and his lady lie on a very stately monument at length; he in armour, of white marble. The inscription is only an account of his particular branch of the family on black marble." [*]

The mont. is a costly and well-executed one. The knight is represented in armour; "Dame Thomasin his wife, . . . whom he espoused ye 24th of Nov., 1618," has a loose robe. As Evelyn's note intimates, the mont. was erected during their lives, and the date of death has not been added. Adjoining the Evelyn dormitory is that of the Boone family, with their various memorials. Notice before leaving the fine views from the ch.-yard.

Besides the Town Pond, on the Green, several others, as Rose's Pond, Turner's Pond, etc., will be observed in the neighbourhood. They abound in carp, tench, perch, and pike, and are described as "good fishing lakes."

Relics from former times are not wanting. On *Castle Hill*, by Leigh Place, S.E. of the ch., are remains of an ancient earthwork. On the Bletchingley side of the Green are two small barrows; two others are N. of the Green; whilst others occur on the line of the Pilgrims' Road, traceable towards Oxtead. Traces of a still earlier road may be seen about Tilburstow, and perhaps such names as Stanstreet and Stretton Borough are survivals of its course.

Marden Park, now in the occupation of J. H. Puleston, Esq., M.P., on the chalk hills, 1½ m. N. of Godstone, was the seat of Sir John Evelyn (whose mont. we have seen in the ch.), from whom it passed to Sir Robt. Clayton, a "prodigious rich scrivener," with whose descendant, Sir William Clayton, Bart., it remains.

> "12 *Oct.*, 1677.—With Sir Robert Clayton to Marden, an estate he had bought lately of my kinsman Sir John Evelyn of Godstone in Surrey, which from a despicable farme house Sir Robert had erected into a seate with extraordinary expence. 'Tis in such a solitude among hills, as being not above 16 miles from London, seems almost incredible, the ways up to it so winding and intricate. The gardens are large, and well wall'd, and the husbandry part made very convenient and perfectly understood. The barnes, the stacks of corne, the stalls for cattle, pigeon houses, etc., of most laudible example. Innumerable are the plantations of trees, especially wall-nuts. The orangerie and gardens are very curious. In the house are large and noble rooms. . . . . This place is exceeding sharp in the winter by reason of the serpenting of the hills; and it wants running water; but the solitude much pleas'd me. All the ground is so full of wild thyme, marjoram, and other sweete plants, that it cannot be overstock'd with bees; I think he had neere 40 hives of that industrious insect." [*]

The park, especially the lower part, called the *Deer Park*, is still as wild and picturesque, and as fragrant with thyme and marjoram, and all other sweet plants, as when Evelyn visited it, and the trees are far more nobly developed. The walk to it from Godstone, and through it to Woldingham, is very fine. At the Godstone end of the park is a somewhat dilapidated tower, called the Castle, which commands views over a wide stretch of country. In the garden is a marble pillar erected by Sir Robert Clayton in commemoration of Thomas Firmin, the philanthropist (d. 1697). *Leigh Place* (Mrs. C. H. Turner), once a seat of the Evelyns; *Godstone Court* (Mrs. Stenning), and several other good residences, are in the neighbourhood.

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[*] Evelyn, Diary, 1677.

[*] Evelyn, Diary.

Blindley Heath, a hamlet of Godstone, 2½ m. S. of Godstone Road Stat., was formed into an eccl. dist. in 1843. It is a pretty little place on the edge of the Weald, and had 862 inhabitants in 1871. The *Church* (St. John the Evangelist), erected in 1842, from the designs of Mr. Whichcord, is E.E. in style, and consists of nave and chancel, with W. tower and octagonal spire.

Felbridge, another hamlet, 8 m. S. of Godstone, and an eccl. dist. (of 316 inhab.), formed in 1864 out of the parishes of Godstone and Tandridge, Surrey, and East Grinstead in Sussex, has a neat E.E. ch. (St. John the Divine), erected in 1865.

GOFF'S OAK, Herts (*see* Cheshunt).

GOLDER'S GREEN, a hamlet of Hendon, Middx., a little outlying cluster of cottages, with an inn, the *White Swan*, whose garden is in great favour with London holiday-makers. It lies along the main road, midway between Hampstead and Hendon, the little Brent brook forming its N. boundary. Of the remaining Green, by Littlewood, the larger portion was enclosed in 1873-4. From the village there are pleasant walks by lanes and field-paths on one side to Hendon, or the Edgware Road by Gutterhedge or Clitterhouse farms; on the other to Hampstead Heath or Finchley. Along the road to North End, Hampstead, are several good residences. The farthest house, on the top of *Golder's Hill*, close to North End, was the residence of Jeremiah Dyson, Clerk to the House of Commons, the warm friend of Akenside the poet—whom he allowed £300 a year "till he should be able to live like a gentleman by his practice as a physician." Akenside was a frequent guest, and not unfrequent resident, at his friend's house, returning to it whenever out of health or spirits.

> "Thy verdant scenes, O Goulder's Hill,
> Once more I seek a languid guest:
> With throbbing temples and with burden'd breast
> Once more I climb thy steep aerial way.
> O faithful cure of oft-returning ill,
> Now call thy sprightly breezes round,
> Dissolve this rigid cough profound,
> And bid the springs of life with gentler movement play." *

Dyson survived the poet, and published in 1772 a handsome 4to ed. of his Complete Works: he died at his house on Golder's Hill, Sept. 16, 1776. Another poet has noted the feelings with which he regarded the house.

> "I am not unfrequently a visitor on Hampstead Heath, and seldom pass by the entrance of Mr. Dyson's Villa, on Golder's hill, close by, without thinking of the pleasures which Akenside often had there." †

GORHAMBURY, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, stands in the midst of a fine park of 600 acres, about 1½ m. W.N.W. of St. Albans. The road to it from St. Michael's Church was until 1828 the highroad to Holyhead: it is now the private road from St. Albans to Gorhambury.

The manor was one of the early possessions of the Abbey of St. Albans. It is usually said to have derived its name from Geoffrey de Gorham, Abbot of St. Albans 1119—45 (or a later abbot, Robert de Gorham, 1151—66), but it is more likely that the abbot derived his name from the place. Be that as it may, it remained the property of the monastery till the suppression of religious houses. It was then granted by Henry VIII., May 20, 1540, to Ralph Rowley; and by the marriage of Rowley's daughter passed to John Maynard, who in 1550 sold it to Nicholas (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and father of the great Chancellor. On his death it passed to Anthony, his eldest son by his 2nd wife, who dying unmarried, devised it to his brother Francis Lord Bacon (created Lord Verulam 1618, and Visct. St. Albans 1620), whose seat it remained till his death, 1626, when it descended to his cousin and heir, Sir Thomas Meautys, who erected the statue of Lord Bacon in St. Michael's ch. Meautys' widow married Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., whose son purchased the reversion of the estate, which has since continued in his descendants, created successively Viscount Grimston, and, 1815, Earl of Verulam.

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* Akenside, Ode on Recovery from a fit of Sickness in the Country, 1758.

† Wordsworth to Dyce, Life of William Wordsworth, vol. ii., p. 350.

Norden, writing in 1593, says that the house at Gorhambury "was raised from the foundation by Sir Nicholas Bacon;" but there was probably an earlier one. Bacon's house must have been of moderate dimensions, for Elizabeth, on one of her visits to the Lord Keeper, remarked, "My Lord, your house is too little for you;" to which he replied, "No, Madam, 'tis your Highness hath made me too great for my house." Lord Bacon enlarged and completed the house (Aubrey says he built a new one), and made it his chief country residence. The house was suffered to become dilapidated, and being condemned as past repair, was pulled down, with the exception of a fragment to be mentioned presently, upon the erection of the present house—much to the regret of Horace Walpole, who describes it as "in a very crazy state but deserved to be propped." Walpole adds, "the situation is by no means delightful,"* but in this opinion few will agree with him. The fullest and best account we know of the building as it was shortly before its demolition is contained in a letter from Bp. Hurd to Bp. Warburton, June 14th, 1769:—

"In my way hither, I digressed a little to take a view of Gorhambury. . . . This antient seat, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and embellished by Lord Bacon, Mr. Meautys, and Sir Harbottle Grimston, successively masters of it, stands very pleasantly on high ground in the midst of a fine park, well wooded. There is a gentle descent from it to a pleasant vale, which again rises gradually into hills at a distance, and those well cultivated, or finely planted. The house itself is of the antique structure, with turrets, but low, and covered with a white stucco, not unlike the old part of your Lordship's palace at Gloucester. It is built round a court, nearly square, the front to the S., with a little turn, I think, to the E. The rooms are numerous, but small, except the hall, which is of moderate size, but too narrow for the height: the chapel neat, and well proportioned, but damp and fusty, being (as is usual with chapels belonging to the Lay Lords) seldom or never used. On the west side of the house runs a gallery, about the length of that at Prior Park; the windows, especially the end window at the west, finely painted; the sides covered with pictures of the great men of the time, I mean the time of the Stuarts; and the ceiling, which is coved, ornamented with the great men of antiquity, painted in compartments. At the end of the gallery is a return, which serves for a billiard-room. Underneath the gallery and billiard-room, is a portico for walking, and that too painted. I should have observed that the chamber floor of the front is a Library, furnished, as it seemed to me on a slight glance, with the books of the time, as the gallery is with the persons. The furniture altogether unique, and suitable to the rest. It is impossible that any fine man or woman of these times should endure to live at this place: but the whole has an air of silence, repose, and recollection, very suitable to the idea one has of those

'Shades, that to Bacon could retreat afford;'

and to me is one of the most delicious seats I ever saw."*

What remains of Bacon's house will be found a short distance W. of the present mansion. The ruins comprise the wall of the hall, some traces of the tower which stood at the farther end of the building, and the boldly projecting entrance porch, a characteristic Elizabethan fragment, with medallions of the Roman emperors in the spandrels of the arches, and the royal arms under the crowning pediment. Within an arched recess, away from the house, is a headless, life-sized statue, said to be Henry VIII.

The present mansion was erected by Lord Grimston between 1778 and 1785, and was the last private work of Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788), the architect to the Bank of England, who began life with 18 pence, and died worth £80,000. It is a large semi-classic edifice, consisting of a centre of stone, with a grand portico supported on Corinthian columns, and two wings of brick, covered with stucco. The hall, library, and reception-rooms are spacious, well-proportioned, and contain a good collection of pictures, chiefly portraits. These, if permission can be obtained, are exceedingly well worth seeing. *Obs.* especially—*Sir Nicholas Bacon*, in furred robe and deep ruff, black cap on head, and staff in hand—a huge, burly person, as we know he was: Queen Elizabeth is reported to have said of him that "his soul was well lodged in fat." *Lord Chancellor Bacon*, by Vansomer, full-length, in Chancellor's robes and tall black hat, the seal on a table by him—the famous portrait engraved by Lodge. This and the statue in St. Michael's ch. are the two best likenesses of him. It is a very characteristic though somewhat coarse head, with a bright intellectual look that reminds one of Aubrey's remark, "He had a delicate lively hazel eye: Dr. Harvey told me it looked like the eye of a viper." *Sir Nathaniel Bacon*, half-brother of Francis Bacon, by *Himself*. This is a remarkable portrait. Nathaniel Bacon was a man of rare accomplishments: a scholar; proficient in science as it was then understood; a musician; he studied painting in Italy and Holland, and this portrait is probably one of the best ever painted in England by an amateur. He has here represented himself seated at a table in his study; writing materials, books, and an open volume of maps are before him; his palette is suspended on his easel; music and musical instruments lie about, and a large dog is watching him from under the table. The picture is well and carefully painted, and with all the multifarious details there is nothing slurred or amateurish about it. Alone it would suffice to show that he had a full share of the genius and intelligence of the Bacon family. One could wish that Nathaniel, who was singularly qualified to appreciate his mental character, had left us a portrait of his brother, the great Chancellor, but none is extant. We have, however, two other examples here of Nathaniel Bacon's skill as a painter: a portrait of his wife—a bright, intelligent-looking woman, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, the Royal Merchant, in a wonderful costume; and what is entitled 'the Cook Maid,' a large painting of a woman with a turkey in her lap, sitting before a table covered with dead birds, large and small, and several that would hardly find admission into the cuisine now: a picture bearing testimony to a careful study of the Dutch painters of 'still life,' yet quite free from servile imitation.

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* Letter to Countess Ossory, Sept. 6th, 1787.

* Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends, p. 429.

Turning from the Bacon portraits, we have portraits of Queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth*—the latter ¾-size, in black dress, open ruff, jewelled stomacher and farthingale, painted by Hilliard, and presented to the Lord Keeper by the Queen herself. *James I.*, painted for Sir Thos. Meautys, a good full-length, engraved for the Granger Society. *Countess of Suffolk*, wife of the Lord Treasurer, and mother of the infamous Countess of Essex and Somerset. *Robert Devereux*, 2nd *Earl of Essex*, ¾-size, of a grave, earnest countenance, and very well painted. The Lord Treasurer, *Weston, Earl of Portland*, by Vandyck, ¾-size, in official costume, blue ribbon on breast, treasurer's staff in right hand: one of Vandyck's serious, thoughtful, and thoroughly English heads. *Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland*, and *Anne Cecil* his wife, a replica of the Kimbolton portrait. *Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury*, half-length, in full episcopal habit. *Catherine of Braganza*, Queen of Charles II., as St. Catherine. *Cecil*, 2nd *Lord Baltimore*, son of the founder of the colony of Maryland, ¾-size, by Mytens: the Portland portrait appears to have been painted as a companion to this. *Heneage Finch*, 1st *Earl of Nottingham*, half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, in his robes as Lord Chancellor. *Henry Rich*, 1st *Earl of Holland*, captured by the Parliamentarians at Kingston, and beheaded, March 1649. *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, half-length, by Sir P. Lely, seated, in official robes as Speaker of the House of Commons. This, a very good portrait, may be compared with a really wonderful one of his ancestor, *Edward Grimston*, ambassador from Henry VI. to the Duchess of Burgundy, a small ¾-length, on panel, in rich dress, painted whilst he was at Burgundy, by Peter Christus, in 1446, and still in perfect preservation and apparently untouched: of its kind almost unique. And with these two should be compared or contrasted their descendants, *James*, 2nd *Visct. Grimston*, his Brother and Sisters, in one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' charming family pictures, in which the young visct., as a sportsman, is handing a partridge to one of his sisters. There are other portraits of members of the Grimston family worth looking at as examples of the art of Kneller; by whom also is a good portrait of *George I.* Among many more are *Congreve* the dramatist; *William Pitt*, by Hoppner; and a portrait, not to be overlooked, of *William Chiffinch*, the "Backstairs Chiffinch," and dissolute favourite of Charles II., engraved in Harding.

GRAVESEND, KENT, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town, on the rt. bank of the Thames, 26½ m. below London Bridge by the river, 22 m. by road, and 23½ m. by the S.E. Rly., N. Kent line. The town and municipal borough comprises the parishes of Gravesend and Milton, and contained 21,265 inhabitants in 1871; the parliamentary borough includes also a portion of Northfleet parish, and contained 27,493 inhabitants.

The name, *Gravesham* in Dom., is probably A.-S. *geréfas ham*, the home or seat of the reeve, bailiff or steward, and it may have been so named as has been suggested from its being "the dwelling-place within the united manors (of Milton, Gravesend, and Parrock) of the reeve or representative of the superior lord." There is, however, no reference in the Domesday Book to any such officer, and the place appears to have been at that time of little consequence. It had a church and a hythe, or landing-place, and Milton had a church, a mill, and a hythe, to which last three serving-men, probably boatmen, were attached, the hythe at Milton being then, as it still is, the chief landing-place, or Town Quay. But Gravesend, as occupying the first convenient site for a landing and trading place in ascending the river, and being in proximity to the ancient Watling Street, would no doubt be early chosen for a settlement. Within the parish, and especially by the Watling Street, celts, Roman coins, and other remains, and a large number of Saxon coins, have been found, testifying to the abode here of three races prior to the Norman Conquest. By the close of the 13th cent. Gravesend (the *ham* had now given way to *end*) had become a place of some trade, with a weekly market, and a regular traffic by boat with London: and it is noticeable that already (1293) the Gravesend boatmen had become notorious for their extortionate conduct; * a habit which amidst the vicissitudes of six centuries they have never deviated from. In the 14th cent. (1370), we find Gravesend able to furnish two ships of 20 tons each for the conveyance of men for the army in France. Ten years later the French galleys sailed up the Thames and burnt a great part of the town. In the following years Gravesend shared in the commotions excited in these parts by Wat Tyler's resistance to the harsh efforts made to enforce the poll-tax.

Soon after this (1401), and partly as a compensation for the losses sustained from the French attack, Henry IV. renewed to the men of Gravesend the right of the Long Ferry, or the sole privilege of conveying passengers by boat to and from London, at certain fixed rates, which had, according to the patent, been their privilege "from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," but which the men of London had of late disputed, and in part dispossessed them of. This grant was confirmed by Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV. Its value will be understood when it is remembered that for centuries the route for travellers from London to the Continent was by water to Gravesend, and thence by post-horses to Dover, the place of embarkation for Calais, and the converse. Thus as late as 1506, when Wolsey was sent by Henry VIII. on an embassy to the Emperor Maximilian,

> "Having his depeach, he took his leave of the King at Richmond about noone, and so came to London aboute foure of the clocke, where the barge of Gravesend was ready to launch forth, both with a prosperous tyde and with winde; without any abode hee entered the barge, and so passed forth with such happy speede, that he arrived at Gravesend within little more than three houres, where he tarried no longer than his post horses were providing, and then travelled so speedily, that he came to Dover the next morning, whereas the passengers were ready under sayle to Calais, into the which passenger without tarrying he entered, and sailed forth with them, that long before noone he arrived at Calais." *

Elizabeth, by proclamation, commanded the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Companies, etc., of London, on occasion of the arrival in this country of royal personages, ambassadors, etc., to proceed in their robes and liveries to Blackheath, if they came by land, but if they came by water to attend them in their barges at Gravesend.

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* The jury of assizes assembled at Canterbury this year presented that the boatmen of Gravesend "did take from passengers unjust fares against their will: that is, where they had formerly taken a halfpenny from a person for his passage to London they then took a penny."—Cruden, History of the Town of Gravesend, p. 56.

* Stow, Annals, p. 498, ed. 1631.

One of the earliest of these royal receptions recorded is that of Arthur Count de la Roche, the Bastard of Burgundy, who arrived here May 29, 1467,

> "accompanyde with many noble lordes, knyghtes, squyers, and oother, aboute the noombre of 400, with 4 kervelles of forstage [caravels or light vessels with forecastles] richely apparailde and enforcid with alle maner abilements of were, penons, banners, gytons, stremers; his gubon [cabin] also hangid with arasse within, and without richly beseen." He had come in response to the challenge of Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales, afterwards Lord Rivers (brother of Elizabeth Queen of Edward IV.) to joust with him at a grand tournament to be held in Smithfield. The Count was received at Gravesend by Garter King at Arms, who with the king's barges and a great retinue, had been some time waiting for him, and conveyed in great state up the river. At Greenwich he was met by the "Earl of Worcester, Constable of England, accompanied with many other lordis, knyghtes, squyers, and many aldermen and rich comeners of the Citee of London, ordeyned in 7 barges and a gally, and richly beseen and araide in coveryng with clothis of gold and arasse." *

In May 1522, the Emperor Charles V., accompanied by Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, who had met him at Dover, passed, with their respective cavalcades, through the town, and embarked at the landing-place, where 30 barges were waiting to receive them. Twenty years later, 1544, Henry VIII. landed at Gravesend on his way to join the army then about to invade France. In 1606, Christian IV. of Denmark, with his Queen and Court, came here in 7 ships of war, and were received with great ceremony by James I., Prince Henry, and a large attendance of courtiers, who had come from Greenwich Palace in 35 barges, the King's own barge being "built in the fashion of a little castle, enclosed with carved and gilt windows and casements, the roof having battlements, pinnacles, pyramids, and fine imagery." The royal festivities here and at Rochester lasted over three weeks, and it was at these banquets, where the two monarchs pledged each other in endless health-drinkings and embracings, each toast being accompanied by "sound of drums and trumpet and artillery," that the practice of excessive drinking at the dinner-table was said to have been first introduced into England by the Danish King. But if so, it was speedily adopted: "I think," says Sir John Harrington in describing the proceedings, "the Dane hath strangely wrought on our good English nobles; for those whom I could never get to take good liquor, now follow the fashion, and wallow in beastly delights." * In October 1612, Frederick, the Elector Palatine, landed here on his arrival in England to espouse the Princess Elizabeth. In August 1614, James I. and Prince Henry dined with the King of Denmark at the Ship Inn, the house where Pepys often dined half a century later. James left when the dinner was ended, but the Prince stayed with his uncle till he sailed with his fleet for Denmark ten days after.

The next royal visit was of a different kind. Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.), in starting on his wild incognito visit to the Court of Spain, crossed with his companion, the Marquis of Buckingham, by the ferry from Tilbury to Gravesend, when finding they had no silver, they gave the ferryman a gold piece of the value of 22*s*., mounted their horses, and rode hastily away. Suspecting that they were not the plain merchants they affected to be, the boatman hurried to the mayor and stated his suspicions. Officers were sent in pursuit, but it was not till they had reached Canterbury that the fugitives were overtaken, arrested, and carried before the mayor of that city. The mayor, mistrusting their explanation, expressed his determination to detain them in custody, when Buckingham took off his false beard, gave his real name, and having stated that his purpose was to view the Channel fleet privately, they were allowed to proceed. The next time Charles, now King, visited Gravesend, June 16, 1625, was with his young bride, Henrietta, whom he had met at Dover three days before, and was escorting by easy stages to London.

Count Koningsmark after the murder of Mr. Thynne, Feb. 1682, made his way to Gravesend in the hope of escaping out of the country, but was arrested as soon as he stepped ashore. In 1688, Queen Mary, wife of James II., was with her infant son a fugitive at Gravesend, where she embarked in a yacht bound for France. The following day, Dec. 11th, the King himself arrived at Gravesend by water. His purpose was to leave the country, but being stopped by the mob at Faversham, he returned by land to Whitehall. Five days later, however, Evelyn writes, "I saw the king take barge to Gravesend—a sad sight!"* It was the end: he passed into France, and saw England no more. George I. on his accession to the throne was welcomed at Gravesend by the mayor and corporation with a loyal address. George II. made Gravesend his usual place for embarking or landing on his frequent journeys to Germany, but his visits do not appear to have excited much enthusiasm among the townspeople.

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* Excerpta Historica, p. 172.

* Letter to Mr. Secretary Barlow, in Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. i., p. 348.

The latest of the royal landings, and those on which the inhabitants most delight to dwell, were those of the Prince of Wales with his young bride, the Princess Alexandra, on the 7th of March, 1863; and on the same day, 11 years later, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on both of which occasions the decoration of the pier and the enthusiasm in the town excited the liveliest interest in the young princesses thus happily welcomed to their new country. Yet another splendid reception remains to be noticed, that of the Shah of Persia, June 18, 1873; and also the departure of the Emperor of Russia, May 21, 1874.

The Gravesend barges seem to have been heavy, slow, and far from comfortable vessels, and the lighter and faster tilt-boats that were introduced at the close of the 16th cent. were regarded as a great improvement, though the old barges continued for many years to share in the traffic.† How far from luxurious was the accommodation on board tilt-boats, even when they were the only public conveyances between London and Gravesend, and how uncertain was the journey, we know from many sources. We may, however, cite two incidental illustrations. In May 1730, John Sherwin, an old, disabled, and discharged soldier, who earned a living by exhibiting conjuring tricks at fairs and public-houses, was, with his wife, apprehended at Gravesend on a charge of highway robbery, for which another man was already in custody. At the trial it became evident that the charge again Sherwin was made with a view to avert suspicion from the real culprit, and Sherwin and his wife were acquitted, whilst the other man was convicted. Sherwin now published and hawked about a pamphlet containing an account of his "remarkable case" under the odd title of 'The Gotham Swan,' in which is a description of the tilt-boat accommodation of which we have spoken. On the morning of the robbery he and his wife started early from London in order to go to Maidstone fair.

> "I got to Billingsgate by seven, took water at eight for Gravesend, but fell short a mile and a half: the watermen landed their passengers at three o'clock, except myself, wife, and son; for John Bull advised me to sit in the boat because I was lame, for he would strive to run to town. We did so, and I and my son laid down on the straw, covering ourselves with the tilt, and I fell asleep. In half an hour after he came and helped me out of the boat, over a lime-hoy, and had much ado to get me ashore; telling us at the same time he could not get to Gravesend till three hours after, the tide ran so strong against them. I got on shore, and being cold and chilly went to an alehouse to clean and brush our clothes from the straw."

Curiously enough we have an equally minute contemporary account of a voyage to Gravesend and back in a tilt-boat, but this time by a person well known to fame, William Hogarth, who had for companions his brother-in-law, Mr. John Thornhill (son of Sir James Thornhill), and three friends Messrs. Forrest, Scott, and Tothall; but they, it will be seen, fared little better than the old soldier, and like him had to wash themselves and clean their clothes after their journey. They had started from Covent Garden at 1 in the morning and embarked at Billingsgate, the usual starting-place of the Gravesend boats, but had to remain till 1 in the afternoon for the tide, the Gravesend boats leaving Billingsgate at high water, and Gravesend at low water.

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* Diary, Dec. 18, 1688.

† Sir Thomas Heneage writing to Sir Christopher Hatton, May 2, 1585, says "Her Highness [Queen Elizabeth] thinketh your house will shortly be like a Gravesend barge, never without a knave, a priest, or a thief." (Sir H. Nicolas, Life of Sir C. Hatton, p. 426.) Where Elizabeth got her knowledge of the Gravesend barge it would be hard to say. But the commonness of the barge and its passengers seems to have been a subject of frequent allusion. Thus Sir Henry Wotton writes to Milton going to Italy, "Thence by sea to Genoa, where the passage into Tuscany is *as diurnal as a Gravesend barge.*" (Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 343.)

"Then set sail in a Gravesend boat we had hired for ourselves. Straw was our bed, and a tilt our covering. The wind blew hard at S.E. and by E. We had much rain and no sleep for about three hours. At Cuckold's Point we sung St. John, at Deptford Pishoken; and in Blackwall Reach eat hung beef and biscuit, and drank right Hollands." At Purfleet they took on board a pilot, and there Hogarth fell asleep and slept the rest of the way. . . . . "We soon arrived at Gravesend, and found some difficulty in getting ashore, occasioned by an unlucky boy's having placed his boat between us and the landing-place, and refusing us passage over his vessel; but, as virtue surmounts all obstacles, we happily accomplished this adventure, and arrived at Mr. Bramble's at six. There we washed our faces and hands, and had our wigs powdered, then drank coffee, eat toast and butter, paid our reckoning, and set out at eight." They journeyed on foot to Rochester, and thence to the Isle of Sheppey. returning to Gravesend on the evening of the 29th. The next morning,—"Wednesday, at eight, we arose, breakfasted and walked about the town. At ten went into a boat we had hired, with a truss of clean straw, a bottle of good wine, pipes, tobacco, and a match. . . . We came merrily up the river, and quitting our boat at Billingsgate, got into a wherry that carried us through bridge, and landed at Somerset water-gate, whence we walked all together, and arrived about two, at the Bedford Arms, Covent Garden." *

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1737 for regulating the Gravesend boats, and gradually larger and better vessels were employed. When steam-packets were first introduced, 1815-16, there were 26 sailing boats, of from 22 to 45 tons each, engaged in the Long Ferry. The last tilt-boat was withdrawn in 1834.† The steam-boats, by bringing an extraordinary influx of holiday and pleasure visitors, commenced an era of unlooked-for prosperity to the town. The opening of the railway greatly increased the number of visitors, and the trade of the town, but was little less injurious to the steam-packets than they were to the tilt-boats.

The traffic of the Short Ferry to Tilbury, 1 m., is now carried on by the steamboats which ply between Gravesend and the Tilbury Stat. of the London and Southend Rly. In 1799 an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a *tunnel* between Gravesend and Tilbury. The projector and engineer was Mr. Ralph Dodd, who estimated the cost at £15,995. As the first step towards its formation, a shaft 10 ft. in diameter was sunk to a depth of 85 ft.; when, as the water which flowed into it could not be kept under, and the funds of the company were exhausted, the works were of necessity abandoned. The expenditure on the shaft had exceeded the estimate for the tunnel—which was not even begun.

Gravesend had grant of free-warren and a market as early as 1268, but it received its first Charter of Incorporation from Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1562. According to the preamble, it was granted on account of the ruin and distress caused by "the diminution or discontinuance of the common passage between the Town of Dover and the City of London, of old time much frequented and used." This diminution is attributed to the loss of Calais four years before. The charter constituted the inhabitants a body corporate to be governed by 2 portreeves and 10 jurats, and to have a corporate seal, a boat with one mast and sail, 6 rowers hooded in the forepart, and at the helm a hedgehog steering. The hedgehog was the crest of Sir Henry Sydney, steward of the royal honour of Otford, through whose influence the charter was obtained. The charter was amended by a second granted in 1568, which created courts of record, portreeve, and piepowder, and confirmed the grant of a fair and market, and the privileges of the Long Ferry. A new charter was granted by Charles I. in 1632. This, however, was seized, like other municipal charters, by Charles II. in 1684. A new charter was given by James II. in 1687; its validity was on more than one occasion questioned, but the matter was finally set at rest by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen. The parliamentary franchise was conferred on Gravesend by the Act of 1867. and it now sends one member to the House of Commons.

As a trading town Gravesend was for centuries mainly dependent on the shipping which anchored off it on their way to or from London. As early as the first half of the 14th cent. a searcher was stationed here, whose duty it was to board and examine every outward-bound ship, and satisfy himself that the Port and Customs regulations had been complied with. Officers of the same name and nearly similar duties continued to be stationed here till 1825, when the office was abolished. As the outer boundary of the port of London, all outward-bound vessels receive here their final clearances. Formerly, ships lay here some time, and this was the customary place for taking in their sea stores, while the seamen, being paid an advance on their wages, bought clothes and other requisites for the voyage. But the construction of docks up the river, and alterations in the Customs arrangements, cut off that source of trade, and Gravesend is, as we said, now mainly dependent on the summer visitors. Still there is some shipping trade, and the river and river-side are as much alive as ever with ships and sailors. The emigrant ships anchor here to take their passengers on board, and undergo inspection by the emigration officers, and all outward-bound vessels here receive their bills of lading. Inward-bound ships are boarded here by the revenue officers, and take on board their river pilots. But they make only a brief stay unless they be colliers, which anchor at Gravesend till directed to proceed by the harbour-master,—the number of colliers admitted to the Upper Pool, London, being strictly limited. At times a large fleet of colliers lies off here, and on occasions of a contrary wind the river is here as crowded with ships as at London; and at night, when all the vessels have their lights up, presents a striking appearance. The town imports coal and timber, but the fishery furnishes the chief employment of the seafaring population. The larger smacks are chiefly employed in the North Sea fishery; * the smaller (of 15 tons and under) in shrimp fishing in the river. Shrimps are taken by the Gravesend fishermen in prodigious quantities. They are very largely consumed at Gravesend by the summer visitors—there are whole streets of 'tea and shrimp houses'—but the main dependence of the fishermen is on the London market.

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* Forrest, An account of the five days peregrination of Hogarth and others, begun May 27, 1732. London, 1772.

† Cruden, History of Gravesend, p. 521.

Gravesend is the head-quarters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and yachting adds much to the profit of the town, and to the pleasure of the visitors. The Club House, on the Marine Parade, is a spacious and attractive building. Gravesend is a great pilot station, and has a large number of watermen who find ample occupation in conveying passengers to and from the vessels anchored off here. The Custom House staff numbers about 300 men, including those on board the guard-ship. By the river, and within the town limits, are barge and boat building yards, iron foundries, rope walks, breweries, steam flour mills, soap and other factories. Beyond are extensive market gardens, renowned for asparagus and rhubarb; cherry and apple orchards; and some hop gardens. Gravesend now supports three weekly newspapers, yet there was not a printing press in the town till 1786, when Mr. Pocock set up that with which he printed his 'History of Gravesend.' A corn market is held on Wednesday, a general market on Saturday, and a cattle market monthly.

The old town was crowded within a contracted space by the river-side, from which the narrow High Street rose steeply southwards. Parallel streets, with a labyrinth of narrow and crooked cross-lanes and passages, grew up slowly as the town increased in population. Of old, Gravesend could have been but thinly peopled. Since 1800 the population has multiplied five-fold, and the growth of the town has more than kept pace with the increase of the population. New and wider streets have been opened in the old town, a new town has sprung up of broad streets lined with shops, dwellings, and lodging-houses, varying in style according to the locality, and beyond that an outer belt of villas, some of which are of considerable size and pretension. Indeed, though the High Street, still the main thoroughfare, is even now inconveniently narrow, and far from attractive, and the streets leading east and west from it are narrow, mean, and dirty, it would be difficult from the present appearance of the town to conceive the confined and squalid aspect it must have presented a century ago. In 1773 an Act was obtained for paving and cleansing the town, and from it the general improvement of the place must be dated. The state of the High Street at that time is thus described by a contemporary. "Before the passing of the Act, the town was most irregularly

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* Sir Walter Scott writes in the Diary of his Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht, 1814, "August 11. There were two Gravesend smacks fishing off the isle [of Orkney]. Lord what a long draught London makes."—Lockhart, Life of Scott, chap. xxviii.

paved; the kennel then went down (uncovered) near the middle of the High Street; almost every tradesman had a sign, and in the night when the wind blew strong, a concert of squeaking music filled your ears with sounds not the most pleasant." * Along this narrow, ill-paved street, nowhere 30 ft. wide, and only 16 ft. at the river end, with an open kennel running along its centre, emperors, kings, queens, cardinals, and the splendid cavalcades we have described, had in those good old times to make their way. The houses, too, were mostly of wood, with projecting porches, penthouses, bay windows, and overhanging eaves, and sign-boards hung out from every door. A painter like Baron Leys might have brought out the quaintly picturesque phase of such a street with a procession like one of those noticed passing along it, but the reality must have presented many inconveniences alike to natives and visitors.

The great danger in such a town was from fire. And Gravesend has suffered severely from fires. The worst was that still remembered as the Great Fire of August 1727, which consumed the ch., several streets, including a large part of the High Street, with all the inns in the lower part of it, shops, wharves: in all it was said above 250 houses, or the greater part of the town. Serious fires occurred also in 1731, 1748, and on other occasions, the last being as late as August 1850, when above 40 houses, and among them the London and County Bank, were destroyed. But, as out of all evil some good comes, these fires were more than anything else the means of bringing about the widening of old streets, the opening of new ones, the erection of less combustible houses, and the general improvement of the town.

The churches and public buildings of Gravesend have few attractions for a visitor. The parish church, St. George, was built in 1732, on the site of that burned in the great fire of 1727. It was built by a Parliamentary grant of £5000, and a subscription, which the king and queen headed with the handsome donation of 1500 guineas. It is generally stated that the new ch. was dedicated to St. George "in compliment to the king," but this could hardly have been the case, as the older ch. was also dedicated to St. George. It is a spacious but commonplace brick and stone building, and consists of nave with aisles, chancel, and W. tower and spire, 132 ft. high, in which is a good peal of 8 bells. The district ch. of St. James, in the London road, is a Gothic building, erected in 1851.

Milton parish church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome old building, half hidden behind a screen of tall trees, on the l. of the road to Rochester, in what must have been the country when the ch. was built. It is for the most part Perp. in style, and is supposed to date from near the end of the 14th cent., but portions of it appear older. It had been greatly altered and patched at various times in true churchwarden fashion, but has within the last few years been thoroughly restored — first the chancel, and since the body of the ch. It now presents a handsome, but somewhat trim, exterior, whilst the interior is in harmony with the latest ecclesiological notions. The E. window, with its painted glass, is new; so is the roof; but the corbels, on which the principals rest, are the original ones recarved. On the S. of the chancel are a piscina and 3 sedilia, with well-moulded arches. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells. Milton has two ecclesiastical district churches: Holy Trinity, in Milton Place, a cruciform Dec. building erected in 1845; and Christ Church, in Porrock Street, a neat Gothic edifice erected in 1853. There are besides a spacious Roman Catholic Church (St. John the Evangelist), several Dissenting chapels, and a Jewish synagogue.

The *Town Hall*, on the l., and near the centre of the High Street, was erected from the designs of Mr. A. H. Wilds, in 1836, on a site where had stood two or three town-halls in succession since the first was built there in 1573. The present edifice has a Grecian Doric elevation of Bath-stone, the principal feature being a tetrastyle portico, in the pediment of which, besides the town arms, are colossal statues of Minerva, Justice, and Truth. The Great Hall, on the principal floor, is a large and handsome room; beneath it is the market; at the sides are corporation and police offices, cells, etc. The

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* Pocock, History of Gravesend, p. 243.

Assembly Rooms in Harmer Street, built in 1842 for a Literary Institute, is another semi-classical (Ionic) building, with a concert-room for 1000 persons, billiard-rooms, etc. The *Grammar School* is a good Gothic building, but as a school is of a lower grade than its name would imply. A more recent and better example of Collegiate Gothic is the *College for Daughters of Congregational Ministers*, Milton Mount, erected 1872-73, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Robins. The building has a frontage of 200 ft., and is 3 storeys high, with a dining-hall at right angles to it, the centre and the ends being slightly advanced. The dormitories (each child having a separate chamber) are on the upper floor, the schools, class-rooms, and library on the ground floor. The institution is a useful and well-managed one. Other schools and benevolent institutions abound. There are also a theatre, library, etc., but none are architectually noteworthy.

The townspeople pride themselves most, perhaps, on the piers. The *Town Pier*,completed in 1832, from the designs of Mr. W. T. Clerk, C.E., was greatly admired at the time of its construction. It is built on cast-iron arches of 40 ft. span, and extends 127 ft. into the river, but has a total length from the quay of 157 ft., with a uniform width of 40 ft. At the extremity is an extended platform, or T head, 76 ft. long and 39 ft. wide, supported on strong iron columns. On it is a cast-iron column 35 ft. high, with gas lantern and reflectors. This is the chief landing-place for the London steamers, and on it is a ticket-office or station in connection with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., for the convenience of whose passenger traffic the pier was covered in and otherwise altered in 1854. The *Terrace Pier* was constructed, from the designs of J. B. Redman, C.E., in 1843-45, when the steamboat traffic was at its height. It is a light but solid-looking structure, having an extreme length of 240 ft., its river length being 190 ft.; a width of 30 ft., and a T head 90 ft. by 30, on which is a tall, light turret. The platform is laid on iron girders, supported on 20 thick Doric iron columns based on brick piers. The pier is covered throughout, and has sliding shutters or *jalousies* at the sides, thus forming an agreeable promenade in almost any weather. Before the opening of the railway, from a million to a million and a quarter of passengers landed annually from the steamboats at these two piers, and above a quarter of a million in the month of June. Now the Terrace Pier is a pleasure or promenade pier, and connected with it are the Terrace Gardens, formed about the same time as the pier on the site of the old Blockhouse Fort. The gardens and pier afford an excellent view of the river, and make an agreeable lounging-place . In the summer a band plays during the day, and occasionally the pier is used for balls.

The favourite hotels, as the Clarendon, the Roebuck, etc., are mostly at the riverside, and near the piers. There is a varied and interesting, though not very clean or fragrant, walk by the shore westwards to Rosherville hotel, gardens, and pier, 1 m.; and eastwards to the Fort, and the basin of the old Thames and Medway canal. Here, too, are bathing machines and bathing establishments, Clifton Baths on the W., and the Albion Baths at Milton on the E. The *Fort* has been lately reconstructed, and mounted with heavy ordnance,—one 25-ton gun and 20 of 12 tons each. A small garrison is maintained in the fort, and there is a volunteer artillery corps trained to work the guns. It is intended to act in combination with Tilbury Fort on the opposite bank, and with Shorne Fort and East Tilbury Fort lower down the river: together, as is believed, rendering the Thames secure from the passage of an enemy's ship. Barracks were erected in Wellington Street in 1862, which cover a large area, and are somewhat better-looking than the average of such buildings.

Windmill Hill, of old the chief attraction of the London holiday visitors, has sadly deteriorated. Sixty years ago a learned topographer, after spending much labour in describing what he called the "bewitching views" over which the eye might range from the summit, concluded with the assertion that "few spots in the island, or in Europe, can vie with this." * However that may have been, it was a spot which the townspeople should have secured in perpetuity as a recreation ground. Instead of which, they first suffered it to be given up to taverns and low refreshment hovels, and then to be seized hold of by speculative builders. Now there is merely a small dirty, disreputable bit of open ground, from which, between the hideous villas and squalid tenements that surround it, some fragments only of the old views can be obtained. The mill, or a wooden erection on its site, very much out of repair, and not very clean, contains a camera, and admits the curious at a few pence a head.

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* H. Hunter, D.D., History of London and its Environs, 4to, 1811, vol. ii., p. 421.

From Gravesend there are easy walks or rides to *Springhead*, now perhaps the most popular resort of summer visitors, noted for watercresses, fruit, and light refreshments; *Cobham*, 5 m. S. by E., with *Cobham Hall*, the splendid seat of the Earl of Darnley, renowned for its pictures, and the beauty of the park, and *Cobham Church*, with its almost unrivalled brasses and monuments; *Gad's Hill*, 4 m. S.E., the scene of Falstaff's adventure, and now for ever associated with the last days of Charles Dickens; *Shorne Church*, 3 m. E.S.E., which may be visited along with Gad's Hill, and which is worth visiting for its architecture, monts., and brasses; and *Chalk Church*, 2 m. E., which has a remarkable W. porch, with curious grotesque figures of a morris-dancer, and an attendant, between whom is a statue of the Virgin, to whom the ch. is dedicated.

GRAYS, or GRAY'S THURROCK, Essex, a small town and port, on a little creek of the Thames, between Fiddler's Reach and Northfleet Hope; 21 m. from London by road, 20½ m. by the Southend line of the Grt. E. Rly.: pop. 2806. Inns: *King's Arms*, a good house; *Railway Hotel*. The original name is said to have been Thurrock simply, the prefix, Gray's, being given to it, from the noble family who were for three centuries its owners, in order to distinguish it from the adjacent parishes of West Thurrock and Little Thurrock.

The manor was granted to Henry de Gray by Richard I., and confirmed by John. It passed by female heirs, in the 16th cent., to the Zouch family; and now belongs to Jas. Theobald, Esq. A charter for a market, to be held weekly on Friday, was obtained by Richard de Gray in the reign of Henry III. The market day was afterwards altered to Thursday, but it has long been given up. The town consists mostly of a main street running from the rly. stat. to the wharves by the river, and narrowing greatly after passing the market-place. Nothing is to be said for the beauty, and not much for the picturesqueness of the town. It is old, irregular, and, like all these small Thames ports, lazy-looking and dirty; but new houses are rising outside it, and it is said to be prosperous.

The only building of any interest is the *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul), a cruciform structure of flint and stone, with, on the N.W., a thick low square tower, crowned by a slated spire. It is mostly E.E. in date, with later windows inserted, but has a Norman door N. of the nave. It was partially restored, and lengthened, westward, in 1866. The encaustic tiles which pave the vestry were discovered outside the ch.-yard.

The port is frequented by hoys, barges, and small-craft; a shoal 'The Black Shelf,' W. of the Creek impedes the navigation for vessels of heavier burden. The shoal is said to have resulted from the bursting of the river wall near Purfleet, in 1690, and consequent inundation of the long stretch of marsh-land between Grays and Purfleet. Much of the trade of Grays is due to the great *Chalk-pits* N. of the town. The pits are very large, united by a tunnel, and communicate with a wharf on the Thames by a tramway, along which a cumbrous locomotive is puffing all day long. In the E. pit, lime is largely burnt, and in the W. is a whiting factory. The chalk, which is of great thickness, is overlaid with green-coated flints and Thanet Sands, abounds with characteristic fossils, and shows on the S.E. side some good examples of sand-pipes. In the course of the works, caverns or pits, like those described under CHADWELL, have been from time to time come upon, and in them urns and broken pottery (Romano-British), and bones of animals, have been found. The shafts appear to have been intentionally filled with earth, but at what time is unknown. From these chalk-pits flows regularly an almost unlimited supply of excellent water. E. of the pits, towards Chadwell, occurs the newer deposit, about 15 ft. of blue clay, know as *Grays Brickearth*.

The geology of Grays and its neighbourhood is of unusual interest and importance, and has been carefully and well worked out by several distinguished geologists. Prof. J. Morris, F.G.S., who has made the district his own, has kindly favoured us with the following note on its leading features.

The physical features and varying character of the neighbourhood of Grays depend on the geological structure modified by subsequent fluviatile and atmospheric denudation. The strata belong to four periods, which in descending order are—

1. Alluvial marsh land = Recent.
2. Brick-earth and mammalian beds = Newer Pliocene.
3. Thanet sands = Lower Eocene.
4. White chalk = Mesozoic.

The Thames at Grays flows over a bed of chalk which is seen to rise above the level of the river on each side. This chalk, which is here extensively quarried, belongs to the upper, or chalk with flints. It is stratified, or bedded, and traversed by lateral or main joints which assist the working of it, the flints occurring in more or less regular nodular layers. This chalk is a continuation of that which on the Essex side commences at Purfleet, and there crosses the river into Kent. It is worked for the manufacture of whiting, and for burning for lime, the flints being partly exported for use in pottery and porcelain works. It contains the usual characteristic fossils of the formation: some sponges, *Echinoderms*, as Cidaris, Galerites, Ananchytes; *Brachiopods*, as Terebratula, Rhynchonella; *Bivalve Mollusca*, as Pecten, Spondylus, Inoceramus; *Fishes*, as Ptychodus, Galeus, etc., and occasionally drifted wood perforated by the Teredo.

The next overlying formation is that of the Thanet sands, which is seen in the large pit at the N. side reposing on a somewhat undulating or eroded surface of the chalk, having at its base a layer of green-coated flints, known as the Bull's-head bed. These sands are here comparatively thin and unfossiliferous, but in the Isle of Thanet (whence their name) they are much thicker, and contain fossils. These sands occur in a similar position at Purfleet, and on the opposite side of the Thames, where they are worked for ballast at Erith and Woolwich, and extend under London, and are partly the source of the artesian well supply to the metropolis.

Geologically speaking, a great hiatus occurs between these sands and the next formation or Brick-earth beds exposed near Grays, for the rest of the lower, middle, and upper Eocene beds are wanting, as well as the Miocene, and older Pliocene strata; great physical changes have occurred, and a long period of time has elapsed, so that a large portion of the present land of Europe has been formed, and even the Alps and Pyrenees elevated, during the intermediate period. The brick-earth beds are generally considered to have been formed in the intermediate or after the Glacial period which occurred in northern Europe. They are valley deposits formed by a river wider and deeper than the present Thames, for they occur on each side of the river of great thickness and at a greater elevation than its present level. The brick clay reposes on a bed of gravel overlying the chalk, and is covered by a considerable thickness of ferruginous sands, presenting a false-bedded or wavy structure due to the change in the direction of the currents during their deposition. It is from these beds that a rich mammalian fauna has been obtained, comprising species of elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, ox, deer, and bear, associated with numerous species of land and fresh-water shells, mostly identical with those now living in the vicinity, together with three others *not now* known as British—two belonging to Europe, and the third a species of Cyrena (C. fluminalis), at present only living in the Nile; there are also remains of leaves and parts of trees, indicative of an exogenous vegetation. The alluvial land is due to the silt deposited by the present river, and varies in thickness in different parts of its course, sometimes consisting of a great depth of peat, the result of the decay of a former marsh vegetation.

In the large chalk pit, the bed of ferruginous gravel may be seen overlying the Thanet Sands, and then the chalk on the slope of the hill, the latter being perforated by deep sand-pipes or pot-holes, into which the gravel and sand were slowly let down as the chalk was gradually excavated. It is through this higher gravel and associated beds, and the underlying Thanet sands down to the chalk, that the valley has been partly excavated in which the brick-earth and mammalian remains previously noticed have been deposited.

Belmont Castle (— Smith, Esq.), standing on very high ground, above and N.W. of the great pit, commands extensive prospects, and forms a conspicuous object from the river. From Grays, a pleasant walk of about 2 m., across the fields, due N., leads to *Stifford;* and another of 3 m. N.W. by Baker Street to *Orsett;* whilst *West Thurrock*, 1½ m., on the W., and *Little Thurrock*, ¾ m. E., are worth visiting. (*See* those places.)

Off Grays is moored the Goliath Training Ship, an old man-of-war, one of the last of the three-deckers, but never put in commission. It was fitted by the Government and lent for use as a training ship for pauper boys from Forest Gate School District. There are now nearly 400 boys on board, who are carefully trained under the superintendence of Capt. Bourchier, R.N., for service in the Royal and Mercantile Marine. The ship is kept by the boys in first-rate order; the boys are healthy, active, and full of life; have a good band (27 of them were enrolled in the army as musicians in 1873); and are so well drilled that they won the first prize for school drill at South Kensington in 1872. Attached to the ship as a tender is a smart sailing brigantine, which the boys, under the command of an officer, regularly navigate to Sheerness for water and to Blackwall for stores, and in suitable weather make occasional trips with to sea. Over 200 of the boys are annually drafted into the army, navy, or mercantile service.

GREAT ILFORD, Essex (*see* Ilford, Great).

GREENFORD, Middx., in legal documents usually written *Greenford Magna*, or *Great Greenford*, to distinguish it from Greenford Parva, or Perivale (A.-S., and Dom., *Greneforde*, the greenford, so named from the ford over the Brent river immediately E. of the village); pop. 578; is situated N.W. of the Brent, about 1¾ m. N. of the Hanwell Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., and 3 m. S. of Harrow. Inn, the *Red Lion*.

The manor of Greenford was given by King Ethelred to Westminster Abbey, and it remained the property of the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was appropriated to the bishopric of Westminster. Bp. Thirlby, the only Bp. of Westminster, surrendered the manor to the Crown in 1550, when it was transferred to the Bp. of London, in whose successors it has continued.

The land is a fertile clay, but good water is not readily obtainable, and the place has continued therefore to be left pretty much to the agriculturist. The scenery around, if not very striking, is quiet and pleasing: broad meads, through which the Brent meanders deviously, alternate with gentle uplands and leafy lanes; while a few cottages and farmhouses, and at rare intervals houses of a better class, are dispersed irregularly along the roads and byways. The village consists of a dozen or two cottages and village shops, and a couple of small inns, with, at the upper end, the parsonage, two or three other comfortable-looking residences, and on the l. of the road the village church.

The *Church* (Holy Cross) is small: it comprises nave and narrow chancel of flint and stone, but rough-cast, tall red-tiled roofs, in which are plain dormer windows, at the W. end, a wooden tower with octagonal spire, in which are 3 bells, and a rude S. porch. In the main it is Perp. in character, but some of the windows are mere carpenter's work. The interior is plain, has a high open timber roof, a W. gallery (unused), and tall pews. The chancel arch, a rude E.E. one, was taken down, and a new and larger one substituted, in 1871. In the windows of the chancel is some old painted glass, chiefly heraldic, saved from destruction, and placed where it now is, by a late rector, the Rev. Edward Betham. At the S.E. end of the nave is a mural *mont.*, with an effigy of Bridget, wife of Simon Caston (d. 1637), kneeling before a desk on which is an open book; before her kneel her 5 daughters; under an arch above is her husband in mourning attitude and habit. *Obs.* on the N. wall of chancel a half-length *brass* of Thomas Symon, rector of the parish 1518. Behind the organ is another imperfect brass. John de Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster, held the rectory of Greenford, 1554-56. Edward Betham, rector towards the close of the 18th century, deserves remembrance as having at his own cost built the school-house, provided by an endowment for the salary of the master and mistress, and for gifts to certain poor aged parishioners. He also largely helped forward the progress of the Botanic Garden of Cambridge by a gift of £2000; and left a sum of £600 for the erection of a statue of Henry VI. (by Bacon) in Eton College chapel. From Greenford ch.-yard a footpath leads direct to *Northolt ch.*, 1 m. N.W.

The hamlet of *Greenford Green*, about 1 m. N. of Greenford, and 1½ m. S. of Harrow, has little of the rural quiet of the parent village. Here are the chemical works of Messrs. Perkin and Sons, at which was achieved that remarkable industrial triumph of chemical science the production of aniline dyes, which has effected a complete revolution in the dyeing branches of the great cotton, woollen, and silk trades. The works, now of great extent, will be recognized for miles around by their lofty chimney stacks.

GREENFORD PARVA, Middx. (*see* Perivale).

GREENHILL, Middx. (*see* Harrow).

GREENHITHE, Kent, on the rt. bank of the Thames, 4 m. W. of Gravesend, and 20 m. from London by road, 19¾ by the S.E. Rly. (N. Kent line). Pop. 1452. Inns: *Pier Hotel* (a favourite house for yachtsmen); *Railway Hotel.* The pier, at which the Gravesend packets call at stated times, was erected in 1842.

Greenhithe lies in the hollow of the great bend of the river at the junction of Long Reach with Fiddler's Reach, whence perhaps its name, from A.-S. *gréne* and *hith*, a haven = the green haven; the Thames here looking still its best and greenest. The village stretches along the river in a single street of about ½ m., at the foot of a chalk hill, with a marsh on either side—Stone Marsh on the W., Swanscomb Marsh on the E. In itself it has little to boast of, but there is the river in front always alive with every kind of craft; on the higher grounds are good houses, and beyond a pleasant country to stroll over. It is not surprising therefore that Greenhithe is in favour, not only as a residence, but as a quiet retreat for a short summer holiday. Yachting, boating, and other river-side matters give some employment, but the chief occupation is afforded by the chalk, lime, and Roman cement works, and fruit and market gardens. The chalk pits have been worked from a very early period, and some of the disused ones, of great extent, are curious and picturesque. The railway runs through the centre of one; in another are several cottages, as odd-looking as they are oddly placed; whilst the bottoms are either cultivated or covered with good-sized trees and shrubs. Wild flowers too (including some rare species) abound in them, and they are among the favourite hunting-grounds of entomologists.

Greenhithe is a hamlet of Swanscombe par., but was, with the help of a small slice from Stone par., created an ecclesiastical district in 1856. The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin) is a neat Dec. Gothic building, erected in 1855, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel, bell-cote, and N. porch. *Ingress Abbey* (S. C. Umfreville, Esq.), on a gentle slope E. of the village and overlooking the Thames, is a semi-Gothic mansion erected by the late Ald. Harmer with the stone from old London Bridge. It occupies the site of a cell or grange belonging to Dartford Priory. The estate (called by Philipott *Ince Grice*) was owned by the father and grandfather of Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of the Indian mutiny,—who, however, was not born here, as has been stated. *Cliff House* (the Rev. J. Fuller Russell) contains a celebrated collection of works of Early Christian art.

It was from Greenhithe that Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' sailed, June 19, 1845, on their ill-fated voyage to the Polar Seas.

Off Greenhithe lies the *Worcester Training Ship*, for imparting to "youths destined for the sea a sound mathematical and nautical education," with a view to fitting them to become efficient officers in our mercantile marine. The Worcester school was founded in 1862. There are now about 150 youths on board. A gold medal is given by the Queen annually to the youth who exhibits in the most marked degree "the qualities which will make the finest sailor;" and a sextant by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Near to it is moored the *Chichester Training Ship*, for educating homeless and friendless boys from the London streets as sailors for the Royal Navy and merchant service. The ship was stationed here in 1867, and already some 1400 boys have been rescued from the streets, trained, and sent to sea. About 200 boys are on board the ship,—all it can properly accommodate. The training appears to be excellent, and the condition of the boys speaks well for the care that is taken of them. The Admiralty, in testimony of their approval of the system pursued, have granted (July 1874) a second ship, the frigate 'Arethusa,' which will hold 300 boys, and the Baroness Burdett Coutts has given £5000 towards fitting it up. The institution is a branch of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children: offices, 8, Great Queen Street, Holborn.

A pleasant walk of ½ m. across the fields, W., leads to the interesting ch. of Stone; 2 m. farther W. is Dartford; 1½ m. S.E., by way of Knockholt, brings you to the pretty village and curious ch. of Swanscombe.

GREENSTED, or GREENSTED-JUXTA-ONGAR, ESSEX (from A.-S. *grêne* and *stede*, a place or station = the green place; Dom. *Gernesteda*), ¾ m. W. of Ongar Rly. Stat. (Gt. E. line), by the Avenue (the entrance is opposite the Cock inn) and field path,—a charming walk. Pop. 121.

Greensted is as pretty and secluded a spot as can be found within the like distance of London. There are in all only 26 houses in the parish, and most of these are gathered about Greensted Green, 1 m. W. of the ch. Besides these, there are a couple of mansions, *Greensted Hall* (Capt. J. P. Budworth), and *Greensted Green* (Mrs. Smith), the Rectory, three good farm-houses, and half a dozen cottages, but neither inn, public-house, or beer-shop. Abundant trees, shady lanes, and open field paths make this still as ever a green and pleasant place. But the great point of interest is the *Church* (St. Andrew), believed to be a genuine A.-S. wooden building of the year 1013.

In 1010 the remains of St. Edmund were brought to London to prevent them falling into the hands of the Danes, then ravaging Suffolk. Three years later they were restored to their former resting-place, St. Edmund's Bury. On its way back the body of the martyr king "was lodged (hospitabatur) at Aungre (Ongar), where a wooden chapel remains as a memorial to this day."* The nave of Greensted ch. has been from an early period believed to be this wooden memorial chapel. The appearance of the building vouches for its antiquity. The inhabitants of Greensted have always had a tradition that the corpse of a king rested in it; and the ancient road to Suffolk ran through Greensted. It is to be considered, on the other hand, that the ch. is dedicated to St. Andrew, instead of St. Edmund, but the date and circumstances of the dedication are unknown, and too much weight must not be attached to what may have been merely accidental.

The little church consists of the wooden nave, 29 ft. 9 in. long, 14 ft. wide, and 5 ft. 6 in. high to the plate into which the upright timbers are inserted, and on which the roof rests; a brick chancel of later date (both nave and chancel having tall tiled roofs); a wooden porch on the S., and square wooden tower and shingle spire at the W., both recent. The nave is formed of split trunks of oaks, about 18 in. in diameter, the bottoms let into the sill with a tenon, the tops sloped off to an edge, which is let into a groove in the roof-plate, and secured with narrow wooden pins. The sides were brought as closely as possible together, grooved, and fastened by tongues of oak inserted between them. The interior was covered with plaster; the exterior left as roughly adzed into shape. On the S. side there are 22 of these upright trunks and 2 door-posts, with an opening for the entrance; on the N. 25.

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* Dugdale, Monasticon, 1655, citing as his authority a MS. *Registrum cœnobii S. Edmundi*: Letheuillier Vetusta Monumenta, vol. ii., pl. 7.

The ends were nearly similar, but the E. end was removed to make way for the chancel: part of the W. end remains.

In 1848 it was observed that the sill had decayed, that the bottoms were wormeaten and unsound, and that the building was becoming unsafe. Mr. T. H. Wyatt, who was entrusted with the restoration, found it necessary to take down the oaken trunks; but after sawing off the decayed ends, they were carefully replaced, the chancel was underpinned, the tower and spire were renewed, and the whole thoroughly repaired; and now the little church appears to be as sound as when first built. Nothing could exceed the care and taste with which the work was effected, or the watchfulness that has since been bestowed upon it. The principal new work was an open timber roof of 3 bays, and an E. window of moulded brick, similar to the priest's door on the S. of the chancel. The old pews were removed and open seats substituted, and the porch and pathway leading to it paved with encaustic tiles. During the restoration a piscina was uncovered at the S.E. angle of the chancel, and some early surface decoration on the chancel arch. *Obs.* the crowned head of old painted glass, now placed in the centre of the quatrefoil window, between the nave and tower: it is believed to have been brought from Hardwicke House, Bury St. Edmunds. Mural *Mont.* to Jone, sister to Sir Thomas Smith, d. 1585, with kneeling effigy, coloured. The ch. books, Bible, Prayer, and Altar books, presented by Capel Cure, Esq., deserve notice. The covers were made "with much care and cost from spare sections of the ancient timbers upon the restoration of the church."* The ch.-yard, like the ch., is kept in admirable order, and with the fine trees which surround it, the flowers, shrubs, and simple graves, is quite a model country ch.-yard.

On the lawn of Greensted Farm, opposite the ch., is what looks much like a font, and some have suspected that it was obtained from the ch. It was really brought about 20 years ago by the tenant, from a farm previously held by him near Bury St. Edmunds. There it had for some time been used to receive water from a pump. But there was a spring on the farm carefully banked round, shallow but ever-flowing, known as the Lord's Well (a well on an adjoining estate was called Our Lady's Well), and believed to have been a holy well, and it is supposed that this basin may have belonged to that. It is a large square stone basin, with well-moulded, arched, and cusped panels on the sides, and crocketed flying buttresses: it is evidently ecclesiastical, though not a font, and may well have served as the basin of a holy well.

GREEN STREET GREEN, KENT (*see* DARENTH; FARNBOROUGH).

GREENWICH, KENT, a market-town and parly. borough on the rt. bank of the Thames, immediately E. of Deptford, from which it is divided by the river Ravensbourne. Greenwich is 4 m. from London by road, or by the Greenwich Rly., and 5 m. by river from London Bridge. The parish of Greenwich contained 40,412 inhabitants in 1871; the parliamentary borough, which includes also Deptford, Woolwich, and Plumstead, and part of Charlton, 169,361. *Inns:* the river-side houses, *Ship*, W. of the Hospital; *Trafalgar*, *Yacht*, *Crown and Sceptre*, E. of it: all celebrated for whitebait dinners.

The name, *Grénawic* (A.-S. Chron.), *Grenviz* (Dom. Surv.), *Grenewic* (Flor. Wig.), *Greenwic* (Henry of Huntingdon), is "literally the green village,"* as explained by those who are content with an A.-S. derivation. At present a Scandinavian parentage is more popular, according to which Greenwich is "the green reach," the name being given to it when the Danish fleet lay off here "for many months together."† But to this etymology there is the obvious objection that *Grénawic* is the name of the place in the A.-S. Chron., which is a contemporary record,‡ and the A.-S. writers would assuredly use the old and popular rather than a recent and alien name, as the Danish designation, if newly imposed, would be.

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* Rev. P. W. Ray, History of Greensted Church.

* Lysons, vol. i., p. 496; Bosworth, A.-S. Dict., *in loc.*

† Taylor, Words and Places, p. 164; Worsaae, Danes and Norwegians in England, etc.

‡ The Danish fleet was not here before 1009-10, and the chronicle was certainly commenced earlier.

The Danish army was encamped between 1011—14 at Greenwich, about the high but sheltered ground, E. of the town and park, known as East and West Combe. (*See* BLACKHEATH, p. 50.) Part of the fleet lay off Greenwich, the remainder had its winter quarters at the Ravensbourne Creek at Deptford. It was to Greenwich that, after their raid upon Canterbury, 1011, the Danes brought Abp. Ælfeg (Alphege) as prisoner. He was kept in the camp for 8 months, when, on Saturday, April 19th, 1012, the army being greatly excited by his continued refusal to pay ransom, "they led him to their husting . . . . and there they shamefully slaughtered him: they cast upon him bones and the heads of oxen, and then one of them struck him on the head with an iron axe, so that with the blow he sank down."* Ælfeg was in due season canonized, and the par. church, erected on the traditional site of his martyrdom, was dedicated to him.

The manor of Greenwich was originally an appendage to that of Lewisham, and is said to have been given with it to the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, by Elthruda, niece of King Alfred. On the suppression of the alien houses, 1414, it was transferred to the Carthusian priory at Shene. It passed to the Crown in 1530. A submanor was at the Dom. Survey held by the Bp. of Lisieux of Bp. Odo, on whose fall it reverted to the Crown. Greenwich appears to have been a royal residence as early as 1300, when the King (Edward I.) "made an offering of 7*s.* at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary at Greenwich, and the Prince made an offering of half that sum."† Henry IV. dated his will, Jan. 22, 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. His successor granted the manor to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, for his life. On Beaufort's death, in 1417, it was transferred to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who in 1433 obtained a parliamentary grant to enclose and empale a park of 200 acres, and erect therein "towers of stone and lime after the form and tenure of a schedule to this present bill annexed." Four years later a similar licence was granted to the Duke and Eleanor his wife to build with stone and embattle their manor of Greenwich. The Duke enclosed his park, erected within it a tower on the hill where the Observatory now stands, and rebuilt the palace on the site now occupied by the W. wing of Greenwich Hospital. The tower was known as Greenwich Castle; the palace he named *Placentia*, or the Manor of Pleasaunce. On his death in 1447 manor and palace reverted to the Crown.

> "Afterwards King Edward IV. bestowed some cost, to enlarge this work. Henry VII. followed, and beautified the house, with the addition of the brick front to the water side. But Henry VIII., as he exceeded all his progenitors in setting up sumptuous houses, so he spared no cost in garnishing Greenwich." *

Henry VIII. was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491, and baptized in the parish church by Fox, Bp. of Exeter, Lord Privy Seal; his godfathers being the Earl of Oxford, and Courtney, Bp. of Winchester. When he came to the throne he made Greenwich his chief residence, sparing no cost in making it, as Lambarde writes, "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palace."† The palace at Greenwich was the scene of the chief of those sumptuous festivities for which his court was celebrated.‡ It was at Greenwich that he married, June 3, 1509, his first wife Katharine of Aragon. On May day 1511, "his grace being young and willing not to be idell rose in the morning very early to fetch May, or green bows, himself fresh and rychely appareyled, and clothed all his knyghtes, squyers and gentlemen in whyte satyn and all his garde and yomen of the croune in white sarcinet; and so went euery man with his bowe and arrowes shotyng to the wood." The same week Henry held here the first of several tournaments, at which the king with two companions "chalenged all commers to fighte with them at the barriers with targot and casting ye spere of 8 fote long, and that done his grace with the sayde two aydes to fight euery of them 12 strokes with two-handed swordes."§ Similar joustings, of which Hall gives ample particulars, were held in succeeding years. Here too he kept the feast of Christmas in 1511, and several following years, introducing on the first occasion a masked dance, till then unknown in England.

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* Ang.-Sax. Chron., An. 1012 (Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 418).

† Lysons, vol. i., p. 496; Ordonances for Govt. of Royal Households, p. 30.

* Philipott, Vill. Cant., p. 162.

† Perambulation of Kent, p. 390 (reprint).

‡ Lysons, vol. i., p. 499.

§ Hall, Union of the two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and York, 1548 (p. 515, reprint).

> "On the daie of the Epiphanie at night, the kyng with 11 other were disguised, after the maner of Italie, called a maske, a thyng not seen afore in Englande, thei were appareled in garmentes long and brode, wrought all with gold, with visers and cappes of gold and after the banket doen, these Maskers came in, with sixe gentlemen disguised in silke bearyng staffe torches, and desired the ladies to daunce, some were content, and some that knewe the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thyng commonly seen. And after thei daunced and commoned together, as the fashion of the Maske is, thei tooke their leaue and departed, and so did the Quene, and all the ladies." *

On the 18th of February, 1516, the Princess, afterwards Queen, Mary, was born at Greenwich. In May following the marriage of Henry's sister, Mary, Queen Dowager of France, with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was publicly solemnized in the parish church; and the same year three queens, Katharine of Aragon, Margaret of Scotland, and Mary, Dowager of Scotland, graced the Christmas festivities with their presence. Of the many splendid receptions and sumptuous entertainments of foreign princes and ministers, that of the French ambassador, on Sunday, May 5th, 1527, may serve as an example. First there was a grand mass at which Cardinal Wolsey, the Abp. of Canterbury, and "10 prelates mitred" assisted. The French ambassadors, "in the name of the king their master sware to observe the peace and league concluded between them for the term of the two princes lives;" and desired the hand of the Princess Mary for the Duke of Orleans, the second son of the King of France—but this demand was deferred because of her tender age. Then there were solemn jousts, at which the best knights of England displayed their skill and gallantry. A banqueting-house had been erected on one side of the tilt-yard, and fitted up so richly that according to the old chronicler "it was a marvel to behold." When the feast was ended, shows and masques were played, and Latin orations delivered, the King and Queen sitting under their cloths of estate with the ambassadors on the right side of the chamber. After this, from an artificial mount and fortress came down 8 lords in rich dresses of cloth of silver and gold, who took ladies and danced with them. Then from out of a cave issued the Princess Mary with her 7 ladies, and danced with 8 lords, and as they danced suddenly appeared 6 personages apparelled in cloth of silver and black tinsel, and hoods on their heads, with tippets of cloth of gold, their garments being long, "after the fashion of Ireland," who danced with as many ladies. But a greater surprise was in store. For now 8 other lords, in gorgeous robes of gold and purple satin, "great, long, and large, after the Venetian fashion," and wearing beards and visors, approached with minstrelsy and danced with the ladies, till the Queen drew near and plucked off the mask of their leader, who was seen to be the King; and other ladies unmasking his followers, the rest of the lords were known. Then the King and all sat down to a banquet "of so many and marvellous dishes that it was wonder to see . . . and there was joy, mirth, and melody, . . . till the night was spent and the day even at the breaking."*

Here, Sept. 7, 1533, the Princess Elizabeth was born; and, after a jousting on May-day, 1536, her mother was arrested. In January 1540 was the magnificent reception and marriage of Anne of Cleves. (*See* BLACKHEATH.)

Edward VI. kept Christmas, 1552, in Greenwich Palace, George Ferrers of Lincoln's Inn being "the Lord of Merrie Disporte;" and on the 6th of July following the young King died there. Elizabeth spent most of her summers at Greenwich. It was her birthplace; she liked the house and the scenery, enjoyed the river, and almost to the last was fond of walking in the park.† In her early years she presided at jousts, masques, and banquets; later at courts and councils, and the reception of princes and ambassadors. Hentzner the German traveller, who was here in 1598, has given us the most graphic account of Greenwich Palace in the later days of the Maiden Queen. He was admitted to the Presence Chamber, which was hung with rich tapestry, and "the floor, after the English fashion strewed with hay" (rushes). At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, ready to introduce to the Queen any person of distinction who came to wait upon her. It was a Sunday, when the attendance was greatest, and there were waiting in the hall the Abp. of Canterbury. the Bp. of London, a great number of councillors of state, officers of the court, foreign ministers, noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies. The Queen passed through on her way to prayers, preceded in regular order by gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bareheaded. Immediately before the Queen came the Chancellor, with the seals in a red silk purse, between two officers bearing the royal sceptre and the sword of state. The Queen wore a dress of white silk bordered with pearls of the size of beans, her train borne by a marchioness. As she turned on either side, all fell on their knees. She "spoke graciously first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian." The ladies of the court, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part dressed in white, followed next to her, and 50 gentlemen pensioners, with gilt battleaxes, formed her guard. In the ante-chapel, next the hall, she received petitions most graciously, and to the acclamation "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" she answered, "I thank you, my good people." In the chapel there was good music; the service lasted only half an hour. After it she returned, in the same state she had entered. The table had been set "with great solemnity" in the banqueting-room, but the Queen dined in her inner and private chamber. "The Queen dines and sups alone with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that any body, foreign or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power."*

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* Hall, p. 526.

* Hall, p. 724.

† Rowland White to Sir R. Sidney, June 11, 1600: Sidney Papers, vol. ii., p. 201.

James I. settled the palace and park on his wife, Anne of Denmark, for life, 1605; and she rebuilt in brick the garden front, and laid the foundation of "the House of Delight," which now forms the central building of the Royal Naval Schools. Charles I. resided at Greenwich till the commencement of the Civil War; and Henrietta Maria "so finished and furnished" the house which Anne of Denmark had begun that, as a contemporary wrote, "it far surpasseth all other of that kind in England."* Henrietta employed Inigo Jones to superintend the building, which was completed in 1635. The Queen was anxious to form a cabinet of pictures at Greenwich, and to have the walls and ceilings of her oratory and other rooms painted by Jordaens or Rubens, and negotiations were entered into with those painters for the purpose, but pecuniary and political difficulties intervened.† Rubens on various occasions attended the court of Charles at Greenwich. The ceilings in the palace were painted for Charles I. by Gentileschi.

On the night of the 3rd of November, 1642, the Parliament sent three companies of foot and a troop of horse to search the palace and town for arms. Nothing of consequence was found, but the palace passed out of the royal keeping. When the Crown lands were sold, Greenwich was reserved, and eventually it was appropriated as a residence for the Protector. On the Restoration it reverted to the Crown. The palace had, however, fallen into such disrepair, that it was decided to pull it down and erect a new one. Denham the poet was at this time the royal surveyor (or official architect), but as he knew nothing of building he called in Webb, who is said to have used the designs of his master and relative, Inigo Jones.

> "*Oct.* 19, 1661. — I went to London to visit my Lord of Bristoll, having first ben with Sir John Denham (his Majesties surveyor) to consult with him about the placing of his palace at Greenwich, which I would have had built between the river and the Queenes house, so as a large square cutt should have let in the Thames like a bay; but Sir John was for setting it on piles at the very brink of the water, which I did not assent to, and so came away, knowing Sir John to be a better poet than architect, tho' he had Mr. Webb (Inigo Jones's man) to assist him."

> "*Jany.* 24, 1662.—His Majesty entertain'd me with his intentions of building his Palace of Greenwich, and quite demolishing the old one; on which I declar'd my thoughts."‡

> "*March* 4, 1664.—At Greenwich I observed the

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* Hentzer, Itinerarium, etc.; A Journey into England (Walpole's Version).

* Philipott, Vill. Cant., p. 162.

† Sainsbury, Original Papers relating to Sir P. P. Rubens, pp. 211—234.

‡ Evelyn, Diary.

> foundation laying of a very great house for the King, which will cost a great deal of money."
>
> "*July* 26, 1665.—To Greenwich, where I heard the King and Duke are come by water this morn from Hampton Court. They asked me several questions. The King mightily pleased with his new buildings there."
>
> "*March* 16, 1669.—To Woolwich. . . . Thence to Greenwich by water, and there landed at the king's house, which goes on slow, but is very pretty."*

The King showed at first great eagerness for the construction of the palace and the improvement of the grounds, but he soon cooled, and the progress was slow. Eventually one wing—the W. wing of the present Hospital—was finished, at a cost of £36,000, and nothing further was done to the building either by him or his successor.

William III. divided his time between Kensington and Hampton Court. Greenwich was no longer thought of as a royal residence; but Queen Mary conceived an even nobler use for it. Charles II. had in 1682 laid the first stone of a Hospital for Disabled Soldiers. Chelsea Hospital was however only finished, under the auspices of William and Mary, in 1690. Mary thought there should be a similar hospital for disabled seamen. Amidst the rejoicings called forth by the great victory of La Hogue, May 1692, the feelings of the Queen were harrowed by the large number of maimed and wounded sailors landed at our naval ports. William was in Holland, and Mary as his vicegerent, after making every possible provision for the wounded, "now publicly declared in her husband's name that the building commenced by Charles should be completed, and should be a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country." †

The next step appears to have been the issue of a patent, in 1694, by the King and Queen, granting the unfinished Palace of Greenwich, with lands adjoining, to the Lord Keeper Somers, the Duke of Leeds, and others, in trust, to be converted into a hospital "for the relief and support of seamen of the Royal Navy . . . who by reason of age, wounds, or other disabilities shall be incapable of further service at sea, and be unable to maintain themselves; and also for the sustenance of the widows, and maintenance and education of the children of seamen happening to be slain or disabled in such sea service." Before any practical steps were taken to carry out the project, the Queen died, Dec. 28, 1694; and William, reproaching himself for having so coldly seconded his wife's efforts, at once determined that the hospital should be completed as a memorial of her public and private virtues.

In the new commission, Evelyn, who had served on that for completing Chelsea Hospital, was appointed treasurer, Feb. 1695; and Wren, the architect of that hospital, was named to the same office in this, with, on Evelyn's nomination, Vanbrugh for secretary.

An appeal was made to the public for subscriptions. The King promised £2000 a year, and the scheme was launched. Wren soon had his designs ready, and on their being formally approved, the works were commenced.

> "*June* 30, 1696.—I went with a select Committee of the Commissioners for Greenwich Hospital, and with Sir Christopher Wren, where with him I laid the first stone of the intended foundation, precisely at 5 o'clock in the evening, after we had dined together. Mr. Flamsteed, the K.'s astronomical Professor, observing the punctual time by instruments." *

Evelyn notes the laying of the foundation-stone of the hall and chapel, June 9, 1698, the establishment of a lottery in the beginning of 1699, to help the lagging funds, all other lotteries being prohibited, and so on, down to the opening of the hospital, January 1705, which he happily lived to see.

> "1705.—I went to Greenwich Hospital where they now began to take in wounded and worn-out seamen, who are exceeding well provided for. The buildings now going on are very magnificent." *

Evelyn resigned the treasurership, on account of age, in Aug. 1703, up to which time "there had been expended in building £89,364." Wren acted as architect gratuitously—it was his contribution to the hospital fund. The building was, however, still far from complete, and the works were continued with more or less regularity to the reign of George II.; the pavilions at the extremities of the terrace and the Infirmary being added in the reign of George III.

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* Pepys, Diary.

† Macaulay, History of England, chap. xviii., (vol. vi., p. 251, ed. 1858,) who quotes as his authority Baden to the States-General, June, $\frac{7}{17}$, 1692.

* Evelyn, Diary.

Greenwich Hospital, in its completed form, comprises four distinct blocks of buildings, on a raised terrace 865 feet long. The two blocks nearest the river, known respectively as King Charles's and Queen Anne's Buildings, stand on either side of the Great Square, 270 feet wide; the two blocks S. of them, King William's and Queen Mary's Buildings, are brought nearer to each other by the width of the colonnades; and the cupolas at the inner angles, which at once attract the eye when the building is viewed from the river, form a fine central feature, and impart unity to the composition as a whole.

King Charles's Building, the W. block facing the river, is in part the palace erected by Webb for Charles II., from Inigo Jones's designs. It is built about an inner quadrangle, is of Portland stone, and has four nearly corresponding fronts, the E. and W. having each a central hexastyle Corinthian portico with entablature, and pediment with allegorical sculpture in the tympanum; and at each angle an advanced pavilion with Corinthian pilasters.

Queen Anne's Building, the corresponding block facing the river, resembles it, except that the pediments are without sculpture: it was begun from Wren's designs in 1698, and completed in 1728.

King William's Building, the S.W. block, comprises the great or painted hall, the dining hall of the original institution, vestibule, and cupola. This part was completed sufficiently for use at the opening in 1705, but the decoration of the walls was not commenced till some years later, and the W. front, a parsimonious brick fabric, the work of Vanbrugh, was only finished in 1726.

Queen Mary's Building, at the S.E., like the corresponding block, has massive Doric columns, and is finished in a much plainer manner than originally intended. The N. end has the lofty cupola, answering to that of King William's Building, the base of which serves as the vestibule to the Chapel, which was originally designed to correspond to the Great Hall. The Chapel was, however, destroyed by fire January 2, 1779, and the present structure erected in its place, from the designs of James Stuart (Athenian Stuart), and opened for service in 1789. The Chapel is 111 feet long and 52 wide, with side galleries for the officers. The interior is richly decorated with coloured marbles, scagliola, and fancy woods, sculpture, carving, and painting. The entrance portal is an elaborately sculptured marble screen, with a frieze, by Bacon, 12 ft. high. Within is a hexastyle Ionic portico with fluted marble columns 15 ft. high, supporting a gallery in which is a fine organ by Green. At each end of the chapel are four marble columns of the Corinthian order, 28 ft. high, on scagliola bases. Over the windows are representations in chiaroscuro of the principal events in the life of Christ. In recesses above the gallery doors, etc., are figures by Benjamin West, P.R.A., of prophets, evangelists, etc.; and over the altar is a large painting (25 ft. high and 14 wide) by West of St. Paul at Melita. On either side of this are marble statues by Bacon of Angels bearing the emblems of the Passion. As an example of imitative Greek art, the chapel cannot be considered very successful, nor is the effect ecclesiastical; but it is probably one of the most ornate Greek interiors produced during the prevalence of the classical mania, and it has an air of richness, elegance, and stateliness not often seen. It used to be open on week-days, and was visited by most who went to the Painted Hall, but it is now closed except during divine service.

The Colonnades to King William's and Queen Mary's Buildings are each 347 ft. long, with returns of 70 ft. Each contains 300 coupled Doric columns, 20 ft. high. They are excellent illustrations of Wren's eye for scenic effect.

The Pavilions at the extremities of the Terrace were erected in 1778. *Obs.* the good ironwork of the E. entrance gate, and the Celestial and Terrestrial globes at the W. entrance. The globes are of stone, 6 ft. in diameter. On the celestial globe meridians and circles, and on the terrestrial the parallels of latitude and longitude were laid down, and the globes adjusted with great accuracy, by the authorities of the Observatory. These globes used to form the theme for many an old pensioner's disquisition to an appreciative circle of holiday-makers. The statue in the centre of the Great Square is of George II., by

Rysbrach. The granite obelisk on the River Terrace, in front of the hospital gates, is a memorial of the gallant young Frenchman, Joseph René Bellot, who perished in the search for Sir John Franklin. Aug. 1853.

Greenwich Hospital covers a larger area than any of the royal palaces except Windsor, and with that exception is by far the noblest and most impressive. The site by the river, thronged with the shipping of the world, the size of the buildings, their solidity, grandeur of scale, and uniformity of character with variety of detail, the harmonious grouping of the detached masses, and essential unity secured by the lofty, well-formed, and happily-placed cupolas and long vista-like colonnades, the breadth and play of constantly varying light and shadow,—all combine to produce on the spectator the feeling that he is in the presence of one of the master works of architecture. The seamen for whom this great work was erected have departed, and in losing them Greenwich Hospital has lost its distinctive and most glorious association; but it seems to be the opinion of all who know the old pensioners, and the present race of sailors, that the new arrangement, by which they receive their pensions in money, and live as they please, with their relatives or friends, is better for them mentally as well as physically, and is better liked by them.

In the old times the Hospital wards, dining and mess rooms, hall, and chapel, were open to inspection, but now the only part that can be seen is the Hall, or, as it is more generally called,

The Painted Hall, originally intended for the hospital refectory, and which it was proposed to restore to its original purpose, though for naval students instead of old seamen; but this intention has not been carried out, and the Hall is now only used as a Gallery of Naval Pictures. The Hall is a magnificent and admirably proportioned room, 106 ft. long, 56 wide, and 50 high, sufficiently and well lighted for a dining-hall, but very inadequately for a picture gallery. It is approached by a noble vestibule, open to one of the lofty cupolas, from which it receives a sombre shadowy light. Beyond the great hall is a raised apartment, the Upper Hall. The walls and ceilings of all were painted by Sir James Thornhill. The painting of the hall was commenced in 1708, and finished in 1727, the artist being paid (after a contest) at the rate of £3 a square yard for the ceiling, and £1 a yard for the sides. On the walls are fluted Corinthian pilasters, trophies, etc., the deceptive accuracy of which, and of the open portholes of the ships on the ends of the hall, was a never-ending source of admiration to the pensioners, and the visitors to whom they acted as guides. The ceiling is covered with an amazing number and variety of allegorical personages and figures, the meaning or purpose of which is hard to find out. The grand feature of the design, however, is the great oval frame in the centre of the ceiling, upheld by 8 gigantic slaves, and surrounded by an interminable variety of maritime trophies and commercial emblems and objects, while in the centre, under a purple canopy, are William and Mary enthroned, and attended by the Cardinal Virtues. Apollo, Hercules, and other of the old gods and heroes; Truth and Liberty, Wisdom, Fame, Tyranny, Envy, Calumny, Covetousness, and other attributes, good and evil; Neptune and Amphitrite, and the river deities Thames, Humber, Severn, and subject streams; Dryads and Hamadryads; Time, and the Astronomers from Tycho Brahe and Copernicus to Newton and Flamsteed; the Four Elements, the Hours, the Signs of the Zodiac, and a multitude of other beings and symbols, find their place in this marvellous composition, which, from the time Sir Richard Steele first sounded its praises, never ceased to find confiding admirers down to our own more captious age, when even its undoubted merits of honest purpose and careful workmanship, and adaptation to the character of the architecture, fail of recognition.

The hall, as was said, was built for the common refectory of the institution, the lower part being appropriated to the pensioners, the upper to the officers. But when the number of pensioners outgrew the capacity of the great hall, dining-rooms were provided in the basements of the several buildings, and the hall ceased to be used. The idea of employing it as a National Gallery of Marine Paintings originated with Lieut.-Genl. Locker, in 1795, but his suggestion was not carried out till 1823, when his son, Mr. Commissioner Locker, submitted the scheme to

George IV., who gave it his "cordial approval," and, as the nucleus of the gallery, transferred to Greenwich Hospital the series of portraits of British admirals in the royal collections at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. William IV. added some naval pictures, and the royal example found liberal imitators. All the pictures it should be borne in mind, have been presented to the Gallery. The Commissioners have no funds applicable for the purchase of paintings. The collection is extensive and valuable. As works of art, some of the pictures are of small account, but few are without interest for the person or subject represented. Beginning with Willoughby, Hawkins, and Drake, and with a representation of the 'Defeat of the Spanish Armada,' we have representations of a large proportion of our bravest admirals, and many of our most famous sea-fights.

We will first glance over the *Portraits:* the numbers are those on the frames. 1. Sir Walter Raleigh, as admiral, a copy of the picture by Zucchero at Longleat. 4. Admiral Jennings, who fought so bravely at Gibraltar: as a picture noteworthy as by old *Jonathan Richardson.* 5. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral in command at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, whole-length, *Zucchero*, from Hampton Court. 10. Hawkins, Drake, and Cavendish, half-lengths, on one canvas, from the originals by Mytens at Newbattle Abbey.

6. Sir Christopher Myngs; 7. Sir Thos. Tyddiman; 8. Sir John Harman; 14. Edward Montague, 1st Earl of Sandwich; 41. Sir Joseph Jordan; 42. Sir William Berkeley; 44. Sir Thomas Allen; 90. George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, General of the Fleet; 94. Sir Jeremy Smith; 96. Sir William Penn; 97. Sir John Lawson; 98. Sir George Ascue, or Askew: these 12 pictures form the series of half-length portraits of the admirals in command under the Duke of York in the engagement with the Dutch fleet, June 1, 1666, painted by Sir Peter Lely for the Duke; and for the faithfulness of which we have Pepys's voucher: "*April 18th*, 1666.—To Mr. Lilly's, the painter's; and there saw the heads, some finished, and all begun, of the Flaggmen in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. The Duke of York hath them done to hang in his chamber, and very finely they are done indeed."* The whole-length of Prince Rupert, painted by Lely as one of the series of admirals, was retained at Windsor Castle, but a copy was made for the Painted Hall, (No. 99).

12. Robert Blake, General of the Fleet, *H. P. Briggs, R.A.* 16. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, half-length, *Michael Dahl.* 17. Admiral George Churchill, half-length, *Sir Godfrey Kneller.* 18. Field-Marshal the Hon. Edw. Boscawen, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Marine Forces, whole-length, after Reynolds. 19. Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, *Brompton.* 20. Adm. Sir R. Stopford, *Say.* 22. Visct. Keith, ¾-length, *W. Owen, R.A.* 24. Earl St. Vincent, whole-length, after Hoppner. 26. Visct. Hood, whole-length, after Gainsborough. 30. Adm. Rodney, after Reynolds. 31. Adm. Benbow, half-length, *Kneller.* 32. Alexander Hood, 1st Visct. Bridport, half-length, *Reynolds.* 33. Adm. Sir Wm. Whetstone, half-length, *Dahl.* 35. Edw. Russell, Earl of Oxford, half-length, *Bockman.* 36. Adm. Sir George Rooke, half-length, *Dahl.* 37. Adm. Sir Charles Hardy, *Romney.* 38. Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes, whole-length, *Reynolds.* 43. Prince George of Denmark, whole-length, *Kneller.* 46. Capt. James Cook, the great circumnavigator, half-length, *N. Dance, R.A.*, a portrait familiar from the engravings: very characteristic head. 48. James II. as Lord High Admiral, whole-length, after Lely. 50. Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, *S. Pearce.* 51. William IV., whole-length, *Morton.* 53. Vice-Adm. Sir Hyde Parker. 55. Adm. Sir John Munden, *M. Dahl.* 57. Rear-Adm. Kempenfeldt, of the Royal George, *Tilly Kettle.* 58. Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Dilkes, *Kneller.* 59. Adm. Lord Anson, half-length, after Reynolds. 69. Adm. Sir Charles Napier, whole-length. 71. Adm. Sir Thos. Hardy, Nelson's friend, half-length, *Evans.* 73. Adm. Sir J. R. Warren, *J. Opie, R.A.* 75. Nelson, copy of, whole-length, by Hoppner, presented by George IV. 77. Lord Collingwood, whole-length, *H. Howard, R.A.* 84. Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Berry, *J. S. Copley, R.A.* 87. Rear-Adm. Sir A. J. Ball (the Sir A. Ball of Coleridge's 'Friend'), *H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.* 89. Adm. Lord Hawke, *Francis Cotes, R.A.* 91. Algernon Percy, 10th

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* Pepys, Diary.

Earl of Northumberland, Capt.-Genl. and Governor of the Fleet, half-length, by *Old Stone*, after Vandyck. 93. Adm. Gell; a manly, well-painted head, *Sir J. Reynolds*. 95. Adm. George Byng, 1st Visct. Torrington, whole-length, *Davidson*. 100. Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, whole-length, after Vandyck. 101. Adm. SirJames Wishart, half-length, *Dahl*, from Hampton Court.

Among the other paintings, obs.: 11. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588, a large and well-painted but somewhat melodramatic picture, and a good example of *Loutherbourg's* marine style. 15. Battle off Cape Barfleur, 1692, *R. Paton*. 23. George III. presenting a sword to Earl Howe, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, June 1794, *H. P. Briggs, R.A.*, very poor, and terribly cracked; it was purchased by the Directors of the British Institution for 500 guineas, and presented to Greenwich Hospital in 1829. 25. "The Glorious 1st of June," 1794: the Queen Charlotte, bearing Lord Howe's flag, commencing the action; a fine showy scenic work (12 ft. by 8½ ft.), *P. J. de Loutherbourg*, presented by George IV. 28. Adm. Duncan receiving the sword of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, on the quarter-deck of the Venerable, Oct. 11, 1797, *S. Drummond, A.R.A.* This picture (8 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 7 in.), was commissioned in 1825 by the British Institution for 500 guineas. When finished, in 1827, the artist was awarded a premium of £50 "in approbation of his work," and the picture was presented to Greenwich Hospital. 34. The French Fleet under De Grasse repulsed at St. Kitt's, by Sir Saml. Hood's Fleet, Jany. 1782, *N. Pocock*. 40. Destruction of a division of the French Fleet in the harbour of La Hogue, May 23, 1692; a good copy by *George Chambers* of West's picture in the Grosvenor Gallery. 47. Death of Capt. Cook, *Zoffany*. 61. Defeat of the Spanish Fleet off Sicily, by Adm. Sir George Byng, Aug. 1718, *R. Paton*. 66. Bombardment of Algiers by the combined English and Dutch Squadrons under Visct. Exmouth and Vice-Adm. Baron Van de Capellen, Aug. 27, 1816, *G. Chambers*. 67 and 85; six small pictures in two frames, the Burning of the Luxembourg Galley, 1727, and escape of part of her crew. 72. Death of Nelson (8 ft. 7 in. by 6 ft. 4 in.), *A. W. Devis, R.A.*; an old-fashioned realistic picture, very much in favour with the old salts. 76. Battle of Trafalgar (12 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.), *J. M. W. Turner*. This is one of Turner's largest pictures, and is a work of great power. As a representation of a sea-fight, however, it altogether transcends probability. As long as the pensioners were the habitual frequenters of the hall, this picture, though they regarded it with a sort of awe, was a never-failing puzzle to them: tactics, ships, rigging, weapons, and water were alike incomprehensible. Unhappily it is much dilapidated, and has suffered severely from the restorer. 81. Nelson's Victory over the French Fleet in Aboukir Bay, Aug. 1, 1798, *G. Arnold, A.R.A.* This picture, a very different one to the last, was a commission, the result of a competition offered by the British Institution: Mr. Arnold received £200 as the prize, £500 for his picture, and £50 in approval of the manner in which he completed the commission: the directors presented the picture to the Hospital in 1829. 86. Nelson boarding the San Josef, in the action off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, *G. Jones, R.A.* This was another of the naval pieces commissioned by the directors of the British Institution for presentation to Greenwich Hospital. 92. Nelson boarding the San Nicolas at the Battle of St. Vincent, *Sir Wm. Allen*. Obs. the marble statues, at the angles of the Hall, of Admiral Exmouth, by *M'Dowell;* Sir Sydney Smith, by *Kirk;* Adm. De Saumarez, by *Steele;* and Capt. Sir Wm. Peel, by *Theed*.

In the *Vestibule* are some more sea-fights and other marine pictures, and a few *portraits*. 105. Vasco de Gama, from the original at Lisbon. 106. Columbus, from the original in the Royal Gallery at Naples. 121. Andrea Doria, from the original by Sebastian del Piombo; 122. Adm. John Forbes, *Romney;* 116. John 4th Earl of Sandwich, whole-length, *Gainsborough*; 118. Adm. the Hon. Sam Barrington, *Reynolds*; Adm. Sir James Clark Ross, purchased by subscription, 1871.

The *Upper Hall* is painted in a style corresponding to the Painted Hall, but here walls as well as ceiling are covered. On the walls are represented the landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay, and of George I. at Greenwich. Other paintings allegorize, in a great many heterogeneous figures and attributes, the Public Weal and Public Safety, whilst on the ceiling sit, enthroned sublime, Queen Anne and the Prince of Denmark, attended by a crowd of emblematic beings, and supported by the four quarters of the globe. In a glass case in this room are preserved the coat and waistcoat, and also the watch, worn by Nelson at Trafalgar, and a letter written by him; and in another case the coat he wore at the Battle of the Nile, in 1798: the former presented by the Prince Consort, the latter by William IV. Bronze bust of William IV. by Chantrey, presented to the hospital by Queen Adelaide. The models of old men-of-war, Franklin relics, and other objects formerly exhibited here, have been removed to the new Naval Museum.

The *Nelson Room* contains the portrait of Nelson by *Abbot*, the most faithful and characteristic likeness extant; Apotheosis of Nelson, by Benj. West, an extraordinary jumble of realism and allegory; and some half-dozen pictures of events in the great admiral's career, by Richard Westall. Here too are several portraits of admirals, and an interesting view of Greenwich Palace in 1690, by *Vosterman*, but unfortunately placed where it is impossible to be properly seen.

The hospital was opened as an asylum in 1705, when 42 disabled seamen were admitted; five years later it had 300 inmates; by 1770 the number—increased no doubt greatly by the events of the Seven Years' War—amounted to 2000. The Revolutionary War brought the number up to 2700, the largest number the buildings could accommodate. This for many years continued to be the nominal standard; but after a time the number of in-pensioners began to diminish, whilst the out-pensioners steadily increased. The revenue of the hospital had necessarily expanded at least in proportion to the number of pensioners maintained by it. The £2000 a year granted by William III. had been from time to time augmented by parliamentary votes; there had been large private gifts and bequests; a 'duty' of 6*d.* a month imposed on seamen; the tolls of Greenwich market; various lands and leases, the most important of all being the princely domains in Northumberland and Cumberland of the Earl of Derwentwater, forfeited on account of the Earl's share in the rebellion of 1715. From all these sources the annual income of Greenwich Hospital amounted to nearly £170,000. Complaints of want of economy in the employment of this large revenue, the evidently increasing disinclination of seamen to enter the hospital as in-pensioners, and a doubt whether the institution was adapted to the existing social condition of the class it was intended to benefit, led to a Commission of Inquiry, and in 1865 to an Act of Parliament by which improved arrangements were made as to out-pensions, and advantageous terms were offered to such inmates of the hospital as were willing to retire from it, with a view to closing it as an almshouse. Out of 1400 in-pensioners then in the hospital, 987 at once elected to leave. A second Act, 1869, effected a final clearance, and in 1870 Greenwich Hospital ceased to be an asylum for seamen, though the Act of 1869 provides that in case of war the buildings shall be at all times available for their original purposes.

When the Pensioners left their old home, it became of course a grave question what to do with the buildings. They were among the most magnificent and the most extensive of our public buildings, and there was a general feeling that an edifice constructed for so noble a use must not be appropriated to any mean or alien purpose. Eventually it was decided to make it the seat of the *Royal Naval College*, ultimately perhaps to become a great maritime university. The interior of King Charles's Building was remodelled, and converted into class-rooms for the naval students. The rooms in Queen Mary's Building were renovated and fitted up as general and mess rooms for the Engineer officers and students, and dormitories for the naval students. The hospital chapel in this block became the College Chapel. The Painted Hall, in King William's Building, was proposed to be the College Dining Hall, and some day may be so used. The rest of the building has been remodelled so as to provide a lecture theatre and comfortable mess-rooms. The other block, Queen Anne's Building, has been fitted up as a *Naval Museum*, primarily for the use of the college, but which will, when completely arranged, be opened to the public. It contains the models of ancient and modern ships formerly exhibited at South Kensington, and a great variety of other objects of maritime interest brought from that institution, from the Painted Hall, Woolwich, Portsmouth, and different naval stations both at home and abroad. It occupies 17 rooms, and is by far the finest and most comprehensive collection of the kind ever seen in this country.

The *Royal Naval College* was formally opened Oct. 1, 1873 (partially in the preceding February), and receives as students officers of all grades, from captains and commanders to sub-lieutenants, of the Navy, Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Naval Engineers, and a limited number of apprentices selected annually by competitive examination from the Royal Dockyards. By special permission, officers of the mercantile marine, and private students of naval architecture and marine engineering, are admitted to the college classes, but must reside outside the precincts of the Hospital. At its head is a flag officer as President, who is assisted by a naval captain in matters affecting discipline; and by a Director of Studies, who is charged with the organization and superintendence of the whole system of instruction and the various courses of study. For the carrying out of a complete system of scientific and practical instruction, there is a large staff of professors, lecturers, and teachers.

Seamen's Hospital.—When the buildings described were appropriated as a Naval College, there remained the *Infirmary*, immediately W. of the Hospital, a substantial brick building, forming a closed square of 2 storeys, erected in 1763. This the Government assigned to that excellent institution the Seamen's Hospital Society, whose hospital ship, the Dreadnought, moored off Greenwich, was for years so familiar to all passengers on the Thames. The Infirmary was opened in 1870, as a *Free Hospital for Seamen of All Nations.* The building, which appears to be well adapted to its purpose, can provide space for 300 beds, besides all necessary surgical and medical rooms, officers' apartments, a chapel, library, and museum. From 2000 to 3000 patients pass through the hospital every year.

The Queen's House, in the Park, behind Greenwich Hospital, begun by Anne of Denmark and finished by Henrietta Maria, after being long used as the Ranger's Lodge, was in 1807 appropriated to the use of the Royal Naval Asylum for the maintenance and education of seamen's children. The Queen's House forms the centre of the *Royal Naval School*, as the institution is now called, and is the building seen beyond the central avenue of the Hospital. It is a semi-classic structure of the Inigo Jones type, with the date 1635 on the front, but has been altered since then. The wings, Roman-Doric in style, and each 315 ft. by 51, are united to the central building by a colonnade 180 ft. long. The handsome stone building on the W., with the Admiralty arms in front, is a capacious *Gymnasium*, erected in 1872-3 from the designs of Col. Clarke, and unusually complete in its arrangements: the Gymnasium proper is a fine room, 180 ft. long and 76 wide, covered by an elliptical roof of 8 wrought-iron ribs. There is also a spacious swimming-bath, all the boys being taught to swim. The model ship on the lawn in front of the school is a corvette, the Fame, built especially for its present service by Messrs. Green of Millwall, in 1873. It is fully rigged, with masts, spars, sails, etc.

The school educates, maintains, and clothes 800 boys—now being raised to 1000—the sons of seamen of the Royal Navy. The boys receive up to the age of 14 a good general education, with a special training for sea-service; whilst there is an upper school, in which those boys who show aptitude are retained for two or three years longer, and taught mathematics, with navigation or engineering.

GREENWICH PARK was enclosed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1433: the wall round it was built by James I. In its present form it is the work of Charles II., who very shortly after his restoration commissioned Le Notre to lay out Greenwich Park, the king himself watching with great eagerness the progress of the works. Pepys notes that already, in the spring of 1662, "the king hath planted trees and made steps in the hill up to the castle, which is very magnificent."* The castle occupied the site of the Observatory, and traces of Le Notre's terraces may still be observed in the hillside leading to it. Evelyn records that

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* Pepys, Diary, April 11th, 1662.

"the elms were planted by his majesty in Greenwich Park" in the spring of 1664.* The straight avenues and regular lines of trees still testify to the genius of Le Notre, but the brave neglect of two centuries has allowed nature to reassert her rights. The avenues are chiefly of elms and chesnuts, but about the slopes of the Observatory Hill are several rugged and picturesque old Scotch firs. The elms are most numerous, and many are noble trees. The chesnuts in Blackheath Avenue have passed maturity, and every year is telling upon their strength. Many have magnificent trunks, but all have lost their tops. A few exceed 18 ft. in girth. Chesnuts of large size are also dispersed in solitary state. The oaks are comparatively few, but among them are some of the largest trees in the park. In the upper part of the park are thorns of ripe antiquity and rare picturesqueness.

The park is only 190 acres in area, but it is greatly varied in surface, and hence its great charm. Everywhere the scenery is different, and everywhere beautiful; while from the high and broken ground by the Observatory and One Tree Hill the distant views of London and the Thames, with its shipping, are of matchless beauty and interest. The park is the most popular of our open-air places of resort, and on a fine holiday is really a remarkable spectacle. It says something for the conduct of the crowds who resort here, that the deer, of which there is a large number in the park, are so tame and fearless that they will not only feed from visitors' hands, but even steal cakes from unwary children.

The *Ranger's Lodge*, on the Blackheath side of the park, and *Montague House*, which formerly stood close by it, as well as Vanbrugh Castle and its companion, are noticed under BLACKHEATH, p. 49, where also will be found an account of the barrows, opened in 1784, by Croom's Hill Gate. The manors of *East* and *West Combe* are noticed in the same article.

Samuel Johnson lodged at Greenwich, "next door to the Golden Heart, Church Street," soon after he came to London, in the early summer of 1737. He came here to complete his tragedy of 'Irene,' and, as he told Boswell, he "used to compose while in the Park; but did not stay long enough at that place to finish it."* The first time he took his faithful follower "to make a day of it," he brought him to Greenwich, July 30, 1763. "I was much pleased," writes Boswell, "to find myself with Johnson at Greenwich, which he celebrates in his 'London' as a favourite scene. I had the poem in my pocket, and read the lines aloud with enthusiasm:

> 'On Thames's bank in silent thought we stood,
> Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood:
> Pleased with the seat which gave ELIZA birth,
> We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth.'" †

But his enthusiasm for the place was less fervid than for the poem, and the experience of a quarter of a century had abated the zeal of the philosopher:

> "We walked in the evening in Greenwich Park. He asked me, I suppose by way of trying my disposition, 'Is not this very fine?' Having no exquisite relish of the beauties of nature, and being more delighted with the busy hum of men, I answered, 'Yes, sir; but not equal to Fleet Street.' JOHNSON, 'You are right, Sir.'" ‡

The *Royal Observatory*, whence is reckoned the first meridian of longitude, occupies the site of a tower built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, as a stronghold, and used sometimes as a residence, sometimes as a prison. In the reign of Elizabeth it was called *Mirefleur*, and was, according to Hentzner, believed to be the Tower of Miraflores referred to in 'Amadis de Gaul.' When Charles II. decided to found a Royal Observatory, adopting the advice of Sir Christopher Wren, he ordered the tower to be pulled down, and the Observatory to be built on its site. The foundation-stone was laid Aug. 10, 1675; in Aug. 1676, Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, received possession of the new buildings, and in September made his first observations. Flamsteed remained for 43 years at the head of the Observatory, having lived long enough to see it take rank with the best of the older observatories of Europe. His observations were published under the title of 'Historia Cœlestis Britannica,' in three vols., folio, the third vol. containing his Catalogue of 2935 Stars, reduced to the year 1689, a work which holds a high place in the history of astronomy. Flamsteed was succeeded by Halley, and there has since been at its head an unbroken succession of eminent and laborious men down to the present distinguished Astronomer Royal, Sir G. B. Airy, who succeeded Mr. Pond in 1835.

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* Evelyn, Diary, 4th March, 1664.

* Boswell, Life of Johnson, vol. i., p. 116.

† So Boswell: Johnson wrote the line
"Struck with the seat that gave Eliza birth."

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 240—249, ed. 1844.

Greenwich Observatory has little to recommend it as a building. It was erected in haste from the materials of the old tower, and some spare bricks that lay available at Tilbury Fort, the King giving £500 for its construction. Yet the quaint old pile, with its familiar turrets and domes, has served its purpose well, and is now so ennobled by the associations of two centuries, that its removal for any new building, though of greater scientific and architectural propriety, would be regarded with general regret. Greenwich is, however, most admirable for the excellence of its instruments and the number and methodical arrangement of its observations and computations. It is, in fact, a place of various, systematic, and unceasing observation, record and reduction of astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological phenomena: not of unusual phenomena merely, or mainly, but of those which are of regular and continuous occurrence. As a place of this kind of work it is of necessity closed to the public.

Not being generally accessible, it will be sufficient to mention the principal instruments in the Observatory. Chief is the *Great Transit Instrument*, erected in 1851, by which all observations, alike of right ascension and polar distance, are now made. It is a magnificent instrument by Simms, the mounting and engineering work being by Ransomes and May. The telescope is 12 ft. in length and 8 in. aperture, the axis 6 ft. between the pivots. Two horizontal telescopes, of about 5 ft. focal length, and 4 in. aperture, serve for obtaining the error of collimation; and a chronographic apparatus registers the transits of galvanic contact. The *Transit Clock* is a beautiful instrument, with dead beat escapement. The *Mural Circle* of Greenwich is an instrument of historical fame, as introducing in the observatories of this country an exactitude of working previously unknown in practical astronomy. It is 6 ft. in diameter, and was made by Troughton in 1812. The *Alt-azimuth*, which is placed in the new South Dome, one of the most important of the improved instruments introduced by the present Astronomer Royal, is a massive and complex structure in which the combined talents of the optician, instrument maker, and engineer had to be called into requisition. This is now the chief instrument employed in the lunar observations which are so distinctive a feature in the work of this observatory: its special purpose is the making observations of the moon out of the meridian. The *Equatorial*, in the N.E. Dome, was made by Ramsden, and presented to the Observatory by the executors of Sir George Schuckburgh. The *Great Equatorial*, a much more powerful instrument, was made by Mr. Simms, 1859, and mounted by Messrs. Ransome. The object glass by Merz of Munich is 16 ft. 6 in. focal length, with a clear aperture of 12½ in. The *Reflex Zenith Tube*, erected in 1852, is used for determining the value of aberration, by means of observations made near the zenith.

A part of the actual work of the Observatory, besides that already referred to, is the *constant* observation of the larger planets on the meridian—a work carried on with undeviating assiduity and punctuality—and fortnightly observations of the small planets made alternately with the Observatory of Paris. Special observations of stars are made with reference to all important astronomical phenomena, and what may be called experimental observations for determining particular points of inquiry. An account of what has been done, as well as of what is in progress, is given in the annual Report of the Astronomer Royal, and the results are issued at intervals in a more substantial form in the shape of such works (to mention only the latest) as the Astronomer Royal's 'Corrections of the Elements of the Lunar Theory,' 1859; the 'Greenwich Catalogue of 2022 Stars,' 1864; and 'Catalogue of 2760 Stars,' 1870. An important practical branch of the work of the Observatory is the "distribution of time" and the rating of ship's chronometers. All Government chronometers, and 40 from the chronometer makers, for competitive trial, are sent here and rigidly tested by exposure to sudden and extreme changes of temperature,—passing, for example, in the winter months from an oven to a shed open to the N. The time-ball on the E. turret is intended to give captains of vessels about to leave the river the means of rating their chronometers. The ball is raised half-mast high at 5 m. before 1 p.m., at 2 m. before 1 is raised to the top, and falls at 1 precisely. Time is also, at stated hours, sent by electricity to public offices, postal telegraph, railway, and various other stations.

The *Magnetic Observatory* stands within the enclosure some little way S. of the Royal Observatory building. Here by means of the dipping needle, declination, balance, and bifilar magnetometers, and of various other instruments of extreme refinement and delicacy, in connection with electric and photographic apparatus, the various observations, researches, and computations relating to this important branch of science are regularly carried on.

The self-registering anemometers in the W. turret, and on the roof, the pluviometers, barometers, thermometers, and other more or less familiar instruments, often employed in a very unfamiliar manner, that may be observed in or upon various parts of the buildings, belong to the *Meteorological Observatory*—the third great branch of this right royal workshop. The most recent addition to the regular work of the Observatory is that of systematic spectroscopic observation of the sun, and the practice of photo-heliography. Besides all this regular work, there is always a great deal that, though only occasional and in a measure supplementary, is in its way hardly less important or laborious: thus in 1873-4 there have been the preparations for observing the Transit of Venus of Dec. 1874, including the selection of stations, the outfit of the several expeditions, and the training of the observers. The preparation of the Nautical Almanac is also carried on here. On the outside wall by the entrance gate are fixed an electro-magnetic clock; barometer; thermometer, showing highest and lowest temperature during the past 24 hours; *standard* yard, foot, and inch measures, marked by large metal knobs; and (1874) a balance by which, during office hours, any pound weight may be tested, the number of grains it is in error being shown on a scale.

The *town* of Greenwich has not much in it to interest the visitor. Originally and for centuries a small fishing town, it has grown into a place of great local importance, has a large population, considerable trade, and extensive manufactures, including engineering establishments, steel and iron works, iron steamboat yards, artificial stone and cement works, rope yards, a flax mill, an extensive family brewery, and maltings. Having thus grown up gradually, or rather intermittently, to its present size, the streets are very irregular in plan and diversified in character, but neither imposing nor picturesque, and the public buildings are hardly worthy of the vicinity of the royal hospital and park. Among them are a market, theatre, literary institute and lecture hall, public baths, banks, etc.

The par. *Church* (St. Alphege) is one of the "50 new churches" provided for by the Act of the 9th of Queen Anne, and was built on the site of the old church, the roof of which fell in and seriously damaged the rest of the fabric, Nov. 29, 1710. The new ch. was designed by John James (James of Greenwich), and consecrated by Bp. Atterbury, Sept. 10, 1718. A thoroughly solid-looking structure of Portland stone, cruciform in plan, with a tower of 3 stages, in character Roman Doric of the period, the church is far removed from the ecclesiastical taste of the present day, but was regarded with favour in its own. The interior is spacious, has a broad nave with aisles, shallow transepts, and a coved recess for chancel. It was remodelled in 1870, when the tall square pews were converted into open sittings, and various alterations made. The galleries, pulpit, and fittings generally are of dark oak. The columns, etc., of the Corinthian order. The decorations of the altar recess are ascribed to Sir James Thornhill. *Obs.* picture on the S. wall of Charles I. at his devotions—probably preserved from the old ch.; on the E. wall, portraits of Queen Anne and George I., and on the N. wall a representation of the tomb of Queen Elizabeth. Among the monts. is one to Julius J. Angerstein, Esq., whose fine collection of pictures formed the nucleus of the National Gallery. Thomas Tallis, d. 1585, the great composer of church music, and musician in the royal chapel in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth;

Robert Adams, architect, d. 1595; William Lambarde, the antiquary, and author of the 'Perambulation of Kent,' d. 1601; Ralph Dallans, the organ builder, d. 1672; Thomas Philipott, writer of the 'Villare Cantianum,' d. 1682; Adm. Lord Aylmer, Governor of Greenwich Hospital and Ranger of the Park, d. 1720; General Wolfe, the victor of Quebec, d. 1759; Lavinia Duchess of Bolton (Polly Peachum), d. 1760, and other notable personages were interred here, but the earlier monts. perished with the old church, with the exception of that of William Lambarde, which was rescued from the wreck and removed to Sevenoaks ch.

Other churches are—the *New Church* (St. Mary), by the principal entrance to the park, designed by Geo. Basevi; first stone laid June 17, 1823; consecrated July 25, 1825: a well-built semi-classic edifice of Suffolk brick and Bath stone; the chief feature of the exterior being a tower of 2 stages at the W. end of the ch., with, in front of it, a tetrastyle Ionic portico. The interior has galleries. Over the altar is a picture of Christ giving Sight to the Blind, by *H. Richter*, which was purchased from their exhibition, 1816, by the Directors of the British Institution, for 500 guineas, and presented by them to St. Mary's ch. *Trinity Church*, Blackheath Hill, an early modern Gothic ch., with two spires, is noticed under BLACKHEATH. *St. Paul's*, Devonshire Road, *Christ Church*, Trafalgar Road, and *St. Peter's*, Bridge Street, are of more recent erection, but neither of them calls for special notice. The Roman Catholic church on Croom's Hill is a costly structure; and there are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Scotch Presbyterian chapels of more or less architectural pretension.

One or two of the almshouses are noteworthy. *Queen Elizabeth's College*, in the Greenwich Road, nearly opposite the Rly. Stat., was founded by William Lambarde, author of the 'Perambulation of Kent,' and is said to have been the first founded after the Reformation. Lambarde, in 1574, obtained letters patent from the Queen empowering him to build and endow an almshouse for 20 poor men and their wives, to be called "The College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth;" it was completed and the poor admitted to it in Oct. 1576. The endowment, greatly augmented in value, is under the control of the Drapers' Company, who have of late built additional houses and made other improvements. Each of the inmates has a separate tenement and garden, and an annuity of £20 a year. *Norfolk College*, or *Trinity Hospital*, a brick quadrangle, with a tower, by the river-side E. of Greenwich Hospital, was founded, 1613, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for the maintenance of a warden and 20 pensioners, 12 of them to be chosen from the poor of Greenwich, and 8 from Shottesham, Norfolk, the founder's birthplace. The institution is under the management of the Mercers' Company. Besides lodging, the pensioners receive 10*s.* a week each. In the chapel is a large and elaborate mont. of the Earl (d. 1614), with a kneeling effigy in full armour under a canopy, and statues of the cardinal virtues at the angles. The mont. was removed, with the body of the earl, from the chapel of Dover Castle, where he was originally interred. *Obs.* on stone let into the wall of the College Wharf by the river, opposite the entrance to the College, the line cut to mark the "remarkable high-tide, March 20, 1874": the line is 2 ft. 4 in. above the pavement. The *Jubilee Almshouses*, Greenwich Road, were founded by subscription of the townspeople, in 1809, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the accession to the throne of George III. Additional houses have since been built on various public occasions, and there are now 20 in all: each of the occupants receives an annuity of £10. There are besides Hatcliffe's and Smith's Almshouses; Roan's School, the Greycoat School, the Greencoat School, the Girls' School (all for clothing as well as educating the children), and numerous benevolent institutions. Roan's School is now being remodelled under a scheme, approved by the Endowed Schools Commission, which gives power to build schools for 300 boys and as many girls, who are to pay a small fee for tuition.

GROVE PARK, near Watford, HERTS, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon, 1½ m. N.W. from the Watford Stat. of the L. and N.W. Rly. The entrance is on the l. of the road to Abbot's Langley, directly after passing the grounds of Cassiobury.

The Grove was at the beginning of the

15th century the property and seat of the Heydons, the founders of the Morison chapel on the S. side of the chancel of Watford church. From them it passed to the Hampdens, of Bucks; then to the Ashtons, to whom it belonged till the early part of the 17th century. It afterwards belonged to the Grevilles; was in 1736 the seat of Lord Doneraile; and was bought in 1753 by the Hon. Thomas Villiers (2nd and youngest son of Wm., 2nd Earl of Jersey), the 1st Earl of Clarendon of the new creation (d. 1786).

The house is of red and grey brick, semi-classic in style, with pilasters, a balustrade, and round ends to the principal front; of three floors, with a few dormers in the roof. Of moderate dimensions and comparatively plain exterior, the interior has some noble rooms, and is handsomely fitted; but its main interest lies in the collection of portraits formed by the first Earl of Clarendon, the famous Lord Chancellor. The grounds of Grove Park join those of Cassiobury on the S., and Langley Bury on the N. The Park is flat, but well-timbered, and affords some good walks. From the Park there is a pleasant walk through "the Black Avenue" to Chandler's Cross.

The *Clarendon Portraits*, about 100 in number, are scarcely a moiety of the famous collection formed, as Evelyn, who advised the Chancellor in the selection, states, "with a purpose to furnish all the rooms of state and other apartments [of Clarendon House] with the pictures of the most Illustrious of our Nation, especially of his lordship's time and acquaintance, and of divers before it."* The avidity with which Lord Clarendon sought these pictures gave rise to some scandal. Some were, no doubt, gifts made in hope of securing the favour of the Minister, then in the plenitude of his power, or peace-offerings from those who had incurred his displeasure; but the great bulk of them were direct commissions to the painters, or purchases fairly made. On the sale of Clarendon House the portraits were removed to Cornbury House, Oxfordshire, where, whilst in possession of Lord Clarendon's son, Lord Cornbury, they were seriously thinned by executions and forced sales, and the collection was only saved from utter dispersion by the house and contents having been purchased of his elder brother by Lord Rochester. Henry, 4th Earl, bequeathed his pictures, plate, and books as heirlooms to the possessors of the estate; but on his death, in 1752, the bequest was contested by his surviving sister, Catherine, Duchess of Queensbury, and set aside so far as related to the pictures. These were ordered to be divided, —one half being assigned to Lord Clarendon's eldest daughter, Lady Essex, the other to the Duchess of Queensbury. The pictures selected by the Duchess were taken first to her country seat, Amesbury, Wilts; afterwards removed to Ham; and on the d. of the Duke of Queensbury, 1810, passed to Archibald, 1st Lord Douglas, who removed them to Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, where they still are. The other half has since remained at Grove Park—a heirloom of the Villiers, Earls of Clarendon.

Many of the portraits are copies, but even these, as portraits of the most distinguished contemporaries of Clarendon, collected by himself, and therefore to be regarded as likenesses of the leading actors in the great events of the time, are valuable and interesting. But the larger number are by Vandyck, Jansen, Sir Peter Lely, and other eminent painters, and of very considerable artistic merit. The house is not shown, and the collection can only be seen by special permission: here, therefore, it will be enough to cite only the more noteworthy portraits.* 6. Queen Elizabeth, ¾-length, nearly life-size, in black gown with large buttons, and high standing ruff, a row of pearls round neck, *Zucchero*. 8. Lord Burleigh, ¾-length, in crimson velvet gown; wand of lord treasurer in rt. hand, *Mark Garrard*. 15. James I., bust, repeated from the picture at Hampton Court, *Vansomer*. 17. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, full-length, standing: from the collection of Charles I.,

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* Letter to Pepys, August 12, 1689, (Evelyn's Correspondence).

* The history of the collection, as well as biographies of the principal persons represented, is given in Lady Theresa Lewis's 'Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon; Illustrative of Portraits in his Gallery;' 3 vols., 8vo, 1852. A list of the original collection as given by Evelyn, and a full 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures now at Grove Park,' will be found in vol. iii., pp. 250—435.

C. Jansen. 20. William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, full-length, in black silk dress, a replica of the portrait at Wilton, *Vandyck* (or *Vansomer?*). 21. The Earl of Portland, full-length, standing; in black with white lace ruffles; blue ribbon and George; a repetition, but only ¾-length, is at Gorhambury, *Vandyck.* 22. John Fletcher, the poet, Beaumont's associate: the only portrait of him known; engraved in his Works (1647), where it is said that "his inimitable soul did shine through his countenance in such air and spirit that the painter confessed it was not easy to express him: as much as could be you have here, and the graver [Marshall] hath done his part"; small ¾ size; a grave face, sandy brown hair; close black vest and falling ruff; pen, inkhorn, and paper, with verses on table on rt. 24. Henry Comte de Berghe, in steel armour, good, *Vandyck.* 25. Charles I. on horseback; a study for the celebrated picture at Blenheim, *Vandyck.* 26. Queen Henrietta Maria, full-length, in white satin; very fine, and in excellent condition; throughout by Vandyck's own hand: the Windsor portrait is a repetition; engraved in Lodge. 27. Princess of Wales, Duke of York, and Princess Mary, children of Charles I., full-length, cabinet size, good, *Vandyck*, signed and dated 1635. 28. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, full-length, standing; replicas at Cassiobury and Woburn, *Vandyck.* 29. William Villiers, Visct. Grandison: full-length, standing; in red dress: the Duke of Grafton has a duplicate—which is the original is uncertain, *Vandyck.* 30. Sir John Minnes, Lord Admiral, Governor of Dover Castle, and author of the verses on Suckling's defeat: attributed to *Vandyck*, but doubtful; engraved by Charles Warren. 31. George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul; whole-length, in steel armour, truncheon in rt. hand; a true *Vandyck.* 32. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, full-length, standing; original at Wilton, *Vandyck.* 33. Lady Aubigny; ½-length, *Vandyck.* 34. William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, whole-length, standing, in black dress; head and hands very fine: repetitions at Althorpe and Burleigh, *Vandyck.* 35. Arthur, 1st Lord Capel, ½-length; steel gorget over a buff jerkin; good, *Vandyck.* 36. Lady Capel, *Vandyck.* 37. James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox; whole-length, standing; in black dress, with star, ribbon, and George; very fine: the Duke of Buccleuch's picture with a dog slightly altered from this; Lord Darnley's is a copy, *Vandyck.* 38. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, full-length, in armour, ascribed to *Vandyck.* 39. Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, ¾-length, standing; a very fine head. At the Manchester Exhibition, 1857, this picture was absurdly catalogued as by Holbein; it is now ascribed to *Vandyck*, but is more probably by *Jansen.* It has been several times engraved. 40. Diana Lady Newport, ¾-length, seated. *Sir P. Lely.* 41. Marquis of Hertford, ascribed to *Vandyck.* 42. Earl and Countess of Derby and Child, full-length: the Earl, in black, with a black cloak, is pointing with his l. hand to the Isle of Man in the distance; the Countess in white satin: remarkably fine, *Vandyck.* 43. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, full-length, standing, *G. Honthorst.* 44. Lord Keeper Coventry, ¾-length, in baron's robes; very fine, *C. Jansen.* 46. Lord Goring, ½-length, in armour, *Vandyck.* 50. Waller, the poet, ¾-length, seated in an arm-chair, good, *Lely.* 54. Lord Chancellor Clarendon, ¾-length, seated, in his Chancellor's robes: a fine portrait, *Lely.* 60. Charles II. when a boy, full-length, in red dress, stick in hand: a clever copy from Vandyck by *Lemput.* 61. Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., bust, in the dress she wore when she arrived in England, *P. Stoop.*

> "*May* 30, 1662.—The Queene ariv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingals or guard-infantas. . . . Her Majesty in the same habit, her foretop long and turn'd aside very strangely. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and tho' low of stature pretily shaped, languishing and excellent eyes, her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough." *

62. Mary Princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, *Hanneman.* 63. James II., ¾-length, standing, in complete armour, and full-bottomed wig, *Wissing.* 64. Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, bust, oval; a good picture, *Lely.* 65. Duke of Monmouth, whole-length, in armour; by his side a coarse-looking man in brown dress, in a stooping posture, is pointing to a globe, his finger directed

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* Evelyn, Diary.

to England—perhaps intended for Robert Ferguson, the prime instigator of Monmouth's expedition, though in the ordinary accounts described as an astrologer. The picture is probably that referred to by Walpole: C. Jansen's "son drew the Duke of Monmouth's picture, as he was on the point of sailing for his unfortunate expedition to England."* 67. Lord and Lady Cornbury, ¾-length, sitting in garden; good, *Lely*. 68, 69. Laurence Earl of Rochester: the first a good picture, *Wissing*; the second unfinished, *Lely*. 70. Countess of Rochester, *Lely*. 72. Anne Hyde, Countess of Ossory, *Wissing*. 77. Bp. Henchman, ¾-length, in episcopal robes: a well-painted head, *Lely*. 79. Mary Duchess of Beaufort, ¾-length, standing, *Lely*. 78. Henry Lord Capel, a good head, *Lely*. 81. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, in robes as Attorney-General: a well-painted head, *Lely*. 82. Judge Keeling, *Lely*. 86. William III. when Prince of Orange; small full-length, in armour, standing, *Wissing* 87. Queen Mary, ¾-length, sitting; a replica of the Hampton Court and Woburn pictures, *Wissing*. 89. Edward Villiers, 1st Earl of Jersey, *Kneller*. 90. Princess, afterwards Queen, Anne, ¾-length, seated, *Wissing*. 91. Queen Anne, full-length, standing; in royal robes, with ribbon and George, *Kneller*. 92. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, oval, like the Windsor portrait, *Kneller*. 94. Henry, 4th Earl of Clarendon, when a boy, *Kneller*. 96, 97. Two portraits of Jane, the beautiful Countess of Rochester, by *Dahl*. 101. Catherine Hyde, Duchess of Queensbury—a feeble portrait of the lovely, witty, and eccentric Duchess, Prior's "Kitty, ever young." 109. Thos. Villiers, 1st Earl of Clarendon (of the second creation). 113. William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, probably by *Hudson*: a very different portrait from that by Reynolds at Caen Wood. 114. Dr. George Clark, *Hogarth*. 116. Lady Lansdowne, *Kneller*. 118. William, 3rd Earl of Jersey, ½-length, *Gainsborough*.

Besides these, there are in the Hall three large paintings of incidents in the life of St. Buenaventura, by *Herrera*; and in the corridor and elsewhere other Spanish and Flemish pictures, and a series by Stubbs, the Landseer of the last century.

GUNNERSBURY (*see* EALING).

HADLEY, or MONKEN HADLEY, MIDDX., adjoins the town of Barnet on the N.; 1 m. N. of the High Barnet Stat. of the Edgware and High Barnet line, and a like distance W. by N. of the Barnet Stat. of the main line, of the Grt. N. Rly.: pop. of the par., which includes part of Barnet High Street, 978. According to Lysons and others it owes its name to "its elevated situation, *Headleagh* signifying in the Saxon a high place." It lies between the great N. road and the W. margin of the forest tract known as Enfield Chase, and the *ley* in its designation probably points to it as a clearing in the high forest land.

The manor belonged to the Mandevilles till the middle of the 12th cent., when it was alienated by Geoffrey de Mandeville to the Abbey of Walden—whence the designation *Monken* (or Monk's) *Hadley*. After the suppression of religious houses, Hadley manor was given, 1540, to Thomas Lord Audley, but was in 1544 again surrendered to the king. In 1557 Queen Mary granted it to Sir Thomas Pope; in 1574 it was alienated to William Kympton. It was sold by him in 1582, and remained for a century in the hands of the Hayes family. It has since many times changed owners, and is now held by H. Hyde, Esq.

The village lies along Hadley Green on the E. of the highroad, but many of the larger and better houses skirt the S. side of the Common, the broad open space which stretches away E. of the ch. *Hadley Common* is a very attractive spot, the only unenclosed relic of the ancient Enfield Chase. When the Chase was disafforested and enclosed in 1777, about 240 acres of it were allotted to Hadley parish, and the whole of this, with the exception of the rector's glebe, of 50 acres, has been suffered to remain open. It is a wild undulating tract, high and level on the W. and N., but falling rapidly away to the E. The upper part is kept as common land, and the inhabitants pasture their cattle on it. The lower part, very generally known as *Hadley Wood*, is a rough bit of native forest—green glades and hollow dells, abundant trees, not remarkably large, but evidently indigenous, with luxurious underwood—running away eastward of the rly. in a narrow slip to the hamlet of Cock Fosters. The upper part of the Common, sometimes called *Gladmore Heath*, but better known as *Monkey* (*i.e.*, Monken) *Mead*, is very generally regarded as the site of the Battle of Barnet. (*See* BARNET, p. 30.) In the survey of Enfield Chase made in 1658 it is called *Great Monkey Mead*, and is set down as containing 101 acres, while *Little Monkey Mead*, a narrow strip stretching N. from it to Ganwick Corner, is reckoned at 34 acres. The Common affords wide and varied views, reaching across Essex to the Kentish hills. From some points it is said that on a clear day ships may be seen sailing along the Thames. The wood is a favourite resort for picnic and school parties.

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* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii., p. 10.

At the S.W. extremity of the Common, nearly opposite the ch., is the bare and barkless shell of a mighty oak, the "gaunt and leafless tree" on which Lord Lytton, in the closing scene of the Battle of Barnet, makes the wizard Friar Bungay hang his hated rival, the luckless mechanician, mathematician, and philosopher, Adam Warner, whilst at its foot lay the corpse of his daughter Sibyll, and the shattered fragments of the mechanical 'eureka' on which he had spent the labour of his life.* The huge trunk measures 30 ft. at the ground, 17 ft. at 4 ft. from it, expanding again to 20 ft. a foot higher. A few yards farther, on the rt. of the road to Cock Fosters, is an elm of even more majestic proportions, known as the *Latimer Elm*, from a tradition that Latimer preached under its spreading branches. It has lost its head, but it is still vigorous, and in the summer of 1874 was full of leaves. It measures 36 ft. at the base, and over 20 ft. at 4 ft. from the ground. Still farther E., and some distance apart, are two more giant elms: the largest, (opposite the great gates within which the old workhouse formerly stood,) is also the most perfect, it having its head entire, though the trunk is a shell. It measures (Aug. 1874) 30 ft. at 1 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and 22 ft. 8 in. at 4 ft.

Hadley *Church*, St. Mary, at the entrance of Hadley Common, is a large cruciform building, Perp. in style. It is a good example of the style; but the ch. was restored, and to a considerable extent rebuilt, in 1848—50, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, when several new windows were inserted, the mouldings and tracery renewed, and the walls refaced. It is of black flint and Bath stone, except the tower, in which the red ironstone is largely used, the quoins being of Bath stone. It comprises nave with aisles, chancel, transepts, W. tower, and S. porch, added in 1852 as a memorial to the late rector. The tower has the date of its erection, 1494, over the W. door; but the great W. window and those in the belfry are recent insertions. At the S.W. angle is a newell turret carried well above the parapet. From it projects the ancient iron *beacon*, one of the last of its kind left: it was erected by the monks to guide wayfarers crossing Enfield Chase by night, and travellers to or from St. Albans, or the north. Both the tower and chancel are partially covered with luxuriant ivy, the stems of which are of great thickness.

The *interior* of the ch. is handsome, but in the main new. The chancel and transept arches are of good form and proportions; the nave, of four bays, opening into the tower, has depressed arches resting upon octagonal piers, and an elaborate hammer-beam roof. Large hagioscopes enable the altar to be seen from the transepts. The windows are filled with painted glass: that of the E. window by Warrington, the others by Wailes of Newcastle. The chancel has carved oak stalls; the seats in the body of the ch. are of oak with carved standards. The handsome carved pulpit and font are recent. In the chancel is a piscina, and there is one in each transept. *Mont.* in chancel of Sir Roger Wilbraham, d. 1616, Solicitor-General in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, Master of Requests to James I., founder of the Hadley almshouses; of coloured marbles, semi-classic in style, with busts of Sir Roger and wife, by Nicholas Stone, and for which, as we learn by his Pocket-book, he was paid £80. The other monts. are unimportant. Laid in the new pavement of the nave are *brasses* to Walter Fermor, merchant, wife and children, 1609; Wm. Gale, M.A., 1614; a lady with horned head-dress of the 15th cent.; and two or three others, also without inscriptions, but of later date.

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* Last of the Barons, Book xii., chap. iv.—vii.

In the ch.-yard are the tombs of Joseph Visct. Micklethwaite, d. 1734; Mrs. Hester Chapone, the once popular authoress, who ended her days at Hadley, Dec. 1801; John Monro, M.D., celebrated as a physician, and writer on Insanity, d. 1791; and several of persons of local note.

Near the ch. are two ranges of almshouses: one founded by Sir Roger Wilbraham, in 1616, for 6 decayed housekeepers, for each of whom there is an endowment of £18 a year; the other founded by Sir J. P. Paget for 3 poor men and as many women, and rebuilt in 1832.

At the upper end of Hadley Green, locally known as *High-stone*, at the parting of the roads to Hatfield and St. Albans, stands the *Obelisk* (mentioned under BARNET) erected in 1740, and which records that "Here was fought the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, April 14th, 1471, in which the Earl was defeated and slain." The fighting probably extended, as already stated, from near this spot, along Gladmore Heath, or Monkey Mead. The Obelisk was originally erected about 200 yards farther S. Just beyond the Obelisk, but in South Mimms par., is Wrotham Park, the seat of the Earl of Strafford.

Among the many good residences in Hadley are the *Manor House* (Henry Hyde, Esq.), on the Green; *Hadley House* (L. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Esq.), on the Green; the *Priory* (R. A. Glover, Esq.), near the ch.; *Gledsmuir House* (Capt. C. Hemery); and *Mount House* (Mrs. Green). This last is of some interest to the admirers of Coleridge. In 1836, two years after Coleridge's death, his friend and disciple, Prof. J. H. Green, relinquished his practice as a surgeon, resigned his professorship at King's College, and gave up his other employments, and retired to Mount House in order to devote himself to the task of systematizing and publishing the philosophical doctrines he had received from Coleridge. Here, on this self-imposed labour, he spent nearly 28 years—living to complete the book, but not to carry it through the press. He died Dec. 1863: the book was published in 1866.*

HAILEYBURY, HERTS (*see* ANWELL).

HAINAULT FOREST, ESSEX,

that portion of the Forest of Waltham lying S. and E. of the river Roding. (*See* EPPING FOREST.) The name, formerly *Hen holt*, has been derived from the A.-S. *hean*, poor, of little value (having reference to the character of the land, as in Hendon, Henley, etc.), and *holt*, a wood. Dr. Morris has suggested that it may come from *hayn*, a cleared and enclosed space, and *holt*.† It is not unlikely, however, looking at the character of the district, that it was originally *hêan holt* = the high wood.

Hainault Forest extended N. and S. from Aldborough Hatch to Forest Gate, beyond Chigwell Row, about 4 m., and E. and W. from Woodford nearly to Havering, about 3½ m., and was divided into East and West Hainault Walks. The greater part was in the manors of Barking and Dagenham, but it extended into the parishes of Woodford, Chigwell, Lambourne, and Navestock. The entire area, according to the perambulation of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, 1793, and the estimate of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was about 17,000 acres, but of this only 4000 acres remained unenclosed in 1851, of which the King's Woods, or royal forest, comprised 2900 acres. The Commissioners of 1793 reported that though no timber had been cut from the King's Wood for the use of the navy for above 50 years, it was particularly well fitted for the growth of oak for the navy. In our time Hainault

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* Spiritual Philosophy; founded on the Teachings of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge. By the late Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author's Life, by John Simon, F.R.S.

† Etymology of Local Names, p. 55.

Forest was a wild forest tract, of rough uplands and moist dells, for the most part covered with pollard oak and hornbeam, and dense underwood, but with broad, wild, common-like spaces overgrown with furze, broom, and heather, while in some parts oak, ash, and beech grew unpruned, and of great size.

Hainault Forest, or so much of it as was within the manors of Barking and Dagenham, belonged from a very early period to the Abbey of Barking. On the suppression of religious houses it passed to the Crown. In the reign of Charles I. the manor of Barking was alienated, and from time to time other portions of the property were sold, but generally the soil of the King's Woods and the timber growing on it were reserved, as well as the rights of vert and venison. Hainault thus remained a royal forest, however diminished in extent, down to 1851, when it was resolved to disafforest and enclose it. An Act was accordingly obtained (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 43,) empowering the Government, after ascertaining and compensating the claims of the lords of manors, freeholders, and commoners in respect of their several forestal and common rights, to destroy or remove the deer, cut down the timber, enclose and appropriate the land, make roads, etc. The Crown obtained by allotment and purchase 2040 acres of land and the whole of the timber; the remainder was appropriated to the several parishes and lords of manors. In 1853 the work of reclamation commenced. The trees, over 100,000 in number, were all felled, and produced nearly £21,000, which sufficed to pay the preliminary expenses. The Crown lands were thoroughly drained and fenced, and at a cost of about £42,000 were converted into a compact property of about 3½ sq. m. The land was divided by rectangular roads, and laid out in farms, which are sufficiently described under ALDBOROUGH HATCH.

It was on a portion of Hainault Forest, now occupied by the Crown Farm, that the noted *Fairlop Fair* was formerly held. (*See* BARKING SIDE, p. 24.) The unenclosed fragments of the Forest, Crabtree Wood, etc., are noticed under CHIGWELL ROW, p. 99.

HALING, SURREY (*see* CROYDON).

HALLIFORD, MIDDX., (A.-S. *Haleghford*, later *Hallowford* and *Halford*,) consists of Lower Halliford, a hamlet of Shepperton, by the Thames-side, midway between Walton Bridge and Shepperton; and Upper Halliford, a hamlet of Sunbury, ¾ m. N.E. of Lower Halliford, and the same distance W. by S. of Sunbury.

Lower Halliford is a little collection of dwellings nestling about a sharp curve of the Thames—solid old-fashioned houses, with gardens sloping down to the water, some smarter residences of the modern villa class, a shop or two, and a couple of inns. Along and across the river there are charming views—Oatlands lying directly opposite, Walton and Ashley Park on one side, Weybridge on the other. The *Red Lion* is a favourite house of call for anglers, boatmen, and holiday parties, the narrow creek affording convenient shelter for punt or wherry, and the river off here excellent barbel fishing. By some, Halliford is conceived to owe its name to the ford a little to the E., by which probably Cæsar crossed the Thames (*see* COWEY STAKES); and if so it would be, as Dr. Guest has remarked, the first place from the river's mouth named after a ford over the Thames. But it should in fairness be noticed that the stream from Littleton flows to the Thames *between* Upper and Lower Halliford, and though now of little consequence, it may of old have formed a sort of creek, fordable near the present Hoo Bridge, and Halliford would then belong to the same class of river-side names as Deptford and Brentford. Roman remains have at different times been found in the vicinity, but apparently no British. In March 1868, some labourers digging in a field between Halliford and Littleton exhumed skeletons, pottery, and various small and generally imperfect bronze ornaments: but they appear from the descriptions to have been Saxon.

Upper Halliford is a moderate-sized agricultural hamlet. The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey, with a brief interval, from the time of King Edgar to the Dissolution.

HALSTEAD, KENT, a little E. of the Sevenoaks road, about 1 m. S.

from the Chelsfield Stat. of the S.E. Rly. (Direct Tunbridge line), and 18 m. from London: pop. 365.

The *vill.* consists of a few scattered cottages; the church, nearly half a mile distant, stands within the grounds of Halstead Place. It is an agricultural vill., but much of the land is cultivated as fruit farms, and a good deal is still woodland. The surface is much broken; the lanes are pleasant, and the uplands afford extensive prospects. Halstead *Church* (St. Margaret) consists of a nave, chancel, N. chapel, and W. tower and spire. The tower is old, and some traces of old work (including a piscina) may be found in the chancel; but the body of the church, though old, has been modernized (brick and stucco, with plain round-headed windows), and is of no value or beauty; whilst the interior is filled with high pews and a gallery, and has only commonplace monts. *Brasses:* Wm. Burys, in armour, 1444; Wm. Petley, d. 1528, and wife Alys.

Halstead Place (T. F. Burnaby-Atkins, Esq.) is a large plain red-brick mansion standing in a spacious and well-wooded park. Observe the noble elms about the house and the ch. path. *Broke House* is close to the hamlet of *Bo-Peep*, 1 m. N. From the ch. there is a very pretty walk through the park southward towards Knockholt, and one across the fields N. towards Chelsfield.

HAM, SURREY, a hamlet and eccl. district of Kingston-upon-Thames (pop. 1347), lying between the Kingston road and the Thames, next to Petersham and nearly midway between Kingston and Richmond.

Ham is not mentioned in the Dom. Survey; but lands at Ham were granted by Athelstane in 931 to his minister Wulfgar. Henry II. granted the manor to Maurice de Creoun. About 1271 it passed to Sir Robert Burnel; afterwards by marriage to the Lovels. It was forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Francis Visct. Lovel ("Lovel our Dog") after the battle of Bosworth. Ham was one of the manors bestowed by Henry VIII. on his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves. By James I. it was given to his eldest son Prince Henry, on whose decease it was transferred to his brother Prince Charles. In 1671 the manor of Ham was granted, with the lordship of Petersham, in fee to John Earl of Lauderdale and his wife Elizabeth Countess of Dysart, and to her heirs by her first husband; and it has since remained the property of the Tollemache family. (*See* HAM HOUSE.)

The village is very irregularly built, and comprises a street of commonplace houses, a number of houses of a better class, with some good old red-brick mansions, several cottages about the borders of a large common, and others of recent erection on ground newly laid out between the Common and the Thames. The meadows, with the avenues known as Ham Walks by the Thames, belong to Petersham. With these meadows are associated Gay and his great protectress the "old Duchess of Queensbury," once "Kitty beautiful and young," celebrated by Prior, Pope, and Swift, as well as Gay. She lived for many years in the house afterwards occupied by Lady Douglas, and brought here her moiety of the Clarendon Portraits. (*See* GROVE PARK.)

> "Ham's embowering walks,
> Beneath whose shade in spotless peace retired,
> With her the pleasing partner of his heart
> The worthy Queensbury yet laments his Gay." *

Gay is still to a certain extent the presiding genius of the Ham meadows, as Thomson is of the neighbouring Richmond Hill; and a summer-house by the riverside between Ham Walks and Richmond is (or used to be) commonly pointed out by Thames boatmen to Cockney visitors as the place in which "Gay wrote Thomson's Seasons."

Ham Common is a broad rough tract of about 20 acres of barren sand, bounded on the E. by the richly wooded uplands of Richmond Park, into which at Ham Gate there is an entrance by a ladder stile, whilst reaching half-way across the Common on the N. is a wide avenue of elms, which extends for nearly a mile —and free to all—to the famous closed gateway of Ham House.

On the S. side of the open common is *Ham Church* (St. Andrew), a chapel-like Dec. Gothic building (Gothic of forty years since) of white brick and stone, erected in 1832, when Ham, which till then had been a hamlet and chapelry of

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* Thomson, Seasons (Summer).

Kingston parish, was made an eccl. district.

Ham House belongs to Ham by position, and is the manor-house, but is locally in Petersham par.: it is noticed in a separate article. Other seats are *Morgan House*, long the residence of the Duc de Chartres; the *Manor House* (S. Gilbert G. Scott, R.A.); *Latchmere House*, (Joshua Field, Esq.); *The Elms* (T. James, Esq.), etc.

Hatch (the place in official documents is called Ham-with-Hatch) adjoins Ham Common, and is in fact a part of it. Here is the *National Orphan Home*, founded in 1848 for the education of girls for domestic service. The Home was rebuilt in 1861, and enlarged and completed in 1871. It is now capable of maintaining 200 children, were the funds sufficent: in December 1874 there were 134 orphan girls in the Home: Office, 58, Pall Mall.

HAM, EAST, ESSEX (*see* EAST HAM).

HAM HOUSE, PETERSHAM,

SURREY, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, a Jacobean brick mansion of good character, the scene of the Cabal, and the place set apart for the retreat of James II., stands on the rt. bank of the Thames, 1 m. above Richmond Bridge, and opposite Twickenham.

It was built in 1610 (the date and the words *Vivat Rex* are over the principal entrance door) for Sir Thomas Vavasor, knight marshal of the Household to James I., and (1611) colleague of Bacon as Judge of the Marshal's Court. From him it passed to John Ramsay, Visct. of Haddington in Scotland, Baron Kingston-upon-Thames, and Earl of Holdernesse in the English peerage, d. 1625, by whose executors it was sold to William Murray, Lord Huntingtower, and afterwards Earl of Dysart. On his decease the estate passed to his daughter Elizabeth, who became Countess of Dysart, and married first Sir Lionel Tollemache, by whom she had 5 daughters, and secondly (1672) John Maitland, Earl and afterwards Duke of Lauderdale, created, 1674, an English peer by the titles of Baron of Petersham and Earl of Guildford. Lauderdale was one of the members of the notorious Cabal ministry—and according to Macaulay the most rapacious and dishonest of the five—who are traditionally said to have held their private councils at Ham House. Lauderdale greatly altered and wholly refurnished the house "with more than Italian luxury." *

> "27 *August*, 1678.—To Ham, to see the house and garden of the Duke of Lauderdale, which is indeede inferior to few of the best villas in Italy itselfe; the house furnish'd like a greate Prince's; the parterres, flower gardens, orangeries, groves, avenues, courts, statues, perspectives, fountaines, aviaries, and all this at the banks of the sweetest river in the world, must needes be admirable."†

The great Duke of Argyll—

> "Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
> And shake alike the senate and the field" ‡—

grandson of the Duchess of Lauderdale, was born in Ham House, Oct. 10th, 1678, and d. at Sudbroke, Petersham, close by, in 1743.

Lauderdale d. without issue in 1682, and the house has since continued the property and the residence of the Tollemache family. In December 1688, while James II., still king, but powerless, was at Whitehall, and William, as yet only Prince of Orange, but virtually sovereign, was about to enter London, and take up his abode at St. James's, the peers assembled in council at Windsor agreed that it was inconvenient, and might be dangerous, for the two princes to have their hostile garrisons within a few hundred yards of each other.

> "The assembled Lords, therefore, thought it advisable that James should be sent out of London. Ham, which had been built § and decorated by Lauderdale, on the banks of the Thames, out of the plunder of Scotland and the bribes of France, and which was regarded as the most luxurious of villas, was proposed as a convenient retreat."

A deputation of the lords was sent to James at Whitehall to announce their decision.

> "The King was awakened from his first slumber; and they were ushered into his bedchamber. They delivered into his hand the letter with which they had been entrusted, and informed him that the Prince would be at Westminster in a few hours, and that His Majesty would do well to set out for Ham before ten in the morning. James made some diffi-

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* Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

† Evelyn, Diary.

‡ Pope.

§ This, as we have seen, is incorrect; Lauderdale only altered and refurnished the house, built by Vavasor 60 years before.

culties. He did not like Ham. It was a pleasant place in the summer, but cold and comfortless at Christmas, and was moreover unfurnished. Halifax answered that furniture should be instantly sent in. The three messengers retired, but were speedily followed by Middleton, who told them that the King would greatly prefer Rochester to Ham." *

Notwithstanding Lauderdale's alterations, and the many subsequent mutations in architectural taste, Ham House retains its Vavasor and Jacobean character unimpaired—the best specimen of its time and style in the vicinity of the metropolis. The garden walls and great gate are equally good and untouched examples of the Lauderdale and Charles II. epoch. The house is of brick, with a tall slated roof. The principal front, which faces the river, presents a long façade, with many windows, an ornamented central entrance, and advanced wings terminating in semi-hexagonal bays. Above the ground-floor windows is a range of busts (of lead, but painted stone colour) within oval niches; like ranges of busts being carried along the walls, which, bounding the lawn, extend from the house to the terrace and sunk-wall that separate the gardens from the meadows. On the lawn fronting the house is a colossal statue of the Thames. Altogether a quaint but uncommonly pleasing combination. The back is equally quaint, and equally picturesque; but it is even more weird-looking, desolate, and decaying. The walks are grass-grown; the grand old gnarled pines "a forest Laocoon" seem writhing in a death-struggle. The lofty ornamental iron gates, flanked with piers and urns, and carrying the arms of Tollemache and Murray, which Walpole a century ago complained were never opened, have remained closed ever since, unpainted and rusting away. They have only, it is said, been opened once since they closed on Charles II., and it may be that another sovereign must come before they again turn on their hinges. But the aspect of utter neglect which this back of the house presents is well calculated to foster superstitious fancies. It was this house, with its contorted firs and dreamy avenues, that inspired the vision of the haunted house in Hood's impressive poem 'The Elm Tree.'

The avenues and the meadows, the Ham Walks so often referred to by the writers of Queen Anne's time, have always been celebrated, and are in their way unrivalled. (*See* HAM WALKS.) The great avenue by the Thames side is over half a mile long; the Petersham Avenue is little less; while from the back of the house to Ham Common the "dappled path of mingled light and shade" extends for nearly a mile. Within the gates, house and gardens seem alike unchanged: terraces, parterres, bowling-green, fountains, flowers,—all are as of old.

Inside the house, the antique character has been maintained almost unmodified—at first from neglect, of late from choice and feeling. The "old Countess of Dysart," who d. in the house in 1840, at the age of 95, preserved scrupulously the ancestral furniture and state. Walpole, visiting it when his niece, Charlotte Walpole, had become Countess of Dysart, and mistress of Ham House, wrote thus of it a century since:—

"I went yesterday to see my niece in her new principality of Ham. It delighted me and made me peevish. Close to the Thames, in the centre of all rich and verdant beauty, it is so blocked up and barricaded with walls, vast trees, and gates, that you think yourself an hundred miles off, and an hundred years back. The old furniture is so magnificently ancient, dreary and decayed, that at every step one's spirits sink, and all my passion for antiquity could not keep them up. Every minute I expected to see ghosts sweeping by; ghosts I would not give sixpence to see, Lauderdales, Tollemaches, and Maitlands. There is one old brown gallery full of Vandyck's and Lely's, charming miniatures, delightful Wouvermans and Poelemburghs, china, japan, bronzes, ivory cabinets, and silver dogs, pokers, bellows, etc., without end. One pair of bellows is of filigree. In this state of pomp and tatters my nephew intends it shall remain, and is so religious an observer of the venerable rites of his house, that because they were never opened by his father but once, for the late Lord Granville [whose daughter he had married] you are locked out and locked in, and after journeying all round the house, as you do round an old French fortified town, you are at last admitted through the stable-yard to creep along a dark passage by the housekeeper's-room, and so by a back door into the great hall. He seems as much afraid of water as a cat, for though you might enjoy the Thames from every window of three sides of the house, you may tumble into it before you guess it is there. . . . . . Think of such a palace commanding all the reach of Richmond and Twickenham, with a domain from the foot of Richmond Hill to Kingston Bridge, and then imagine its being as dismal and prospectless as if it stood 'on Stanmore's wintry wild'! I don't see why a man should not be divorced from his prospect as well as from his wife for not being able to enjoy it." *

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* Macaulay, History of England, chap. x.

* Horace Walpole to Montagu, June 11, 1770.

Forty years later, Queen Charlotte, in a letter to one of her own family, (Sept. 7, 1809,) described in her imperfect English a visit she made to Ham House, and the impression it made on her :—

> "The Rain having ceased Ldy. Caroline wished to show me from Ham walks the View of the River and likewise that of Lord Dysart's Place and as She has been favoured with a Key She offered to carry us there, we walked and most delightfull it was there, and saw not only the House, but all the Beautifull Old China which a Civil Housekeeper offered to show us. It is so fine a Collection that to know and admire it as one ought to do would require many Hours, but when all the Fine Paintings, Cabinets of Excellent Workmanship, both in Ivory and Amber also attrack Yr. Notice Days are required to see it with Advantage to oneself. The House is much altered since I saw it by repairing and tho' the old Furniture still remains it is kept so clean, that even under the Tattered State of Hangings and Chairs One must admire the good Taste of Our forefathers and their Magnificence. The Parqueté Floors have been taken up with great Care, Cleaned and relaid and in order to preserve them the Present Lord has put Carpets over them, but of Course not Nailed down. I saw this time also the Chapel which is so dark and Dismal that I could not go into it. Upon the whole the Place remaining in its old Stile is Beautifull and Magnificent both within and without, but truly Melancholy. My Lord is very little there since the Death of His Lady for whom he had the greatest regard and attention." *

The chief apartments are the *Central Hall*, a large and stately room, paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by an open gallery. From it ascends a grand staircase of six flights, with massive balustrades of solid walnut, ornamented with military trophies. The state reception room, called the Queen's Audience Chamber, but also known as the Cabal Chamber, a rather dark room at the back of the house, has the initials I. L. E., (John, Elizabeth, Lauderdale,) beneath a coronet. It is hung with old tapestry, as are also some of the smaller rooms. In the Queen's Closet is a chimneypiece of good work. The Blue and Silver Room is ornamented with the Tudor-shaped crown. A suite of rooms known as the Duchess of Lauderdale's, is remarkable as having been preserved—furniture, fittings, and all else—just as they were left by the imperious beauty. In a sort of boudoir or dressing-room, opening from her bedroom, are her arm-chair and writing-desk, her tall walking-cane, a shorter cane, and other articles of personal use. Here, too, are various drawings and other memorials of her presence. The North Drawing-room is, however, perhaps the most perfect example of the Lauderdale time and state. All the rich old furniture, including the great cabinet of ivory and cedar, remains ; there is an elaborate marble chimneypiece, with its sculptured allegories, and bronze andirons on the hearth. The Library looks the perfect retreat for learned leisure, and is full of rare books in choice old bindings : it contains, or at one time contained, as many as 14 Caxtons, and some of the rarest Wynkyn de Wordes. Here are also preserved many papers of great historical interest. Much of the panelling throughout the house is of the Charles II. period, and some of the recesses are filled with sea-fights painted by the elder Vandevelde expressly for the places they occupy. Some of the ceilings are by Verrio. The Gallery on the W. side of the house, over 80 ft. long, is hung, as Walpole mentions, with portraits said to be by Vandyck and Lely ; the light is bad, and they are seen with difficulty, but the ascription of some at least of the Vandycks is questionable. The Tapestry Room has four subjects copied from Raphael's Cartoons—Paul Preaching at Athens, Elymas struck with Blindness, the Death of Ananias, and Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate. It is believed they were some of those wrought at Mortlake. The Chapel mentioned above, by the Hall, has been recently very richly fitted by Lady Huntingtower for the Roman Catholic service.

Among the few really important pictures, the following deserve notice. A Portrait of James I. when old : there is a small copy of it at Hampton Court. Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, half-lengths on one canvas, *Lely*. Charles II., a good portrait, *Lely*. Sir Henry Vane, the elder ; ¾-l., his hand on a stick ; a well-painted portrait in Vandyck's manner. Wm. Murray, Earl of Dysart, in armour. The Countess of Bedford, daughter of Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the divorced wife of the Earl of Essex, mother of William Lord Russell. Vandyck, holding a sunflower, a copy of a picture often copied. The miniatures are rather numerous, and unusually good and interesting ; and the china, jewellery, and various other items antique articles of an ornamental character, are curious and attractive. The house can only be seen by special permission.

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* Extracts of the Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry, vol. ii., p. 423.

HAM WALKS, called by Thomson, in his 'Seasons,' "Ham's umbrageous walks,"* occupy the meadows facing Ham House—"where silver Thames first rural grows,"—and extend from the house as far as Twickenham Ferry. The walks are "all overarched with lofty elms," in groves and avenues of magnificent trees. Time is, however, telling upon them, and the storms of the last winters have laid many a giant low.

Ham Walks were a favourite lounge of Swift, Pope, and Gay: of Swift whilst at Sheen, of Pope whilst Gay lived in the house of the old Duchess of Queensbury;† and they are often referred to in Walpole's letters. The 'Daily Post' of Friday, June 4, 1728, contained the following advertisement:—

> "Whereas there has been a scandalous paper cried about the streets under the title of 'A Pop upon Pope,'‡ intimating that I was whipt in Ham Walks on Thursday last: this is to give notice that I did not stir out of my house at Twickenham on that day, and the same is a malicious and ill-grounded report. A. P."[OPE]

Dennis asserted that for long after the publication of 'The Dunciad,' in 1728, Pope "never dared to appear without a tall Irishman to attend him."§

HAMMERSMITH, MIDDX., a town and member of the parliamentary borough of Chelsea; pop. 42,691. Virtually a suburb of the metropolis, Hammersmith extends from Kensington along the Western Road to Turnham Green, and by the Thames to Chiswick. It is 3½ m. from Hyde Park Corner; the L. and S.W., the Metropolitan Extension, and the N. London Rlys. have stats.: the Metropolitan in the Broadway, the L. and S.W. in the Grove, a short distance W., and the N. London in the Brentford Road, at the extreme W. of the town. Till 1834 Hammersmith was a *side* (or division) of Fulham par.; it is now the parent parish of 4 separate eccl. districts.

Of old, besides the business that accrued from its position on a great line of road, Hammersmith was noted for extensive market-grounds, orchards, and dairy farms; possessed various good mansions, and, as its local historian reported, was "inhabited by gentry and persons of quality, and a summer retreat for nobility and wealthy citizens." Now the builder has very nearly supplanted the gardener and farmer; the mansions are for the most part pulled down, occupied as schools or institutions, been subdivided; or given place to factories, and nobility and wealthy citizens seek more distant and romantic regions for their summer or autumn retreats. But as the fields have been built over, Hammersmith has grown in population and importance. There are now large engineering establishments, distilleries, lead mills, oil mills, a coach factory, boat-builders' yards, and brick fields, besides the extensive pumping works of the West Middlesex Water Company.

The main street of Hammersmith (the Western Road, here called *King Street*,) about 1½ m. long, and towards its E. end widening into the *Broadway*, is lined throughout with shops of the usual suburban character: the quaint old inns and posting-houses have been transformed, and the whole wears a modern aspect. At the Broadway the main street is crossed by a road from Brook Green and the Uxbridge Road, which is continued S. over the Suspension Bridge into Surrey. Facing the river from the Suspension Bridge to Chiswick stretches the *Mall*, once the fashionable part of Hammersmith, and affording a pleasant promenade, shaded by the tall old elms which here line the Thames. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Mall by the Creek, a dirty inlet of the Thames, which is crossed by a wooden foot-bridge, built originally by Bishop Sherlock in 1751, and known as the High Bridge; the region of squalid tenements bordering the Creek having acquired the cognomen of *Little Wapping*, probably from its confined and dirty character. Just over the bridge, at the entrance to the Upper

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* So Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, 4to, 1744, invokes

"the friendly gloom that hides
Umbrageous Ham."

† Swift to Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

‡ Reprinted in Gulliveriana and Alexanderiana, 8vo, 1728, p. 321; it was generally attributed to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

§ Dennis on the Dunciad, p. 12.

Mall, is a little inn, the *Doves*, known in the days when coffee was less of a home beverage than now, as the *Dove Coffee House*, and "wits and citizens resorted to it in the season to sip their coffee, enjoy the sweet prospect of the river, and talk over the literature and politics of the day." In a room overlooking the river, Thomson is said to have written part of his 'Winter,' "when the Thames was frozen, and the surrounding country covered with snow."* Thomson's room is on the first floor, a bright, pleasant apartment, affording an excellent view of the long reach of the Thames across Chiswick. The humble tea garden, reaching from the house to the river, is quite hidden from this room by the limes which shade it. The adjoining cottage, now called The Seasons, then an appendage to the Doves, was a favourite smoking retreat of the late Duke of Sussex, who is said to have kept here a choice assortment of meerschaums. Along the Upper Mall are still a few of the good old-fashioned brick houses that once lined its whole extent. But oil mills and factories have driven away the "noble and fashionable" occupants, and the houses left are mostly altered, mildewed, or mouldering. Between the Mall and King Street is a populous district of mean houses; N. of King Street, a flat, uninteresting region, are the better built districts of Ravenscourt, Brook Green, and Shepherd's Bush,—all within Hammersmith parish.

The Parish *Church*, St. Paul, was built originally as a chapel-of-ease to Fulham, and was consecrated by Bishop Laud, June 7, 1631. It has been often repaired, and was enlarged and restored in 1864. It is of brick, but covered throughout with stucco; is of the corrupt style of the time, and is of little architectural or other interest. It consists of nave, aisles, short transepts, and W. tower, in which are 8 bells, with a bell turret instead of spire. The interior is roomy, has an ornamental ceiling, a large altar-piece of carved oak, and some contemporary painted glass, scriptural figures and emblems, and the arms of Sir N. Crispe and other benefactors of the church. *Monts.*—On S. of chancel, one of black and white marble of Edmund Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, commander of a squadron against the Spanish Armada, for his service on which occasion he was made a Knight of the Garter by Queen Elizabeth, and President of the North under James I., d. 1646. N. of chancel, tomb with bust of Ald. James Smith, d. 1667, founder of Bookham Almshouses, and father of 20 children. Sir Edward Nevill, d. 1705, Justice of the Common Pleas. But the most remarkable mont. is that of Sir Nicholas Crispe, d. 1666: "a man of loyalty, that deserves perpetual remembrance."* Against the N. wall of the nave is a bronze bust of Charles I., with the inscription beneath it, "This effigies was Erected by the Special Appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe Knight and Baronet, As a grateful commemoration of the Glorious Martyr King Charles the First of blessed Memory." Beneath this, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn with an inscription setting forth that "Within this urn is entombed the Heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty." Crispe lost his fortune and became an exile in the royal cause; but after the return of Charles II. was restored to his office, and created a baronet. On wall of S. aisle, a tablet to "Thomas Worlidge, Painter," d. 1766. This is the celebrated engraver: he was originally a painter, but abandoned the pencil for the etching needle, and thus made himself famous. He lived and worked in a thatched cottage in Lee's Nursery, which had been constructed with large vaults for a wine store, when the nursery was a vineyard, and a British Burgundy was made from the grapes grown there.† A tablet commemorates Arthur Murphy, d. 1805, the dramatic writer, essayist, and translator of Tacitus. Another is the memorial of Sir Elijah Impey, the Indian judge, d. Oct. 12. 1809.

Near the church are the Latymer Schools, founded by Edward Latymer, who in 1624 bequeathed the rental of 35 acres of land for clothing 6 poor men, and clothing and educating 8 boys. The property has greatly increased in value, and now maintains 30 men, and clothes and educates 100 boys and 50 girls.

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* In the garden is one of the old ale-house boards, now rarely seen, for playing a rustic substitute for bagatelle. Here they call it "bumble-puppy," but it differs materially from the bumble-puppy described in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes (B. iii., chap. vii., § 13), being merely a bridge with numbered arches, through which large marbles are bowled.

* Johnson, Life of Waller.

† Faulkner's Fulham, p. 21.

St. Peter's district ch., at the W. end of the town, is a substantial semi-classical building, erected in 1829. *St. Mary's*, in the Hammersmith Road, belongs to *North End*, and is noticed under that heading. *St. John the Evangelist*, Dartmouth Road, N. of King Street, is a noticeable brick ch., erected in 1861 from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. It consists of nave with clerestorey, aisles, and chancel, but has at present no tower. A somewhat severe specimen of E.E., the exterior is not particularly attractive, but the interior is striking from its altitude, breadth, and boldness of character.

Close by St. John's Church is the *Godolphin School*, founded in the 16th cent., under the will of William Godolphin, but remodelled as a Grammar School according to a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1861. The buildings, which comprise a school-room for 200 boys, class-rooms, a dining-hall, dormitories, and a master's residence, are of white brick and stone, Early Collegiate Gothic in style, agreeing in general character with the neighbouring ch. They were completed in 1862, from the designs of Mr. C. H. Cooke.

Hammersmith contains an unusual number of Roman Catholic establishments. The parent institution appears to have been a School for Ladies, founded in 1669, in the Broadway, on the site, as has been said, of an ancient Benedictine convent, and which was generally known as the Nunnery. Towards the end of the 18th cent. it became a refuge for nuns driven from France by the Revolution, and shortly after was placed under the English Benedictine Dames. It is now a theological institute. The large brick buildings (designed by Pugin) in the Fulham Road, a little S. of the parish ch., are the *Convent of the Good Shepherd*, and an *Asylum for Penitent Women*. In King Street East is the *Convent of the Little Daughters of Nazareth*, where the sisterhood have a home for aged, destitute. and infirm poor persons, and a hospital for epileptic children. At Brook Green is a cluster of Roman Catholic institutions. The *Ch. of the Holy Trinity* is a spacious stone building of considerable architectural pretension; Early Dec. in style, with a tower and lofty stone spire at the N.E.: the interior is very rich. By it is a large range of almshouses of stone, Late Collegiate Gothic in style; and on the opposite side of the road a large gloomy pile—St. Mary's Normal College. Close by are a Roman Catholic Reformatory for boys and another for girls. Industrial Schools, Day Schools, etc., are in other parts of the parish.

The town has also its full share of Dissenters' chapels; and of public buildings, but of neither class any of architectural or historical interest. The public buildings include a Town Hall, in King Street, 2 Lecture Halls, Baths and Washhouses, a Police Court, Office of the Board of Works, and the West London Hospital, King Street East, which appears to be growing into an important institution. The town supports two weekly newspapers.

The *Suspension Bridge* which here crosses the Thames was erected 1824—27, from the designs of Mr. Tierney Clark. It was the first suspension bridge constructed near London, and in outline and simplicity of style, remains the best-looking bridge of its kind on the Thames. It has a water-way of 688 ft., and a central span of 422 ft. The suspension towers are 48 ft. above the level of the roadway, which is 16 ft. above high water. The platform is carried by 8 chains, arranged in 4 double lines.

The most celebrated of the Hammersmith mansions was *Brandenburg House*, which stood by the river-side. about ¼ m. below the Suspension Bridge. It was built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, in the early part of the reign of Charles I., at a cost of nearly £23,000, and even in that age of costly dwellings was celebrated for its splendour. When the army of the Parliament was stationed here in Aug. 1647, Fairfax made Crispe's house his head-quarters. Crispe had fled to France, but after the death of the king returned to England, and having submitted to a composition, obtained possession of his house. Crispe d. in 1666, and in 1683 his nephew sold the house to Prince Rupert, who gave it to his mistress. Margaret Hughes the actress—" the pretty woman newly come, called Pegg, that was Sir Charles Sedley's mistress," whom Pepys "did kiss" at the king's house, "a mighty pretty woman, and seems, but is not, modest." * She lived in her fine house at Hammersmith for ten years, when she sold it to one Timothy Lannoy, "a scarlet dyer." His son's widow married James Murray, Duke of Athole, and they lived in the house till 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcombe. Dodington altered and modernized the house at a great expense, and added a sculpture gallery which he filled with antiquities. Having furnished it with ostentatious luxury, he named it La Trappe, calling himself and associates the Monks of the Convent.† He died here in 1762, when the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Wyndham. It was afterwards let to Mrs. Sturt, whose gay parties made the house more famous than it was in Mr. Dodington's day.

> "Last night we were all at a masquerade at Hammersmith, given by Mrs. Sturt . . . . It is the house that was Lord Melcombe's, and is an excellent one for such occasions. I went with Lady Palmerston and Mrs. Crewe, Windham and Tom Pelham. We did not get home till almost 6 this morning. The Princes [the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and his brothers] were all three at Mrs. Sturt's in Highland dresses, and looked very well. Their knees were bare, and I saw the Prince of Wales make a lady feel his bare knee." ‡

In 1792 it was purchased by the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, who, shortly after his marriage, in 1791, with the widow of Lord Craven, transferred his states to the King of Prussia for an annuity of 400.000 rix-dollars during the lives of himself and the Margravine, and settled in England. He died in 1806. The Margravine made many alterations in the house, now named Brandenburg House, and added a small theatre, in which dramatic performances were enacted by various distinguished amateurs, the Margravine herself "sometimes gratifying her friends by exerting her talents both as a writer and performer." She was a prominent personage in her day, and while here, according to her relative Mr. Grantley Berkeley, was "in the habit of driving a curricle and four white ponies, her most frequent companions being the celebrated Duchess of Gordon, who, with her three famous beauties, were often guests at Brandenburg House; as well as the Countess of Cork."* She died in 1828, leaving the bulk of her property to the Hon. Keppel Craven, one of her sons by her first husband, the Earl of Craven. Mr. Keppel Craven was a member of the household of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., and it was probably in consequence of this connection that she was led to rent Brandenburg House, May 1820, pending her trial in the House of Lords. During the trial she resided at Brandenburg House, and all the while the popular enthusiasm kept the neighbourhood of the mansion in constant turmoil:—

> "All kinds of addresses,
> From collars of SS
> To vendors of cresses,
> Came up like a fair;
> And all through September,
> October, November,
> And down to December
> They hunted this hare,"—

as Theodore Hook wrote, with much more in the same strain, in the 'John Bull.'

The unhappy Queen died here, Aug. 7, 1821; and in May, 1822, the materials of Brandenburg House were sold by auction. and the house pulled down. In the grounds, but not on the site of the original mansion, there is now a house called Brandenburg House, occupied as a private lunatic asylum. Close by, and partly in the grounds of Brandenburg House, stands the huge workhouse of the Fulham Union. Opposite Brándenburg House, Mrs. Billington, the most famous of British singers, had a villa, which she fitted up with great elegance, and in which she resided till she left England, in 1817, to join her worthless husband, Felissent, in Italy, where she died the following year, as was said, from his ill-treatment. It was afterwards occupied, in succession, by Sir James Sibbald, Bart., Vice-Admiral Ross-Donnerly, and Capt. Marryat, the novelist.

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* Diary, May 6th, 1668.

† In vol. iv. of the Vitruvius Britannicus are 3 plates of Brandenburg House, as altered by Dodington—the elevation towards the Thames, ground plan, and section of gallery.

‡ Sir Gilbert Elliot to Lady Elliot, June 13, 1789. Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, vol. i., p. 325.

* My Life and Recollections, vol. iv., p. 224. Many particulars of the latter days of the Margravine will be found in the Diary of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. For a more ample account her own Memoirs will of course be consulted.

In Queen Street, opposite the ch., is a large brick mansion with a central pediment and classic portico, which was the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Baron Butterwick, who died here in 1646. The house, then known as *Butterwick Manor House*, was afterwards modernized and divided, and the newer moiety, called *Bradmore House*, was in 1736 purchased by Elijah Impey, father of the Indian judge, whose family long resided in it. The other half, Butterwick House, was pulled down some years ago, and the site built over.

The ancient manor-house of *Pallenswick*, subsequently *Ravenscroft*, at the N.W. extremity of Hammersmith, "was probably the country seat of Alice Perrers," the fair favourite of Edward III.* The manor was purchased for her in 1373. The house was surrounded by a moat, and stood in a park which extended from King Street to the New Road. A lodge or inn at the New Road end is supposed to have been the house hired by Miles Sindercombe for his proposed attempt to assassinate Cromwell, Jan. 1657, as he rode to Hampton Court.

The *Lower Mall*, now pretty well abandoned to inns, rowing-club houses, boat yards, oil mills, and shabby dwellings, was once a fashionable locality, and contained several good mansions. In a house near the High Bridge, the remarkable mechanical genius, and friend of Charles II., Sir Samuel Morland, spent his last years:—

> "25 *Oct.*, 1696.—The Abp. and myself went to Hammersmith, to visite Sir Sam. Morland, who was entirely blind; a very mortifying sight. He shew'd us his invention of writing, which was very ingenius; also his wooden kalender, which instructed him all by feeling; and other pretty and useful inventions of mills, pumps, etc., and the pump he had erected that serves water to his garden, and to passengers, with an inscription, and brings from a filthy part of the Thames neere it a most perfect and pure water. He had newly buried £200 worth of music books 6 feet under ground, being, as he said, love songs and vanity. He plays himself Psalms and religious hymns on the Theorbo."†

Morland's house, since known as Walborough House, was purchased for a residence, in 1703, by Sir Edward Nevill, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Morland's pump and inscription have long disappeared.

In the *Upper Mall* dwelt for some years Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II. After she quitted it, 1692, to return to Portugal, the house descended through various hands, serving as an academy, before it was pulled down, about 1800. In the Queen's time the garden was celebrated for its abundant flowers—but mostly of the common kind, "the Queen not being for curious plants or flowers." In the reign of Anne, her physician, the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, had one of the chief houses on the Upper Mall. He intended to convert it into a public hospital, but did not live to carry out his purpose. Lloyd, the nonjuring Bishop of Norwich, was Radcliffe's neighbour at the Upper Mall, where they lived in great intimacy and amity. *Sussex House* was purchased of the Duke of Sussex, by Capt. Marryat, the novelist, who furnished it luxuriously, and lived in extravagant style, giving parties and "conjuring soirées," in which Theodore Hook used to assist.

Beyond the Mall is *Hammersmith Terrace*, so named from the pleasant walk by the river at the back of the houses, and common to all. In the last house, Arthur Murphy, the dramatist, lived, and made his translation of Tacitus.* Two or three doors off (No. 13, the last house with a portico) lived for many years Philip James de Loutherbourg, R.A., the precursor of Stanfield as a painter alike of panoramas, stage scenery, and sea-pieces. Loutherbourg was a simple-hearted, benevolent creature, but he bewildered himself with mesmerism, became a disciple of Brothers the Prophet, and himself took to prophesying, and curing the sick and the lame.

> "Loutherbourg, the painter, is turned an inspired physician, and has 3000 patients. His sovereign panacea is barley-water. I believe it is as efficacious as mesmerism." †

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 232.

† Evelyn, Diary.

* The Dedication, to Burke, is dated "Hammersmith Terrace, 6th May, 1793."

† Horace Walpole to Countess of Ossory, July 1, 1789.

In 1789 was published 'A List of a Few of the Cures performed by Mr. and Mrs. Loutherbourg, of Hammersmith Terrace, without Medicine. By a Lover of the Lamb of God.' In this it is stated that "Mr. De Loutherbourg has received a most glorious power from the Lord Jehovah, *viz.* the gift of healing all manner of diseases incident to the human body, such as blindness, deafness, lameness, cancer," and so forth. He also cast out evil spirits; while such trifles as "fever and gout he cured instantly." The writer says, "Mr. De Loutherbourg told me he had cured, by the blessing of God, 2000 persons since Christmas." He gives the particulars of a great many of the cures in order "to convince the unbelieving that miracles have not ceased." For a failure of one of his predictions a mob assembled and broke his windows, and Loutherbourg ceased to practise and to prophesy. He died here March 11th, 1812, and was buried in Chiswick ch.-yard. Sir Christopher Wintringham, Bart., physician to George III., lived for some time at No. 15.

Other eminent inhabitants of Hammersmith include—Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State to Charles I., who died here 1685. William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, but deprived for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III., d. at Hammersmith 1711. Sir Philip Meadows, ambassador from Cromwell to the King of Denmark; knighted by Charles II.; and Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and Knight Marshal, under William and Mary, and Anne; died at Hammersmith 1718, aged 94. The Rev. Mikepher Alphery, a member of the imperial family of Russia, who left that country on account of political risks, became a clergyman of the English Church, was ejected from his living (Wooley, in Huntingdonshire) by the Puritans, and lived on his 'fifths' at Hammersmith, till the return of Charles II. restored him to his benefice, which, however, as years drew on, he resigned, to return to Hammersmith, that he might spend his last days there with his eldest son. At Fair Lawn House, Charles Burney, the great Greek scholar, kept school from 1786, till he obtained the living of Deptford in 1793. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was living at No. 7, Portland Place, in 1811. In Portland Place also lived William Belsham, the essayest and historian; here he wrote the larger part of his voluminous 'History of Great Britain to the Peace of Amiens,' and here died, Nov. 27th, 1827.

The Hamlet of *Brook Green*, already noticed for the Roman Catholic colony established there, lies between the Broadway and Shepherd's Bush. Like the northern side of Hammersmith generally, it has suffered from the encroachment of the builder, but there is still a long slip of open green—in all 6½ acres—with elms and chesnuts bordering it, though green and trees are alike in somewhat shabby condition.

Shepherd's Bush, which lies N. of Brook Green, by the Uxbridge Road, also a hamlet of Hammersmith, has a separate notice.

HAMPSTEAD, MIDDX., famous for its Heath, pure air, and fine scenery, lies N. by W. of London on the outer edge of the metropolitan boundary; the 4 m. circle cuts the S. slope of the hill on which the vill. is built, and the 4½ m.-stone is at the commencement of the Heath, N. of the town. The N. London and Hampstead Junction Rly. has stats. at the Lower Heath, and in the Finchley Road; the Midland Rly. at Finchley Road, West End, and Child's Hill. The Heath being a great pleasure resort, Hampstead abounds in inns: those about the Heath are the *Castle* (best known as *Jack Straw's Castle*) on the summit, an excellent house; the *Vale of Health Hotel*, in the hollow to the E.; the *Spaniards*, by the lane leading to Highgate; and the *Bull and Bush*, North End. Till about 1598, Hampstead was a chapelry of Hendon par. It is now, not merely a separate par. of 32,281 inhab., but the mother ch. of 8 eccl. districts, which have been wholly or in part formed out of it. The district of the mother church, Hampstead proper, had 5935 inhabitants in 1871.

Hampstead stands on one of the highest hills round London. The town occupies its southern slopes, the Heath its summit, which is 443 ft. above the sea-level. The upper part of the hill is of sand, mostly coarse, yellow, ferruginous, and unfossiliferous, but occasionally fine and light coloured, and in places interstratified with thin seams of light-coloured sandy clay or loam: a capping, in fact, of the Bagshot Sand series, about 80 ft. thick, which overlies a stratum of dark sandy clay, 50 ft. thick, and in the lower part rich in fossils, that may be seen between the Lower Heath and Parliament Hill, where it is worked for brick-making. Beneath this, and cropping out on all sides towards the base of the hill, is the London Clay, here 400 ft. thick. The London Clay being impervious to water, the sand resting upon it forms a water-bearing stratum, and hence from the sides of the hill, at nearly the same level, issue the copious springs for which Hampstead has long been noted. In the long course of ages the effluent water has cut for its passage the series of diverging chines or narrow valleys which add so much to the charm and variety of the scenery.[*]

Some of these springs are chalybeate, the most celebrated of this class being that known as The Wells, to be noticed presently. The Conduit in the Shepherd's or Conduit Fields, W. of Belsize, formerly supplied a large part of Hampstead with water of singular purity for domestic purposes, and continued to be much used till the supply was spoiled by the falling in of the Midland Rly. tunnel. The springs on the E. are the sources of the Hampstead Ponds and of the Fleet River; that on the W., near the ch., is the source of the Bayswater Stream; one farther N. below the flagstaff, forms the Leg of Mutton Pond; and others still farther round to the N. are among the head-waters of the Brent. As early as 1543-4 it was proposed to collect the Hampstead waters for the service of the City of London, the water from the Conduit being reserved for the inhabitants of Hampstead. In 1590 a scheme was put forward for drawing "divers springs about Hampstead Heath into one head and course," for the supply and scouring of the Fleet river. In 1672 the ponds and works were leased to the Hampstead Water Company, who collected the water from the springs and wells—adding later two artesian wells sunk on the Mansfield estate—into the Hampstead and Highgate Ponds as reservoirs, and thence supplied Kentish Town, Camden Town, and part of Tottenham Court Road, as well as Hampstead. The works were some years ago transferred to the New River Company, and the Hampstead Company was dissolved.

Both Camden and Norden make Watling Street to have crossed Hampstead Heath, but the ancient way could not have come nearer to the present Heath than Kilburn. Hampstead had, however, its early inhabitants. Stone and bronze implements have been found on the N. side of the Heath; and Roman urns, containing burnt bones, vases, lamps, etc., by the Wells.

The manor of Hampstead (*Heamstede*, *Hamstede*, in charters *temp*. Ethelred, 986, of doubtful authenticity, Edward the Confessor, 1066;[†] from *heam*, a home, and *stede*, a place,) was given by Ethelred to the Abbey of Westminster, and remained its property till surrendered, with the rest of the abbey estates, to Henry VIII., Jan. 16, 1539. It formed part of the endowment of the new bishopric of Westminster, Dec. 1540; but when Dr. Thirlby, the first and only Bp. of Westminster, was promoted to Norwich, and Westminster was reduced to a deanery, Hampstead was resumed by the Crown. Edward VI. granted it, 1551, to Sir Thomas Wroth, in whose family it continued till 1620, when it was sold by John Wroth to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Lord Campden. By the marriage of his daughter to Sir Edward Noel, afterwards Lord Noel and Visct. Campden, it passed to the Gainsborough family; and was sold in 1707 by Baptist, 3rd Earl of Gainsborough, to Sir Wm. Langhorne, Bart., a wealthy East India merchant, who bequeathed it, with his other manor of Charlton, Kent, to his nephew, Wm. Langhorne Games, on whose decease it passed by entail to a distant relative, Mrs. Margaret Wilson. Eventually, through female heirs, it passed to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., in whose family, who have assumed the name of Maryon-Wilson, it continues, the present owner being Sir John Maryon-Wilson, Bart.

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[*] See an excellent paper by Caleb Evans, F.G.S., On the Geology of Hampstead, Proc. of Geol. Assoc., vol. iii., 1873.

[†] Kemble, Cod. Dip. Ævi Saxonici, vol. iv., p. 177.

The manor of Shuttop, or Shot-up Hill, belonged to the Knights Templars till the suppression of the order, when it was transferred to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and at the Dissolution was surrendered to the Crown. Henry VIII. granted it in 1547 to Sir Roger Cholmeley, and it has since passed through various hands. The other manor, Belsize, originally Belses, was given by Sir Roger le Brabazon, in 1317, to the Abbey of Westminster, and is still the property of the Dean and Chapter. The manor-house became by lease the residence of Sir Armigal Waad, Clerk of the Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., who attained some notoriety by a voyage to Newfoundland in 1536. Sir Armigal died in 1568, at Belsize House, which then became the residence of his son, Sir Wm. Waad, Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, who sent him on embassies to Germany, Portugal, and Spain. Under James I. he was Privy Councillor and Lieutenant of the Tower. In 1660 Belsize was leased to Daniel O'Neale, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles II., who nearly rebuilt the house. He had married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Wotton, to whose son by a former marriage, Charles Henry, created Baron Wotton, the lease of Belsize House passed. On Lord Wotton's decease, 1683, the lease was renewed to his half-brother, Philip, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield, in whose family it continued for nearly a century, but the house was thenceforth occupied by under-tenants. Early in the 18th cent. Belsize became, as we shall see presently, notorious as a place of public entertainment, but being restored to its old use, was for several years (1798—1807) the residence of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval. The house, originally a large but plain Elizabethan mansion, with central tower and slightly projecting wings, remodelled in the reign of Charles II., and subsequently much altered, was pulled down in 1852. The site of the house and grounds, about a mile in circuit, is now covered by a little town of villas, Belsize Park, etc., to which the old avenue serves as the entrance from Haverstock Hill. Pepys and Evelyn visited the house whilst Lord Wotton occupied it, and their notes will give some notion of its character :—

"*17th Aug.*, 1668.—To Hampstead to speak with the Attorney General [Sir Geoffry Palmer, Bart., who died at his house at Hampstead May 1670], whom we met in the fields, by his old route and house; and after a little talk about our business of Ackeworth, went and saw the Lord Wotton's house and garden, which is wonderfully fine: too good for the house, the gardens are, being indeed the most noble that ever I saw, and brave orange and lemon trees."

Evelyn's account of it is hardly so favourable :—

"2 *June*, 1677.—We return'd in the evening by Hamsted, to see Lord Wotton's house and garden, Belsize, built with vast expense by Mr. O'Neale, an Irish gentleman who married Lord Wotton's mother, Lady Stanhope. The furniture is very particular for Indian cabinets, porcelain, and other solid and noble moveables. The gallery very fine, the gardens very large, but ill kept, yet woody and chargeable. The soil a cold weeping clay, not answering the expense."

Hampstead springs became noted for their medicinal qualities towards the close of the 17th cent. At the beginning of the 18th, they leapt into sudden popularity. A resident physician, Dr. Gibbons, the Mirmillo of Garth's 'Dispensary,' pronounced them "not inferior to any of our chalybeate springs, and coming very near to Pyrmont in the quality of the waters;" and published a list of cures in proof of their efficacy. It was a time when chalybeates were the universal specific. Crowds flocked to Hampstead; and for those who were unable to come to the waters, the owners of the rival springs sent the water every morning to London. One advertised that the true waters are to be had in London at the Sugar Loaf, Charing Cross; Nando's Coffee-house, Temple Bar; Sam's Coffee-house, near Ludgate; the Salmon, in Stock's Market; and various other inns and coffee-houses; whilst another, still more accommodating, offered to forward it every morning to the water-drinkers' own houses.

"The Chalybeate Waters at Hampstead, being of the same nature and equal in virtue with Tunbridge Wells, Sold by Mr. Richard Philps, Apothecary, at the Eagle and Child in Fleet Street, every morning at 3 pence per flask; and conveyed to persons at their own houses for one penny per flask more. The flask to be returned daily." *

Like Tunbridge and Epsom, and the other so-called 'watering-places' of that time, Hampstead became "the resort of the wealthy, the idle, and the sickly." "Houses of entertainment and dissipation started up on all sides." Taverns had their long-rooms, assembly-rooms, card and concert-rooms, and even chapels; out of doors were gardens, bowling-greens, races on the Heath, a fair by the Lower Flask. The comedy of 'Hampstead Heath,' played with some success at Drury Lane in 1706, and which John Kemble lent Mr. Park for his Hampstead history, opens after this fashion:—

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* Advt. in the Postman, April 20, 1706; quoted in Park's Hampstead, p. 52.

> "*Smart.* HAMPSTEAD for awhile assumes the day: the lovely season of the year, the shining crowd assembled at this time, and the noble situation of the place, gives us the nearest show of Paradise.
>
> "*Bloom.* London now indeed has but a melancholy aspect, and a sweet rural spot seems an adjournment o' the nation, where business is laid fast asleep, variety of diversions feast our fickle fancies, and every man wears a face of pleasure. The cards fly, the bowl runs, the dice rattle, . . .
>
> "*Smart.* Assemblies so near the town give us a sample of each degree. We have court ladies that are all air and no dress; city ladies that are over-dressed and no air; and country dames with brown faces like a Stepney bun; besides an endless number of Fleet Street sempstresses, that . . .
>
> "*Arabella.* Well, this Hampstead's a charming place—to dance all night at the Wells, and be treated at Mother Huff's—to have presents made one at the Raffling-shops, and then take a walk in Cane Wood with a man of wit that's not over rude."[*]

"Consorts of vocal and instrumental Musick by the Best Masters," continued to be advertised in the London papers for many years as being given at "the Great Room at the Wells," usually at "11 in the forenoon,"—tickets, "by reason the room is very large, at one shilling each; and there will be dancing in the afternoon as usual." Some of the advertisements add that, besides stables and coach-houses, there is the "further accommodation of a stage coach, and a chariot from the Wells at any time in the evening or morning." But the most remarkable 'accommodation' at the Wells was that announced in the following advertisement:—

> "Sion Chapel, at Hampstead, being a private and pleasure place, many persons of the best fashion have lately been married there. Now as a minister is obliged constantly to attend, this is to give Notice, that all persons upon bringing a Licence, and who shall have their Wedding Dinner in the Gardens, may be married in that said Chapel *without giving any fee or reward whatsoever:* and such as do not keep their Wedding Dinner at the Gardens, only Five Shillings will be demanded of them for all fees."[*]

The earliest of these Sion Chapel advertisements known is of April 1710, so that the practice of these irregular, or, as they were commonly called, Fleet Marriages, must have gone on for several years. The Wells was the chief establishment; but arrangements for supplying the matrimonial demand appear to have been made by the landlords of other houses. Marriages in these unlicensed places were put an end to by Lord Hardwicke's Act, 1754; but they had ceased long before that date at Hampstead.

The Wells, the oldest, and long the chief of the Hampstead houses of entertainment, stood on the hill-side E. of the village, at the corner of the Well Walk, which leads from Flask Walk to the East Heath. The property somehow got into the Court of Chancery, and a decree of the Court informs us that in 1719 the Wells comprised a "tavern, coffee-room, dancing-room, raffling-shops, bowling-green," etc. The site is marked by the present Wells Tavern, a very modern structure, which, like its predecessor, has its grounds or tea-gardens, but of greatly curtailed dimensions. The 'dancing-room,' or 'long-room' as it was usually called, was converted into a chapel about 1732, when the popularity of the Wells had greatly abated, and the local gentry had transferred their patronage to the long-room of the Flask. It continued to be used as a proprietary chapel for over a century; but was never, we believe, consecrated. It is now the head-quarters of the Hampstead (3rd Middlesex) Volunteers.

The spring still flows, though the supply has been diminished through the formation of deep drains and railway tunnels. The water runs slowly from a neat stone fountain recently erected a short distance beyond the Wells Tavern, on the opposite side of Well Walk. The fountain bears on its face the words "The Chalybeate

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[*] Park's Hampstead, pp. 242—245. There is a notice of the Hampstead Raffling-shop in the Tatler, No. 59, where it is said to have been set up by a Practitioner in the Law as an "easier way of conveyancing and alienating estates from one family to another."

[*] Read's Weekly Journal, Sept. 8, 1716; quoted by Park, p. 236.

Spring," and any one may satisfy himself of its medicinal properties. Whilst here observe the grove of elms on the l. side of Well Walk. The seat at the end of the grove was the favourite resting-place of John Keats, when here in almost the last stage of consumption :—

> "Winding southwardly from the heath, there is a charming little grove in Well Walk, with a bench at the end; whereon I last saw poor Keats, the poet of the 'Pot of Basil,' sitting and sobbing his dying breath into a handkerchief—glancing parting looks towards the quiet landscape he had delighted in—musing as in his Ode to a Nightingale." *

The extreme popularity of the Hampstead springs does not appear to have been of long continuance. An attempt was made to revive the interest in them by the publication, in 1734, of a treatise by a resident physician, John Soame, M.D., entitled, 'Hampstead Wells: or Directions for the drinking of those Waters; shewing, 1. Their Nature and Virtues. 2. The Diseases in which they are most beneficial. 3. The Time, Manner, and Order of drinking. 4. The Preparation of the Body required. 5. The Diet proper to be used by all Mineral Water Drinkers. With an Appendix relating to the Original of Springs in general; with some Experiments of the Hampstead Waters, and Histories of Cures.' Fresh analyses of the waters were published later; but fashion had turned elsewhere, and the Hampstead Wells were forsaken. The gentry of Hampstead, however, continued till the end of the century to meet in the Long Room for tea, evening, and card parties, concerts, and dances. The 'Assembly' was held from Whitsuntide till October, a guinea subscription admitting a gentleman and 2 ladies to the ball-room every other Monday. When Akenside the poet attempted, about 1746, to establish himself as a physician at Hampstead, his friend Jeremiah Dyson used to take him to the Long Room assemblies, etc., to introduce him to the leading families,—with, however, very little success. Hampstead folk thought him disputatious and proud :—

> "Hampstead could not be suited to a man like Akenside. The inhabitants were respectable and rich; but many of them were not only respectable and rich, but purse-proud, and, therefore, supercilious. They required to be sought; their wives and daughters expected to be escorted and flattered; and their sons to be treated with an air of obligation. . . . After residing two years and a half at Hampstead, therefore, Akenside returned to London, and took up his abode in Bloomsbury-square, where he continued to live during the remainder of his life." *

The *Upper Flask*, on the higher ground at the edge of the Heath, like the Wells, had its Long Room, card-rooms, and bowling-green,—the last seemingly under distinct management.

> "The Upper Flask Bowling Green at Hampstead Heath is to be let with the Tap or Without. Inquire there or at the Sun Tavern in Holborn, London." †

It became early noted as the summer resort of the Kit-Cat Club.

> "Or when, Apollo-like, thou'rt pleas'd to lead
> Thy sons to feast on Hampstead's airy head,
> Hampstead, that towering in superior sky
> Now with Parnassus does in honour vie." ‡

Richardson makes Clarissa Harlowe escape for awhile from the pursuit of Lovelace to the Upper Flask:—

> "The Hampstead Coach, when the dear fugitive came to it, had but two passengers in it. . . The two passengers directing the coachman to set them down at the Upper Flask she bid them set her down there also. They took leave of her very respectfully no doubt, and she went into the house, and asked if she could not have a dish of tea and a room to herself for half an hour. They showed her up into the very room where I now am," § etc.
>
> Mrs. Barbauld, long a resident at Hampstead, says she "well remembers a Frenchman who paid a visit to Hampstead for the sole purpose of finding out the house where Clarissa lodged, and was surprised at the ignorance or indifference of the inhabitants on that subject. The Flask-Walk was to him as much classic ground as the rocks of Mallerie to the admirers of Rousseau." ‖

Richardson's example was followed by other novelists. Henry Brooke laid the scene of his popular 'Fool of Quality' (1766) at Hampstead; and Fanny Burney takes Evelina (1778) to the Hampstead tea-gardens.

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* Hone, Table Book, 1827, col. 810.

* Bucke, Life of Akenside, p. 70.

† Advt. in the Tatler, No. 131, Feb. 7, 1710.

‡ Sir Richard Blackmore, The Kit-Cats, a Poem, 1708. When Steele was living at Haverstock Hill, it is said that "Here Pope and other members of the Kit-Cat Club . . . used to call on him, and take him in their carriages to the place of rendezvous." The anecdote is perhaps doubtful; if true, it would prove that the Kit-Cat summer meetings were held at the Upper Flask as late as 1712.

§ The first four vols. of Clarissa Harlowe were published in 1748.

‖ Life of Richardson.

Two years after Richardson wrote, the Upper Flask became the property of Lady Charlotte Rich, and was probably soon after converted into a private residence. In 1771 it was purchased by George Steevens, the editor of Shakspeare, who spent £2000 in improving the house and grounds, and converted it into a very comfortable abode. Here he lived a solitary life for nearly 30 years, and here died, Jan. 22, 1800.

> "Whilst his last edition of Shakspeare was going through the press, he quitted his house at Hampstead, every morning at one o'clock, and walked to the chambers of his friend, the late Isaac Reed, Esq., of Staples Inn, of which he had a key for the purpose of admitting himself; here he devoted some hours of each night [? morning] to the purpose of correcting the proofs, and by these extraordinary efforts of activity and perseverance he accomplished the laborious task of getting the whole work, consisting of 15 vols. in 4to, through the press within 20 months."*

Another account† makes him start, regardless of the weather, "with the patrole every morning between 4 and 5 o'clock" —a much more reasonable hour. It is said that he always took with him a nosegay, tied to the top of his cane, for his friend Sir Joseph Banks. The house, which has had a new plain brick front since Steevens inhabited it, is the last on the rt. of Heath Mount (the main street to the Heath), at the corner of the East Heath Road, directly opposite the reservoir of the New River Company and the flower-bed of the Met. Board of Works. The Long Room was formed into a separate dwelling. The grounds, of about 2 acres, are bordered by noble old elms.

Belsize House, nearer town, was opened as a place of entertainment in 1720.

> "Whereas that the ancient and noble house near Hampstead, commonly called *Bellasis House*, is now taken and fitted up for the entertainment of gentlemen and ladies during the whole Summer season the same will be opened on Easter Monday next, with an uncommon solemnity of music and dancing. This undertaking will exceed all of the kind that has hitherto been known near London, commencing every day at 6 in the morning, and continuing till 8 at night, all persons being privileged to admittance without necessity of expence."‡

In 1729 "Galloway Races" were advertised to be run at Belsize House for a £10 plate: gentlemen were to pay 1*s.* entrance, ladies nothing.—"P.S. There is a very good ordinary at 2 o'clock, two cooks which dress everything to perfection, and a good set of musick every day during the season."

A handbill of somewhat later date gives a representation of the house, the only one known; and in announcing the opening of "the park, wilderness, and gardens," adds the assurance that there had been engaged "twelve stout fellows, compleatly armed, to patrole between Belsize and London." The proprietor, one Howell, nicknamed 'the Welch Ambassador,' gave prizes to be run for, had carp fishing in the pond, stag hunts in the grounds, and gambling tables in the house. Tea, chocolate, and ratafia, with an ample variety of wines, were the viands; fish of many kinds and venison pasties were among the dishes. There was provision fit for princes; but those who could not afford silver might spend their pence there. Belsize became popular with all classes, and the 12 stout fellows required for the protection of the visitors had to be increased to 30.

> "Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Belsize House, near Hampstead, attended by several persons of quality, where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting, and such other as the place afforded, with which they seemed well pleased, and at their departure were very liberal to the servants."*
>
> "On Monday the appearance of nobility and gentry at Bellsize was so great that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches, at which time a wild deer was hunted down and killed in the park before the company, which gave near three hours' diversion."†

The place appears to have soon acquired notoriety as a scene of riot and dissipation. The Middlesex magistrates, at the quarter sessions of June 1722, issued a precept for the prevention of "unlawful gaming, riots, etc., at Belsize House;" and in the same year it was spoken of in very strong terms in 'Belsize House, a Satire exposing, etc., etc. By a Serious Person of Quality.'

"This house, which is a nuisance to the land,
Doth near a park and handsome garden stand,

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 352.

† Park, Topography of Hampstead, p. 353. The statement is in the main transcribed from Mathias's Pursuits of Literature, note to l. 116 of Part ii.

‡ Mist's Journal, April 16, 1720 (quoted by Lysons).

* Read's Journal, July 15, 1721 (Lysons).

† St. James's Journal, June 7, 1722: quoted by Park.

Fronting the road, betwixt a range of trees,
Which is perfumed with a Hampstead breeze;
And on each side the gate's a grenadier,
Howe'er they cannot speak, think, see, nor hear."[*]

Belsize House continued to be a place of entertainment for more than 30 years longer. Foot races were advertised to be run in the grounds as late as the summer of 1745. We have already told its later history.

The *Spaniards*, at the N.E. edge of the Heath, and just outside Hampstead par., occupies the site of a lodge built for the keeper of Park-gate—the toll-gate at the Hampstead entrance to the Bp. of London's lands.[†] When Hampstead became a popular resort, the lodge was taken "by a Spaniard, and converted into a house of entertainment." Later, a Mr. Staples added gardens, in which, "out of a wild and thorny wood, full of hills vallies and sand pits, he hath now made pleasant grass and gravel walks, with a mount, from the elevation whereof the beholder hath a prospect" reaching to Hanslope steeple, near Stony Stratford, Langdon Hills in Essex, Banstead Downs in Surrey, Windsor Castle, Berks, and various other distant objects and places.[‡] "A South View of the Spaniards," by Roberts, after Chatalain (1750), shows the arbours in the garden, but barely indicates the "many curious figures depicted with pebble-stones of various colours"—among them being a rainbow and star, the sun in its glory, Adam and Eve, Salisbury spire, an eclipse —which are catalogued at length by the authority just cited. The Spaniards still has its garden and bowling-green, but the curious figures are gone, and so has the mound, and with it the larger part of the prospect—partly, perhaps, owing to the growth of the neighbouring trees, and the erection of two or three large houses between it and the Heath.

Another noted place of entertainment, *New Georgia*, was in Turner's Wood, now enclosed within Lord Mansfield's grounds. The rooms were low and irregular, but contained many "humorous contrivances to divert the beholder," and "the grounds and wilderness were laid out in a delightful romantic taste." One of the most admired of the "humorous contrivances" was a chair which sank into the ground on a person sitting in it.

Of the present houses, *Jack Straw's Castle*, on the summit of the Heath, is most in repute. It is noted for its dinners, wines, and lodgings; has long been a favourite trysting-place for artists and men of science and letters; and will be remembered as the usual goal of Charles Dickens in his rides to Hampstead, by the repeated allusions to it in his letters and Forster's Life. It was on the slope behind the Castle that the corpse of the unhappy John Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo, was found on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 17, 1856, and beside it a phial of essential oil of almonds, and the silver cream-jug into which he had poured the fatal draught. Hampstead is an awkward place for a suicide to select. The lord of the manor possesses very extensive rights, among them being that of deodand, and is therefore, in the case of a person who commits suicide within the manor, entitled as heir to "the whole of the goods and chattels of the deceased, of every kind, with the exception of his estate of inheritance, in the event of a jury returning a verdict of *felo de se*." Sadleir's goods and chattels were already lost or forfeit; but the cream-jug was claimed and received by the lord as an acknowledgment of his right, and then returned.

One of the few remaining examples of the old Hampstead tavern-garden is that of the *Bull and Bush* at North End. Its central feature is a room within a belt of yew trees, and a platform over it, to which the verdure forms a canopy; and there are tall holly hedges, clipped and trained in arches, etc., bright flowers, and a bowling-green. The assembly and card-rooms of the *Holly Bush Tavern*, Holly Bush Hill, W. of the High Street, have another kind of interest. They were the studio and picture-gallery of the "strange new dwelling" which Reynolds's rival, George Romney, built for himself, when, tired of the dirt and narrowness of Cavendish Square, he resolved to withdraw to the pure air and retirement of Hampstead to paint the vast "historical conceptions for which all this travail had been undergone, and imagined that a new hour of glory was come,"* but which proved instead a brief hour of mental gloom and physical depression, to be followed by a speedy flight and early death.

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[*] Mr. Howitt, Northern Heights, p. 22, supposes they were living soldiers, posted there on account of the insecurity of the roads: "Two sentinels, moreover, were regularly posted at the door of the house." But grenadiers of this kind—flat boards cut into shape and painted—used till quite recently to be the common guardians of the entrances of suburban tea-gardens. A pair might be seen so posted at the neighbouring Load of Hay, Haverstock Hill, till the house was rebuilt some six or eight years ago.

[†] Park, pp. 15, 252.

[‡] MS. Description of Middlesex, quoted by Park, p. 252.

The *Town* straggles up the slopes of the hill, towards the Heath on the top, in an odd, sideling, tortuous, irregular, and unconnected fashion. There are the fairly broad winding High Street, and other good streets and lanes, lined with large old brick houses within high-walled enclosures, over which lean ancient trees, and alongside them houses small and large, without a scrap of garden, and only a very little dingy yard; narrow and dirty byways, courts, and passages, with steep flights of steps, and mean and crowded tenements; fragments of open green spaces, and again streets and lanes bordered with shady elms and limes. On the whole, however, the pleasanter and sylvan character prevails, especially W. of the main street. The trees along the streets and lanes are the most characteristic and redeeming feature of the village. Hampstead was long ago termed "the place of groves," and it retains its early distinction. It is the most sylvan of suburban villages. The groves and avenues are still flourishing; especially delightful are those about Frognal, Montague Grove, the Grove, and most of all that now best known as Judges' Walk, with its grand prospect over Hendon and Herts, Harrow (hill and spire), and from the extreme end Windsor Castle and Cooper's Hill. Judges' Walk, or Judges' Avenue, according to a tradition (seemingly a very modern one), was so named from the judges having held their sessions there during the great plague of London. But Judges' Walk is probably only one of those fanciful names in which "watering-places" delight (as all will remember who have been at Tunbridge Wells or Matlock), and of which Hampstead affords other examples in Mount Vernon, Vale of Health, Pilgrims' Lane, Squire's Mount, and the like. The name by which it occurs in old books and maps is *Prospect Walk* or *Terrace*. Thus Mrs. Barbauld writes to her brother, shortly after settling at Hampstead, 1787: "Hampstead is certainly the pleasantest village about London. The mall of the place, a kind of terrace, which they call Prospect Walk, commands a most extensive view over Middlesex and Berkshire,"* etc.

The *Church*, St. John, is little more than a century old. The former ch., rambling, mean, and ruinous, was pulled down in 1745, and the present building erected in its stead, from the designs of Mr. H. Flitcroft, but has been somewhat altered since. It was consecrated by Bp. Gilbert (of Llandaff) Oct. 8, 1747. The ch. is a plain brick building of ordinary 18th-cent. style, but has the peculiarity of having the tower at the E. end, no chancel, and short transept-like projections at the W., so that it looks like a ch. turned round. The tower has a quaint, picturesque character; though it is less elaborate than that originally designed, and the spire (of copper) is much lower. However it may be architecturally, the tower is a pleasing feature in the landscape, and from the elevated site it is conspicuous over a wide area. The interior of the ch. is of no interest, and the monts. on the walls are not to persons of much account. It has lately (1874) been proposed to remove the tower, and erect a chancel at the E. end. But this, as a matter of taste, would be a great mistake. Hampstead is essentially of 18th-cent. creation. Its houses are 18th-cent. brick houses; its historical or social associations are all of the 18th cent. Church Row, at the end of which the ch. stands, is a rare old street of red-brick dwellings, contemporary with the ch., which crowns the group; and it would be a rude shock at once to the picturesque and historical character of the place to supplant the familiar old ivy-clad tower by a newfangled modern Gothic apse.

The ch.-yard contains the tombs of several eminent persons. Under the yew-tree, S.E. of the ch., is that of Sir James Mackintosh (d. May 30, 1832), his wife, children, and grandchildren: a plain altar-tomb without rails.

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* Allan Cunningham, Lives of British Painters, vol. v., p. 126.

* Le Breton, Memoirs of Mrs. Barbauld, p. 62.

> "Poor Mackintosh . . . He lies in the churchyard which I see from my windows."*

Beyond this is a taller tomb, within railings, where lie Joanna Baillie, the author of 'Plays of the Passions,' (d. Feb. 26, 1851), her elder sister, Agnes (d. April 1861, aged 100 years and 7 months), and their mother, Mrs. Dorothea Baillie, widow of the Rev. James Baillie, Prof. of Divinity at Glasgow. The Miss Baillies lived for half a century at Hampstead, chiefly at Bolton House, Windmill Hill, where they were visited by many of the most eminent of their contemporaries. At the E. end of Joanna Baillie's tomb, fronting the path, is an upright granite slab to the memory of Lucy Aikin, who lived in all more than 30 years at Hampstead, and d. there Jan. 29, 1864. Follow this path a little farther, and you will reach the mont. (a tall altar-tomb within railings, close to the wall at the S.E. corner of the ch.-yard) of that original and thoroughly English landscape painter, John Constable, R.A., "for many years a resident in this parish," d. March 31, 1837. His wife and some of his children lie in the same grave. Near the entrance to the ch.-yard is the humble gravestone of Henry Cort (d. 1800), whose grand improvements in the manufacture of iron enriched many with unimagined wealth, but left him destitute. Other more or less distinguished persons interred here, often without monumental record, include—George Sewell, M.D., author of 'Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy,' a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and miscellaneous poems and essays, who practised for some years with success as a physician at Hampstead, but died here in poverty in 1726. James MacArdell, the eminent mezzotint engraver, d. 1765 (his tombstone is lost), and his fellow-pupil, Charles Spooner, d. 1767, who was buried beside MacArdell by his own request. Nathaniel Booth, last Lord Delamere (d. 1770), and several members of his family. Anthony Askew, M.D., a distinguished physician and classical scholar (d. 1774). Another well-known mezzotint engraver, and author of the 'History of Worcester, Valentine Green, lived for many years at Hampstead, and his wife has a mont. in the ch.-yard, but he lies elsewhere. John Harrison (d. 1776), the eminent chronometer maker, inventor of the gridiron pendulum, and "of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea," which received the government reward. James Pettit Andrew, F.S.A. (d. 1797), author of an "anecdotal and chronological" 'History of Great Britain' from Cæsar's invasion to the Death of Henry VIII., 2 vols. 4to, 1794. The Rev. George Travis, D.D., Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester (d. 1797), author, among other controversial works, of "some angry letters" against Gibbon's criticism on the text of the 'Three Heavenly Witnesses,' of which Gibbon wrote: "The brutal insolence of Mr. Travis's challenge can only be excused by the absence of learning, judgment, and humanity; and to that excuse he has the fairest or foulest pretension"*—so mildly wrote controversialists one of another in those days! Travis was answered by Porson, in his "merciless" 'Letters to Archdeacon Travis,' which Gibbon considered "the most acute and accurate piece of criticism since the days of Bentley." John Carter, F.S.A. (d. 1817), whose faithful and spirited etchings of our cathedrals and other ecclesiastical buildings did much to revive and purify the taste for Gothic architecture.

It will be enough to give the names and sites of the district churches—several of which belong rather to London than the environs. *Christ Church*, Hampstead Square, a roomy Perp. edifice with a lofty spire, a landmark for miles around, was erected in 1852. *St. Saviour's*, Eton Road, near the foot of Haverstock Hill, a rather pleasing Dec. building, with a very deep chancel, dates from 1856, but the tower and spire are of more recent erection. *St. Paul's*, Avenue Road, a somewhat peculiar brick building, 1860. *St. Peter's*, Belsize Park, a neat Dec. cruciform ch. erected in 1860. *St. Stephen's*, Hampstead Green, 1870, is more pretentious and more picturesque, of early semi-French character, very irregular outline, and unusually rich in external ornament: archt., Mr. S. S. Teulon. *St. John's*, Episcopal chapel,

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* Lucy Aikin to Dr. Channing, July 15, 1832.

* Memoirs of My Life and Writings, p. 101.

Downshire Hill, is a plain brick 18th-cent. barn.

The Dissenters' chapels are of some interest. The old Presbyterian church is believed to have been founded in the reign of Charles II. Like many of the early Presbyterian churches, it became Unitarian; and had for some years (1785—99) the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld for minister. The present Unitarian chapel is an elegant little Gothic building in Pilgrims' Lane. An orthodox Presbyterian church, Trinity Church, has been built on the E. side of the High Street. The Independent chapel is said to owe its origin to the anti-Unitarian preaching of Whitefield on Hampstead Heath. The showy Gothic building on Green Hill is a Wesleyan chapel; and that with the two towers on the rt. of Heath Street, Baptist. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, Holly Place, will be recognized by the statue, in a niche over the entrance, of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus in her arms.

In the town are—a Literary Society, a Public Library and Reading Room, and an Art Club which has its meetings and periodical exhibitions at the Holly Bush Assembly Room. The new Fire Brigade Station, at the parting of the roads by Heath Street, is a noticeable building of coloured bricks, with a lofty watch tower, commanding a wide stretch of country: the archt. was Mr. G. Vulliamy. Another noteworthy building is the spacious Militia Barracks, nearly opposite the Wells Tavern, erected in 1863, from the designs of Mr. H. Pownall. The centre is the old mansion known as Burgh House.

The principal benevolent institutions are —*The Soldiers' Daughters' Home*, Rosslyn Hill, founded in 1855, in connection with the Central Association for the Relief of the Wives and Children of Soldiers on Service in the Crimea. The buildings, which are spacious, substantial, and carefully adapted to their purpose, were erected in 1858, from the designs of Mr. Munt, but since enlarged. They stand in charming grounds, a part of those of Rosslyn House, in which the children were at first lodged. In August 1874 there were 163 children in the home, but there is ample room for 200, if the income were sufficient for their maintenance. A kindred institution, *The Sailors' Daughters' Home*, originally established in Frognal House, now occupies a large and handsome building, erected for it in the Greenhill Road, near the parish church, by Mr. Ellis, in 1869: it has about 100 children. Both are admirable institutions, and the children look healthy and cheerful. The *Orphan Working School*, Haverstock Hill. is another valuable institution, the oldest and one of the best of its kind. Founded in 1758, to receive, maintain, and educate orphan children from all parts of the kingdom, it has gone on extending its arrangements and modifying its plans to meet the requirements of the times, and at the end of 1874 had 400 children under its care, who are well housed and taught, and as far as may be fitted for practical life. The *Hampstead Reformatory for Girls*, occupies a good-sized private house in Church Row. The very useful *North London Hospital for Consumption*, established in 1860, a roomy old mansion on Mount Vernon.

Several houses are noteworthy on account of their age or occupants. The memory, and little more, remains of a few houses of Elizabethan or Jacobean date. One of these, a low brick building, oddly called the *Chicken House*, stood in the High Street, near the entrance of the town, and some fragments are still traceable behind the modern shops. In a window was a small portrait of James I., and another of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and an inscription in French under the former stated that the king slept in this room Aug. 25, 1619. Samuel Gale the antiquary "died of a fever at his lodgings The Chicken House," Jan. 10, 1754. In it, too, before his purchase of Caen Wood, lodged Lord Mansfield. Probably at this time, but certainly later, it had been converted into an inn; some years later it was a notorious resort of thieves; afterwards it was divided into tenements, and suffered to go to ruin.

Lower down the hill, on the l., was a large square building of 3 floors, in which lived Sir Henry Vane ("The Lord preserve me from Sir Henry Vane!") and which he is supposed to have built. He was here when arrested by order of Charles II. The house was afterwards the property, and for many years the residence, of Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of 'The Analogy,' who filled the windows with painted glass, chiefly of scriptural subjects. The house was pulled down to make way for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home.

Somewhat lower, and a little to the W. of the road, is *Rosslyn House* (C. H. L. Woodd, Esq.), a large rambling building which owes its present form to Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn. When purchased by Lord Loughborough, it was an old mansion, which had been for many years the residence of the Carey family, and was known as Shelford Lodge. Lord Loughborough added the great oval rooms at the end, and otherwise altered the building and greatly improved the grounds. It was afterwards the residence of Robert Milligan, the founder of the West India Docks; and then of Sir Francis Freeling, the Secretary to the Post Office; and later of Admiral Sir Moore Disney, and the Earl of Galloway. Eventually it passed into the hands of the speculative builder; the house was let to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home; a large part of the grounds was sold and built over. Shortly after the house, with the remaining portion of the grounds, was purchased and carefully restored by Mr. Woodd.

Branch Hill Lodge (S. Basil Woodd, Esq.), the large red-brick house on the rt. in going from Holly Bush Hill towards the Heath, was rebuilt about 1745 by Sir Thos. Clark, Master of the Rolls. He bequeathed it to his old patron Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who lived in it for some time, when it was occupied successively by Thos. Walker, Master in Chancery, Lord Loughborough, Col. Parker, and Thos. Neave, Esq., the last of whom formed here a noted collection of painted glass.

Frognal Hall (J. T. Airey, Esq.) was about the middle of the 18th cent. the residence of Isaac Ware the architect; it was afterwards the seat of the Guyon family; then of Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley, Master of the Rolls, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who d. here March 29, 1804. Other good residences are *Frognal House* (J. Rowe, Esq.); *Frognal Lodge* (Mrs. P. A. Taylor); and *Upper Frognal Lodge* (J. G. Weir, Esq.) *Frognal Priory*, as it is called, is a much-visited lath-and-plaster ruin standing in spacious but desolate grounds at the S. end of Frognal. The house was built by a dealer in Wardour Street antiquities, known as Memory-Corner-Thompson, so as to have a sort of Jacobean aspect, real old carved woodwork being wrought into the window frames, and the summit finished with stepped gables. The interior was filled with real and supposititious antiquities, —Queen Elizabeth's bedstead and bedroom furniture, cabinets, china, and the like,—and became a noted show-place. After Thompson's death, 1836, it passed to less reputable hands, and eventually into the law-courts. Now, as we have said, the house is a ruin, and not an unpicturesque one, especially when the morning sun, shining through the screen of trees, dapples the front with mingled light and shade, though it has of late lost something by the fall of the portico.

Erskine House, the plain white house with a long portico adjoining the Spaniards Tavern, was the residence of Thomas Lord Erskine, the famous advocate. When Erskine purchased the house it was a very small place, but had good grounds, and commanded extensive prospects, and he at once set about its improvement. During his residence here of a quarter of a century he spent a large sum of money upon it, and "having surrounded it with evergreens of different descriptions has lately given it the name of Evergreen Hill." * A great deal of his time was spent on his garden, which was on the opposite side of the road, and connected with the house by a subterranean passage: the garden has long been taken into Lord Mansfield's grounds; the house has been little altered. The splendid holly hedge on the l. of the road going to the Heath from the house, is said to be of Lord Erskine's planting. Erskine was fond of assembling here many of the prominent politicians and wits of the day; and here occurred his last meeting with Burke. They had differed over the French Revolution, and it was long since they had met.

> "He [Burke] came to see me not long before he died. I then lived on Hampstead Hill. 'Come Erskine,' said he, holding out his hand, 'let us forget all! I shall soon quit this stage and wish to die in peace with everybody, especially you!' I reciprocated the sentiment and we took a turn round the grounds. Suddenly he stopped. An

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* Park, Topography of Hampstead, 1818, p. 319.

> extensive prospect over Caen Wood broke upon him. He stood wrapped in thought, gazing upon the sky as the sun was setting. 'Ah, Erskine!' he said, pointing towards it, 'this is just the place for a reformer; all the beauties are beyond your reach—you cannot destroy them.'"

Whilst living here, Lord Erskine lost his first wife: a graceful mural monument to her, "the most faithful and the most affectionate of women," the work of the younger Bacon, is in Hampstead church.

The large square white house adjoining Lord Erskine's on the Upper Heath, *Heath House* (H. Stedall, Esq.), was occupied by Edward Coxe, Esq., author of Miscellaneous Poetry, 1805, in which he has celebrated the wanderings of Murray "and Pope on Hampstead Hill," and afterwards by Sir Edward Parry. The house next it, *The Firs* (Mrs. C. C. Luch), "was built by Mr. Turner, a tobacconist in Fleet-street,"* who deserves to be remembered for having planted the avenue of Scotch firs in front of the house which now forms so picturesque a feature of the Upper Heath.

From The Firs a short walk (along a road made by Mr. Turner) leads to *North End*, a pleasant hamlet where have lived several of our literary contemporaries. The large house on the l., by the avenue, now called *Wildwood House* (Wm. Haynes, Esq.), but then known as *North End House*, is that in which for a while lived the great Lord Chatham. He was here in 1766, and again during the period when he remained "inaccessible and invisible," and "afflicted"—to use the words of Earl Stanhope,—"by a strange and mysterious malady . . . able at intervals to take the air upon the heath, but still at all times inaccessible to all his friends."† This time he came to North End shattered in health, March 1767; but deriving no benefit, returned to Burton Pynsent in September. Whilst here, though Prime Minister, he "would see no one on business, except once the Duke of Grafton, at the king's urgent entreaty."‡ The house has been raised a storey, and transformed in aspect, within the last few years, but Chatham's room is still retained.

Mr. Howitt relates some curious particulars relative to the place, and Chatham's residence in it, but does not give his authority for them:—

> "The small room, or rather closet, in which Chatham shut himself up during his singular affliction—on the third storey—still remains in the same condition. Its position from the outside may be known by an oriel window looking towards Finchley. The opening in the wall from the staircase to the room still remains, through which the unhappy man received his meals or anything else conveyed to him. It is an opening of perhaps 18 inches square, having a door on each side of the wall. The door within had a padlock, which still hangs upon it. When anything was conveyed to him, a knock was made on the outer door, and the articles placed in the recess. When he heard the outer door again closed, the invalid opened the inner door, took what was there, again closed and locked it. When the dishes or other articles were returned, the same process was observed, so that no one could possibly catch a glimpse of him, nor need there be any exchange of words."*

At the other end of the avenue is another house, *The Hill* (Mrs. Gurney Hoare), which has acquired fame from an occasional resident. Whilst the seat of Mr. Samuel Hoare, the banker. The Hill was "the head-quarters" of the poet Crabbe in his annual visits to London; and here Coleridge, Wordsworth, Rogers, Campbell, Joanna Baillie, who lived close by, and other of his eminent friends and admirers, used frequently to be invited to meet him.

> "During his first and second visits to London, my father spent a good deal of his time beneath the hospitable roof of the late Samuel Hoare, Esq., on Hampstead Heath. He owed his introduction to this respectable family to his friend Mr. Bowles, and the author of the delightful 'Excursions in the West,' Mr. Warner; and though Mr. Hoare was an invalid, and little disposed to form new connections, he was so much gratified with Mr. Crabbe's manners and conversation, that their acquaintance grew into an affectionate and lasting intimacy. Mr. Crabbe in subsequent years made Hampstead his head-quarters on his spring visits, and only repaired thence occasionally to the brilliant circles of the metropolis."†

Crabbe himself wrote, "My time passes here I cannot tell how pleasantly. To-day I read one of my long stories to my friends and Mrs. Joanna Baillie and her sister. I rhyme at Hampstead with a great deal of facility, for nothing interrupts me but kind calls, or something pleasant."

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* Park, p. 15, n.

† Hist. of England, 3rd ed., vol. v., p. 178. See also Grenville Papers, iii., 320; iv., 159; Fitzmaurice, Life of Lord Shelburne, vol. i., p. 409.

‡ Walpole's George III., vol. iii., p. 51, n. Chatham's Letter to the Duke of Grafton on this occasion, dated North End, May 30, 1767, is printed by Lord Stanhope, Hist. of Eng., vol. v., p. xix., App.

* Howitt, Northern Heights, p. 90.

† Life of the Rev. George Crabbe, by his Son.

> "Our haughty life is crowned with darkness,
> Like London with its own black wreath,
> On which with thee, O Crabbe! forth-looking,
> I gazed from Hampstead's breezy Heath." *

Steele 'retired' for a while to a small house on Haverstock Hill—it may be, as Nichols somewhat unkindly suggests, that "there were too many pecuniary reasons for this temporary solitude."

> "I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died. This circumstance set me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. . . Sir Charles breathed his last in this room." †

In Sir Richard Phillips's time it had been "converted into two small ornamental cottages for citizens sleeping boxes. . . . Opposite to it the famous Mother or Moll King built three substantial houses; and in a small villa behind them resided her favourite pupil Nancy Dawson. . . . An apartment in the cottage was called the Philosopher's Room, probably the same in which Steele used to write. In Hogarth's March to Finchley this cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance. . . . Coeval with the Spectator and Tatler this cottage must have been a delightful retreat, as, at that time, there were not a score buildings between it and Oxford-street and Montague and Bloomsbury Houses. Now continuous rows or streets extend from London even to this spot;" ‡ and we may add, Montague and Bloomsbury Houses have long ceased to exist.

In old engravings of Steele's Cottage (two of which are now before us) St. Paul's Cathedral is shown in the distance. The cottage, which stood on a slight elevation on the W. side of Haverstock Hill, nearly opposite the Load of Hay, hardly answered in its later days to Sir Richard Phillips's description, it being a plain low whitened cottage, and the only ornament a scroll over the central window. It was pulled down in May 1867. The site is marked by a row of houses called Steele's Terrace, and the Sir Richard Steele Tavern.

Besides those whose houses or monts. we have named, there have been several other persons of sufficient eminence resident at Hampstead to call for mention. Philip Lord Wharton, "an old Roundhead, who had commanded a regiment against Charles the First at Edgehill," § and who lived to take an active part against James II., died at Hampstead, where he had lived many years. Sir Geoffry Palmer, Manager of the Evidence against the Earl of Strafford, Attorney-General to Charles II., Chief Justice of Chester, and author or editor of several vols. of highly prized Reports, d. here in 1670. Sir Wm. Jones, another of Charles II.'s Attorney-Generals, and M.P. for Plymouth, and many other distinguished lawyers, have lived for a longer or shorter time at Hampstead.

Gay was carried to Hampstead in 1722, when it was thought he could hardly live a day, and under the care of Arbuthnot he here recovered.* Two years later Arbuthnot himself came here for a like purpose, but with only temporary success. His regimen was peculiar:—

> "I saw Dr. Arbuthnot who was very cheerful. I passed a whole day with him at Hampstead. He is in the Long Room half the morning, and has card parties every night. Mrs. Lepell and Mrs. Saggioni and her sons and his two daughters are all with him." †

Dr. John Armstrong, the author of the once popular didactic poem 'The Art of Preserving Health,' visited and recommended "Hampstead, courted by the western wind." His brother, Dr. George Armstrong, was settled as a physician here, but the poet was never more than an occasional resident. Maynwaring, the author of 'The Medley,' and Thos. Javon, Wilkes, Cibber, Bullock, and a whole bevy of playwrights and actors, lived here for a time.

Here, in 1748, Samuel Johnson wrote 'The Vanity of Human Wishes.'

> "Mrs. Johnson, for the sake of country air, had lodgings at Hampstead, to which he resorted occasionally, and there the greatest part, if not the whole, of this Imitation [of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal] was written. The fervid rapidity with which it was produced is scarcely credible. I have heard him say, that he composed seventy lines of it in one day, without putting one of them upon paper till they were finished." ‡

The poem has no touch of local colour, unless indeed his strolls on the Heath may have suggested the lines—

> "The needy traveller, serene and gay,
> Walks the wild heath, and sings his toils away."

> "For the gratification of posterity let it be recorded, that the house so dignified was the last

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* Wordsworth, Extempore Effusion upon the Death of James Hogg, 1833; Works, vol. v., p. 336.

† Steele to Pope, June 1, 1712.

‡ Sir Richard Phillips, Monthly Mag.

§ Macaulay, Hist. of England, ch. x.

* Roscoe's Pope, vol. viii., p. 170.

† Pope to Martha Blount, 1734.

‡ Boswell, Life of Johnson, ed. 1836, vol. i., p. 221.

at Frognal (southward) now occupied by B. C. Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A."*

Thomas Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' after his marriage, took a small lodging at Hampstead, and stayed here through the winter, "being in no haste to purchase a house; as he thought that by living in inconvenient lodgings, where he was not known, and consequently not visited by anybody except his chosen few, he should accustom his bride to those modes of life which he conceived to be essential to her happiness:" † and the lady, a rich heiress, whom he had long hesitated to marry on account of her wealth, performed her part in this novel matrimonial experiment with abundant cheerfulness.

Leigh Hunt lived at Hampstead, 1816 and following years; and in more than one of his smaller poems he has celebrated its beauties. His cottage, in the Vale of Health, "the first one that fronts the valley," was pulled down to make way for the ugly large hotel that now defaces this part of the Heath. Shelley and Keats were Hunt's guests, and Hazlitt, Haydon, and Procter frequent visitors.‡ Keats, indeed, took so great a liking to Hampstead from his stay at Hunt's, that he became a resident here from 1817 till he left England for Italy in 1820. Here he wrote his 'Ode to a Nightingale,' 'St. Agnes,' 'Isabella,' 'Hyperion,' and began the 'Endymion,' which he finished at Burford Bridge. The house in which he lodged for the greater part of the time, then called Wentworth Place, is now named Lawn Bank, and is the end house but one on the rt. side of John Street, next Wentworth House. His walks were in his later months limited to the Lower or the Middle Heath Road, the seat at the top of Well Walk being his goal and resting-place. Hunt as well as Hone has recorded Keats's melancholy musings here: "It was on the same day, sitting on the bench in Well Walk (the one against the wall) that he told me, with unaccustomed tears in his eyes, that his heart was breaking."§

Hampstead has always been a favourite haunt of painters, and many of them have lived here. Blake lodged at the farmhouse at the N. end of the Heath, by the field-path to Finchley,—part of the time, we believe, as the guest of John Linnell, who had hired the house for the summer, as other landscape painters have done since. Collins lived first in a small house at North End, and afterwards in a larger one on the Heath. Constable, whose tomb it will be remembered records his having been "many years an inhabitant of this parish," lived and died at No. 5, now No. 24, Well Walk, a few doors from the Wells Tavern. Sir Wm. Beechey lived in the Upper Terrace. Wilkie came here by the advice of Dr. Baillie, with great benefit to his health. Stanfield resided many years at Greenhill. His house, on the rt. in going down the hill towards London, is now named *Stanfield House.*

The large house next but one below Stanfield's was for many years the residence of the eminent publisher Thomas Longman, who died there Feb. 5, 1797. Mr. Longman's house was afterwards occupied by Lord Ashburton. On its site now stands the large new Wesleyan chapel. The grounds are covered with villas.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH is a broad, elevated, sandy tract occupying the summit and northern slopes of Hampstead Hill. It has no historical associations, like Blackheath, though "High on bleak Hampstead's swarthy moor they started for the North;" * but, like most of the heaths in the vicinity of London, it has its recollections of highwaymen, their doings, and their executions:—

"As often upon Hampstead Heath,
Have seen a felon, long since put to death,
Hang, crackling in the sun his parchment skin
Which to his ear had shrivell'd up his chin." †

Perhaps the only relic of those emblems of Hampstead civilization is the mantle-tree over the fireplace in the kitchen of Jack Straw's Castle, which is said to have been made from the gibbet-post on which was suspended the corpse of Jackson, a notorious highwayman, executed on Hampstead Heath for the murder of

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* Park, Hampstead, p. 334. It is, we believe, the house on the l. opposite West-End Lane.

† R. L. Edgeworth, Memoirs.

‡ Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron and his Contemporaries, vol. i.; Autobiography.

§ Leigh Hunt, Byron and his Contemporaries, vol. i., p. 440.

* Macaulay, The Armada.

† The Triennial Mayor, or The New Raparees 1691.

Henry Miller, March 1673.[*] 'Jackson's Recantation . . . . wherein is truly discovered the whole mystery of that wicked and fatal profession of Padding on the Road,' was published in 1674.

Until 1700 the Middlesex elections were held on Hampstead Heath: the first election held at Brentford was in 1701. The Heath is now the most frequented of the open spaces round London. It is estimated that a fine Whit-Monday brings at least 50,000 people, and every fine Sunday or holiday a proportionate number.

Originally about 500 acres in extent, the Heath has been reduced, by the extension of the village, and occasional enclosures, to about 240 acres. Partly, no doubt, owing to these encroachments, it is of very irregular shape. The surface is much broken, and many of the deeper valleys have ponds,—some, like Leg of Mutton pond on the N.W., and those by the Vale of Health and the Lower Heath, of considerable size. From the higher parts views of great extent, ranging from the Surrey Downs and Hampshire Hills, by Windsor Castle and Harrow, and extending N., it is asserted,[†] to Hanslope spire, within 8 m. of Northamptonshire, and the Langdon Hills of Essex on the E. The W. view, with Harrow in the background, is perhaps the most picturesque, especially from those points whence the Kingsbury Lake is seen like a gleam of silver in the mid-distance, and a group of elms or firs gives strength and character to the foreground.

The fate of Hampstead Heath as an open space was long uncertain. The late Lord of the Manor was debarred from granting more than a 21 years' lease for building. For nearly 40 years he continued his efforts to obtain from Parliament powers to grant leases for 99 years to build on the Heath, on enclosures abutting on it, and on adjoining lands. He failed, and it is probable that if he had succeeded he would have preserved at least a part of the Heath as ornamental ground in connection with the houses he proposed to erect; though he threatened, if thwarted, to "make an Agar Town of it." The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, secured the Heath from enclosure, and in 1870, the manor having passed to a new lord, the Metropolitan Board of Works were able to purchase the manorial rights for the sum of £45,000, and secure the Heath in perpetuity for public use. For several years prior to 1870, the Heath sands, in great request for brickmaking, had been dug in prodigious quantities, with the result of levelling many of the lesser elevations, scooping out deep pits, undermining trees, and extirpating large tracts of furze, broom, and heather. The Board of Works have happily done little in the way of improvement, and nothing towards rendering the Heath prim or park-like. Under their 5 years of judicious neglect, Nature has begun to reassert her rights. The bare sands are becoming clothed with verdure; the banks, especially on the N., are purple with heather, the harebell is once more becoming common, the furze and broom have spread vigorously and bloomed abundantly, and the brake is everywhere fresh and flourishing. Hampstead Heath, in fact, looked better in the summer and autumn of 1875, than it had looked for the previous thirty years, and promises to look still better in the years that are to come.

Kilburn, 1½ m. S.W. of Hampstead, and of old a hamlet of Hampstead par., is now a populous suburb of London, with long rows of terraces, streets, and villas, rly. stats., 3 or 4 churches, chapels of all orders, schools, etc. At a very early date there was established at Kilburn a cell or priory for nuns, which was in 1376 under the order of St. Augustine, and which continued till suppressed in 1536. Some fragmentary vestiges of the buildings remained till the last few years. Near the site of the Priory was a mineral spring, which about the middle of the last cent. had its Long Room for the "reception of company . . . . and fit either for music, dancing, or entertainments," and set up as a rival to Hampstead Wells, which it at least equalled in dissipation. As late as 1818 it remained "a tea-drinking house well known as Kilburn Wells to the holiday folk of London." A part of the modern Kilburn bears the name of Kilburn Priory; while another is called Goldsmith's Place, from a fondly cherished tradition that in a house which stood where now this place stands Goldsmith wrote his 'Deserted Village,' and 'She Stoops to Conquer.'

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[*] Park, Hampstead, p. 305.

[†] The original authority for this assertion is an anonymous "MS. Description of Middlesex," quoted in Park's Hampstead, p. 252; it is repeated in all subsequent accounts of Hampstead; but we have never met with any one keen-eyed enough to discern the spire.

West End is an outlying member of Hampstead, about ½ m. W. of the mother ch.; the hamlet for the most part built around a triangular green, now let on building leases. *North End* and *South End* are, as the names imply, situated some distance N. and S. from the village: near South End is the site of the Fever Hospital, the proposed erection of which is so warmly resented by the inhabitants. *Frognal* is the western side of Hampstead village.

HAMPTON, Middx. (Dom. *Hamntone*), on the Thames, 13 m. W. of London, 14¾ m. by the Thames Valley branch of the L. and S.W. Rly. The par. extends from Hampton Wick, opposite Kingston-upon-Thames to Sunbury, and includes Hampton Court and Bushey Park within its boundaries. Pop., exclusive of the eccl. district of Hampton Wick, 3915. Inns: the *Red Lion*, in the centre of the vill, a good house; *Bell*, by the ch., much in favour with anglers; *Railway Hotel*, by the stat.

The manor and honour of Hampton are noticed under Hampton Court. Hampton village lies along the outer curve of a reach of the Thames, about a mile above Hampton Court. It consists for the most part of small houses; but outside it there are many of a better description. The site is low, but the soil is gravel, and the scenery pleasant. Though somewhat impaired by the extensive works of the London water companies, this long reach of the Thames is still fresh, verdant, and picturesque. Along the bed of the river stretches a line of six or eight of the eyots, which, where untouched, always give so much character to the Thames. On either hand are broad meadows; the elms of Bushey Park, and beyond them the towers and trees of Hampton Court, and in the distance the massive tower and crowded roofs of Kingston are seen in one direction, Apps Court and the wooded hills of Surrey in the other.

The *Church*, St. Mary, at the entrance to the vill., is a neat, commonplace, white brick Perp. building, erected about 1830. It has nave and aisles, and at the W. end a square tower with pinnacles. Within are some *monts.* from the old ch. Under a canopy supported by Corinthian columns, the tomb, with effigy, arms, long rhyming and punning epitaph of Mrs. Sebel Penn, d. 1562, nurse to King Edward VI.

> "No plant of servile stock, a Hampden by descent,
> Unto whose race 300 years hath friendly fortune lent."

Edmund Pigeon, Esq., Yeoman of the Jewel-house to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; by the last of whom he was made Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes (no date); also his son Nicholas Pigeon, who succeeded his father in those offices, and d. 1619. Theophilus Dillingham, Esq. (son of Archdeacon Dillingham) d. 1769, *æt.* 93: mural slab, marble, with medallion. Elizabeth Mostyn, d. 1785, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn and Lady Essex Finch. Richard Tickell, 1793, author of 'Anticipation,' a noted pamphlet, verses, and an opera; and grandson of the more eminent poet: "threw himself from one of the uppermost windows of the palace at Hampton Court, an immense height."* Richard Cumberland, d. 1794, son of the dramatist. John Beard, d. 1791, the famous vocalist. He quitted the stage on his marriage, 1739, with Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert; but returned to it after some years' absence, and acquired great popularity both as actor and singer. He married for his second wife (1759) a daughter of John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, of which he became manager on the death of his father-in-law. The mont. is lost of Edward Progers, Page of Honour to Charles I., and Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II., d. 1714, according to Le Neve "at the age of 96, of the anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died."

In the ch.-yard lies "Huntington Shaw of Nottingham, an artist in his own way," d. 1710. This is he who wrought those admirable iron gates of Hampton Court, among the finest examples of English wrought iron extant, some of which have been removed for preservation from the weather to the interior of the palace, and others to the South Kensington Museum. Thomas Rosoman, d. 1782, for many years proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and who has bequeathed his name to Rosoman's Row and other places in its vicinity. Thomas Ripley (d. 1758), the architect of the Admiralty, and of Wolterton, and thrice snarled at in Pope's verses. A heavy granite cross by the S. door to the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, and for 25 years head master of the City of London School, d. 1871.

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* Walpole to Miss Berry, Nov. 7, 1793.

Garrick Villa, as it is now called, but which, whilst the great actor occupied it, was known as *Hampton House*, stands a little E. of the ch. Garrick became tenant in January 1754, purchased the estate in the following July, and made it his country seat till his death in January 1779. He altered and enlarged the house, and gave it in 1755 an entirely new front, designed by Adam, of which the chief feature is a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, reaching, with its pediment, above the attic. The grounds, which are separated from the house by the road, extend to the river in a wide lawn. Garrick added considerably to the grounds, and had them and the neighbouring eyot, which forms a part of the property, laid out and planted under his own direction. On the lawn he erected an octagonal "Grecian Temple," with an Ionic portico, to receive Roubiliac's statue of Shakspeare. For this statue Garrick stood as model, and gave the sculptor a vast deal of trouble during its execution. Roubiliac finished it in 1758, and received 300 guineas for his labour.

> "John and I are just going to Garrick's, with a grove of cypresses in our hands, like the Kentish men at the Conquest. He has built a temple to his master Shakspeare, and I am going to adorn the outside, since his modesty would not let me decorate it within as I proposed," with certain mottoes.*

The grounds are over 11 acres; the eyot 4½. As seen from the river, the lawn, with its trees, shrubs, and temple, and the portico of the house rising high beyond, has always been one of the attractions of this part of the Thames.

Garrick furnished his house handsomely, and hung on the walls many good pictures, though ill-natured censors said that representations of himself, or of the scenes in which he acted, were disproportionately numerous. Among these were some of Zoffany's clever pieces; † while his general pictures included Hogarth's Election series. Garrick's dinners and garden parties were very attractive; night fêtes are described in which his grounds were lit by thousands of coloured lamps; and Horace Walpole met at his Hampton table "the Duke of Grafton, Lord and Lady Rochford, Lady Holderness, the crooked Mostyn, and Dabreu the Spanish minister; two regents, of which one is lord chamberlain, the other groom of the stole; and the wife of a secretary of state. This is being *sur un assez bon ton* for a player."* Once a year the player had a different festivity. On the 1st of May he threw open his grounds to the village children, and regaled them with cakes and wine. On Johnson's first visit to Hampton House, Garrick asked him how he liked it. "Ah, David!" replied the moralist, "it is the leaving of such places that makes a death-bed terrible."

Hampton House continued to be the residence of Mrs. Garrick for 43 years after her husband's death, and during that time it remained, with its contents, intact. She would have nothing touched that was *his*. On her death, in 1822, the contents were sold by auction, and dispersed. The statue of Shakspeare, which Garrick bequeathed to the British Museum after his wife's decease, is now in the Entrance Hall of that building. In June 1864, the house and grounds were sold by auction for £10,500, to Mr. Edward Grove, the clothier of New Cut, Lambeth. The house has since been enlarged, but remains substantially unchanged in appearance. Only the attic and top of the portico are visible from the road, the house being shut off by a tall brick wall: the temple may be seen from the road, on the opposite side to the house.

The large white-brick buildings, with the half-dozen tall campanile smoke and ventilating shafts, just beyond the vill., are the pumping works, and beyond these are the filtering beds, of the Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Works Companies, for supplying London with water. These companies, with the Chelsea and Lambeth Works at Kingston, have parliamentary powers to take from the

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* Horace Walpole to George Montagu, Oct. 14, 1756.

† At Petworth is a painting by Hodges and Zoffany of Garrick at his villa.

* Walpole to Bentley, Aug. 4, 1755; Letters, vol. ii., p. 457.

Thames 100,000,000 gallons of water a day. But even all these works have proved insufficient to satisfy the monster maw of London; and now a large red-brick building will be noticed nearly completed a little higher up and on the opposite side of the river, with immense filtering beds beyond, for the Lambeth Company; and a little inland, between Sunbury and Hanworth, a great pumping station has been constructed, with lofty sq. shaft, and extensive reservoirs, for furnishing an extra supply to the East London Water Works at the opposite extremity of London.

Hampton may be considered the head-quarters of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and here and a little higher up on the Surrey side are the ponds and streamlets made by the Thames Conservancy, and maintained by the society for hatching and rearing fish ova—chiefly salmon, grayling, and trout. The young fish are kept in the streams for eight or nine months, when, being considered able to take care of themselves, they are turned into the river. About 50,000 fish are annually sent into the Thames from these ponds, and anglers acknowledge a decided improvement in the fishing. The river here is strictly preserved along what is known as *Hampton Deep*, which extends from the lawn of Garrick Villa to Tumbling Bay, 960 yds. From 20 to 30 lb. of roach or perch are accounted a good day's fishing.

Hampton Races, one of the most popular of the "suburban gatherings," are held in June, on *Molesey Hurst*, exactly opposite Hampton Ch., on the Surrey side of the Thames. There is a ferry from Hampton to Molesey Hurst, and a bridge from Hampton Court to East Molesey. The first bridge at Hampton Court was a wooden one, erected in 1708: the present iron girder bridge of five spans was built in 1865.

New Hampton, on the N. extremity of the par., by Hampton Hill and the Hanworth road, has grown within the last few years into a considerable village. It was made a chapelry in 1864; has a neat E.E. red-brick church, St. James, built in 1873; and in 1871 had 1322 inhabitants.

HAMPTON COURT, Middx., the palace of Wolsey and of Henry VIII., then of all our sovereigns in succession from Edward VI. to George II.; and now, by royal goodwill, a palace free to the enjoyment of every one, stands on the l. bank of the Thames, midway between Hampton village and Hampton Wick, and 12 m. W. from Hyde Park. The L. and S.W. Rly. Stat. for Hampton Court is at East Molesey, on the opposite side of the Thames, but within sight of the palace. On crossing the bridge from the station, the West Gate of Hampton Court, the best approach to the buildings, is on the rt., close to the foot of the bridge.

The State Apartments and Grounds are open free to the public *every week-day*, except Friday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and from 10 till 4 from the 1st of October to the 31st of March: on *Sundays*, the State Apartments are not open till 2 p.m. A summer's day may be pleasantly spent in examining the palace and its contents, and wandering about the grounds, Bushey Park, and the Thames. Hotels: the *Mitre*, by the bridge; *King's Arms*, by the Lion Gate; and, opposite it, the *Greyhound*, by the entrance to Bushey Park.

The manor of Hampton (*Hamntone*), belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor to Earl Algar, and was worth £40 per annum. At the Domesday Survey it was held by Walter de St. Waleric, and produced £20. At the beginning of the 13th cent. it was the property of Joan, relict of Sir Robert Gray. Lady Gray, who died in 1211, gave the manor to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by whom it was held till the suppression of the order; but the prior and brethren granted a lease of the manor, Jan. 11, 1515, for 99 years to Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, for a yearly rental of £50, out of which there was to be "allowance . . . in the payments of the rent" of £21, "towards and for the exhibition of a preste for to mynister divine service within the Chapell of the said manor," so that Wolsey would seem to have had a good bargain.

When he purchased Hampton, Wolsey was in the plenitude of his power. He was created Cardinal in September of the same year, and it may have been in anticipation of his increase of dignity that he bought

Hampton in order to convert the manor-house into a palace. Without delay, and at a vast cost, Wolsey raised so large and stately a palace that, as Stow says, "it excited much envy," which the magnificence of his style of living in it was not calculated to lessen. Skelton, though his bitter enemy and satirist, probably only gave utterance to what many felt:

"Why come ye not to court?—
To whyche court?
To the Kynge's courte,
Or to Hampton Court?—
Nay, to the Kynge's court:
The Kynges courte
Shulde haue the excellence;
But Hampton Court
Hath the preemynence,
And Yorkes Place,
With my lordes grace,
To whose magnifycence
Is all the conflewence,
Sutys and supplycacyons,
Embassades of all nacyons." *

Cavendish, Wolsey's gentleman-usher, has celebrated both in verse and prose the magnificence of his master's favourite palace, and the splendour of his court. His account of the grand banquet given by the Cardinal to Montmorenci, the French ambassador, and his suite, in 1527, will be found in all the descriptions of Hampton Court, but an extract or two may have place here.

"Then was there made great preparation of all things for this great assembly at Hampton Court. The Cardinal called before him his principal officers, as steward, treasurer, comptroller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hampton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, expense, or travail, to make them such a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at it here, but also make a glorious report of it in their country, to the great honour of the King and his realm. To accomplish his commandment they sent out caters, purveyors, and divers other persons, my Lord's friends, to make preparation; also they sent for all the expert cooks and cunning persons in the art of cookery which were within London or elsewhere, that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast. . . . . Then my Lord Cardinal sent me, being his gentleman usher, with two other of my fellows, thither to foresee all things touching our rooms to be nobly garnished. . . . . . The day was come to the Frenchmen assigned, and they ready assembled . . . . . and every of them was conveyed to their several chambers, having in them great fires and wine to their comfort and relief, remaining there until their supper was ready. The chambers where they supped were ordered in this sort: first the great waiting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all others were, and furnished with tall yeomen to serve. There were set tables round about the chamber, banquetwise, covered with fine cloths of diaper; a cupboard was there garnished with white plate, having also in the same chamber to give the more light, four great plates of silver set with great light, and a great fire of wood and coals. The next chamber, being the chamber of presence, was hanged with very rich arras, and a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished with many goodly gentlemen ready to serve the tables. The boards were set in manner as the other boards were in the other chamber before, save that the high table was set and removed beneath the cloth of estate toward the middest of the chamber, covered with fine linen cloths of damask work sweetly perfumed. There was a cupboard, made for the time, in length of the breadth of the nether end of the same chamber, six desks of height, garnished with gilded plate, very sumptuous and of the newest fashions, and the nethermost desk was garnished all with plate of clean gold, having two great candlesticks of silver and gilt, most curiously wrought, the workmanship whereof with the silver cost 300 marks, and lights of wax as big as torches, burning upon the same. This cupboard was barred all round about that no man came nigh it; for there was none of the same plate occupied or stirred during this feast, for there was sufficient besides. The plates that did hang on the walls to give light in the chamber were of silver and gilt, with great pearchers of wax burning in them, a great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things necessary for the furniture of so noble a feast. Now was all things in a readiness, and supper time at hand. My Lord's officers caused the trumpets to blow to warn to supper, and the said officers went right discreetly in due order, and conducted these noble personages from their chambers unto the chamber of presence where they should sup. And, they being there, caused them to sit down; their service was brought up in such order and abundance, both costly and full of subtleties, with such a pleasant noise of divers instruments of music, that the Frenchmen (as it seemed) were rapt into a heavenly paradise." The Cardinal was not yet there, but "before the second course, My Lord Cardinal came in among them, booted and spurred, all suddenly, and bade them *proface* . . . . and straightways, being not shifted of his riding apparel, called for a chair, and sat himself down in the midst of the high paradise, laughing and being as merry as ever I saw him in all my life. Anon came up the second course, with so many dishes, subtleties, and curious devices, which were above a hundred in number, of so goodly proportion and costly, that I suppose the Frenchmen never saw the like: the wonder was no less than it was worthy indeed. . . . . Then my Lord took a bowl of gold, which was esteemed of the value of 500 marks, filled with hippocras,* whereof there was plenty, and putting off his cap, said 'I drink to the King, my sovereign lord and master, and next unto the King your master,' and therewith did drink a good draught. And when he had done, he desired the Grand Master to pledge him, cup and all, the which cup he gave him; and so caused all the other lords and gentlemen in other cups to pledge these two royal princes. Then went cups merrily about, that many of the Frenchmen were fain to be led to their beds." Various pastimes followed, the Cardinal treating his guests "so nobly and with so familiar countenance and entertainment, that they could not commend him too much. And whilst they were in communication and other pastimes, all their liveries were served to their chambers. Every chamber had a basin and an ewer of silver, a great livery pot of silver, some gilt, and some parcel gilt; yea and some chambers had two great pots of silver in like manner, and one pot at the least with wine and beer, a bowl, or goblet, and a silver pot to drink beer in; a silver candlestick or two, with both white lights and yellow lights, of three sizes of wax, and a staff torch, a fine manchet, and a cheat loaf of bread. Thus was every chamber furnished throughout the house, and yet the two cupboards in the two banqueting chambers were not once touched. Then being past midnight, as time served, they were conveyed to their lodgings to take their rest for that night." *

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* Skelton's Poetical Works, Dyce's ed., vol. ii., p. 39, 'Why Come ye Nat to Courte?' lines 398—412.

* A drink made of wine mixed with spices and sugar. Skelton charges the Cardinal with too great fondness for this and other dainties—

"To drynke and for to eate
Swete ypocras and swete meate
To kepe his flesh chast,
In Lent for a repast
He eateth capons stewed
Fesaunt and partriche mewed,
Hennes, checkynges, and pygges."
(Why Come ye Nat to Courte?
l. 214, etc.)

Du Bellay, Bishop of Bayonne, who was in the suite of Montmorenci, bears testimony to the admiration with which his countrymen regarded the entertainment, particularly noting the chambers that Cavendish has described so fully. "The very chambers had hangings of wonderful value, and every place did glitter with innumerable vessels of gold and silver. There were two hundred and fourscore beds, the furniture to most of them being silk, and all for the entertainment of strangers only." This was the last entertainment the Cardinal gave in his gorgeous palace, and probably the last occasion on which he presided as host within its walls. It had, in fact, already ceased to belong to him. The envy which it excited among the courtiers had extended higher. The king asked Wolsey why he had built so costly a house. "To show how noble a palace a subject may offer to his sovereign," replied the adroit courtier. The king accepted the gift (1526), and "in recompense thereof licensed the Cardinal to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure." †

Thenceforth Henry made Hampton Court a frequent residence. Its fame reached the ear of Henry's great rival in splendour Francis I. Wallop the English Ambassador having mentioned that Henry was at Windsor, Francis asked him where that was, and how it stood; and being told that it stood upon a hill by a goodly river,—

"'Je vous prie, Monsr. Ambassadour,' quod He, 'que ryver est cella?' I saied it was the Themys. 'Et Hampton Court,' quod He, 'est il sur la mesmes ryver aussy?' I saied, 'Ye, that theye bothe stode uppon the same ryver with dyvers other goodly howses, namyng Richemount for one, declaring to hym at lenght the magnificence of them all three, and specially of Hampton Court; of which He was very desierous to here, and toke grete pleasure to commun with me thereon, shewing me He hard saye that Your Majestie did use much gilding in your said howses, and specially in the rowffes, and that He in his building used litle or none, but made the rowffes of tymbre fyndly wrought with dyvers cullers of woode naturall." *

Henry was at Hampton Court when he received news of the death of Wolsey. Cavendish, after watching his master through his last illness, and seeing his remains laid reverently in his grave in Leicester Abbey, rode with all haste to Hampton Court to apprise the king of the particulars.

"Repairing to the King, I found him shooting at the rounds in the park, on the backside of the garden. And perceiving him occupied in shooting, thought it not my duty to trouble him: but leaned to a tree, intending to stand there, and to attend his gracious pleasure. Being in a great study, at the last, the King came suddenly behind me, where I stood, and clapped his hand upon my shoulder; and when I perceived him I fell upon my knee. To whom he said, calling me by name, 'I will,' quod he, 'make an end of my game, and then I will talk with you,' and so departed to his mark, whereat the game was ended. Then the King delivered his bow unto the yeoman of the bows, and went his way inward to the palace, whom I followed; howbeit he called for Sir John Gage, with whom he talked, until he came at the garden postern gate, and there entered; the gate being shut after him, which caused me to go my ways. And being gone but a little distance the gate was opened again, and there Sir Harry Norris called me again, commanding me to come in to the King, who stood behind the door in a night-gown of russet velvet, furred with sables: before whom I kneeled down, being with him there all alone the space of an hour and more, during which time he examined me of divers weighty matters concerning my Lord, wishing that liever than £20,000 that he had lived. Then he asked me for the £1500 which Master Kingston moved to my Lord before his death. 'Sir,' said I, 'I think that I can tell your grace partly where it is.' 'Yea, can you?' quod the King, 'then I pray you tell me, and you shall do us much pleasure, nor it shall not be unrewarded.'" Having satisfied his Majesty in whose hands the

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* Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, Singer's edition, p. 195, etc.

† Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

* Wallop to Henry VIII., in Calendar of State Papers.

money was, "'Well then,' quod the King, 'let me alone, and keep this gear secret between yourself and me, and let no man be privy thereof, for if I hear any more of it, then I know by whom it is come to knowledge.' 'Three may,' quod he, 'keep counsel, if two be away; and if I thought my cap knew my counsel, I would cast it into the fire and burn it. And for your truth and honesty ye shall be one of our servants, and in that same room with us, that ye were with your old master.'" *

Henry spent a good deal of his time at Hampton Court, being in these early days much given to hunting, hawking, fishing, shooting at the rounds, bowls, and other outdoor diversions in fair weather, and tennis, backgammon, and similar games—at which he staked heavily and lost much—in wet weather, and on long evenings. † In 1533 Anne Boleyn presided as Queen at superb banquetings, with masques, interludes, and sports. On the 12th of October, 1537, Edward VI. was born at Hampton Court, and twelve days after his mother, Jane Seymour, died there. In the summer of 1540, Anne of Cleves was here awaiting her decree of divorce. That announced "she removed to Richmond; and Catherine Howard, was openly showed as Queen at Hampton Court." Here on the 12th of July, 1543, Catherine Parr was married and proclaimed Queen, and here a few months later her brother was created Earl of Essex, and her uncle ennobled. Henry kept the Christmas of 1543 at Hampton Court in great state, his chief guest being Francis Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily. ‡ At the Christmas of 1544, Henry held here a Chapter of the Garter, at which the Earl of Surrey was present; and on this or an earlier occasion Surrey became enamoured of his Geraldine:—

"Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she hight.
Hampton me taught to wish her first for mine;
And Windsor, alas! doth chase me from her sight." §

Henry added largely to the buildings and grounds of Hampton Court, "so as to make it a goodly sumptuous and beautiful manor, decent and convenient for a King, and did ornate the same with parks, gardens, and orchards, and other things of great commodity and pleasure thereto adjoining, meet and pertinent to his Royal Majesty." These are the terms of the preamble of the Act for creating the *Honour of Hampton*, 1538; but the Order of the Privy Council issued in the next reign for dechasing the honour, explains that at this time "His Highness waxed heavy with sickness, age, and corpulency of body, and might not travel so readily abroad, but was constrained to seek to have his game and pleasure ready and at hand." This royal hunting-ground comprised not merely the manor of Hampton Court as "the chief and capital place and part of the said Honour," with the adjacent manors on the Middlesex side of the Thames, but also the parishes and manors of Walton-upon-Thames, Oatlands, Weybridge, Byfleet, Cobham, Esher, Thames Ditton, and East and West Molesey, in Surrey, the whole being surrounded by a wooden paling, and stored with deer. Only two other honours had been thus created,* and this was the last.

No wonder that, as soon as a new king came to the throne, there should be "divers supplications exhibited unto the King's most Excellent Majestie of many poor men of these parishes," setting forth that "forasmuch as their commons, meadows and pastures be taken in, and that all the said parishes are overlaid with the deer now increasing daily upon them, very many households of the same parishes be let fall down, the families decayed and the King's liege people much diminished, the country thereabout in manner made desolate," and praying to be relieved. Or that the King, the Lord Protector, and the Council, taking into consideration that "over and besides" what was thus set forth, "the King's Majesty loseth yearly, diminished of his yearly revenues and rents to a great sum," should order the honour to be "dechased . . . so much of the deer within the said chase shall be spent or put into the Forest of Windsor," or other of the royal parks; and "at Michaelmas next the pale shall be taken down and transported to the help of other of the Kings Ma^{ties} Parks and Chases, and the land therein enclosed and emparked restored to the old tenants, to pay again the former rents." This was done and the country laid open, but the district thus enclosed has ever since been considered a Royal Chase, and the office of "Lieutenant and Keeper of Her Majesty's Chase of Hampton Court" has continued to be held along with that of Chief Steward of the Honour, and Ranger of the Parks.*

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* Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, p. 398.
† Sir H. Nicolas, Privy Purse Expenses.
‡ Lysons; Stow; Holinshed.
§ Surrey, Description and Praise of his Love, Geraldine.

* Lysons, Environs, vol. iii., p. 53; Madox, Baronia Anglica, p. 9.

Edward VI. was at Hampton Court in the autumn of 1549, with his uncle, the Protector Somerset, Cranmer, Cecil, Paget, and other members of the Council, when Somerset received intelligence of the confederation against him of the members of the Council assembled in London and the Earl of Warwick, who had just returned after suppressing the Norfolk insurrection. Somerset in the utmost alarm issued a strange proclamation, summoning all loyal subjects to come armed to the help of the king, and followed it up by measures equally the result of panic, so that Hampton Court was for some days in a state of extraordinary excitement.

"The King's Majesty straitly chargeth and commandeth all his loving subjects with all haste to repair to His Highness at his Majesty's Manor of Hampton Court, in most defensible array, with harness and weapons to defend his most royal person and his most intirely beloved uncle, the Lord Protector, against whom certain hath attempted a most dangerous conspiracy. And this to do in all possible haste. Given at Hampton Court, the first day of Oct, in the third year of his most noble reign." †

The lords seized the Tower of London, displaced the lieutenant, and substituted an officer of theirs. How Somerset sought to meet the danger is told by the king and the council:—

"The next morning, being the 6th of October and Saturday, he [Somerset] commanded the armour to be brought down out of the armoury of Hampton Court, about 500 harnesses, to arm both his and my men; with all the gates of the house to be rampiered—people to be raised." ‡

Somerset did raise the people about Hampton Court, "writing and crying out that certain Lords had determined to repair to the Court and to destroy the King." "And when he had thus gathered the people and commons together at Hampton Court, then he brought his Majesty into the base court there, and so after to the gate to them that were without; and after he caused his Highness Good Prince to say—'I pray you be good to us and our Uncle." *

Such measures were of little avail. That same 6th of October, "at nine or ten o'clock of the night," Somerset hurried the king to Windsor. A few days later the proud Protector was a prisoner, and saw Hampton Court no more. In 1551 Edward VI., at Hampton Court, created Somerset's deadly enemy, the Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland, and the Marquis of Dorset, Duke of Suffolk.

Immediately after their solemn entry into London following their marriage, Queen Mary and King Philip withdrew to Hampton Court, where they lived in great retirement, and winning little popularity: "The hall-door within the Court was continually shut, so that no man might enter unless his errand were first known; which seemed strange to Englishmen that had not been used thereto." † Hither the Princess Elizabeth was summoned from Woodstock, and hard pressed to abjure Protestantism by Gardner and others of the queen's confessors and councillors; and seems to have owed her safety to the interposition of Philip. According to Holinshed, she was on one occasion conducted by torch-light to the queen's bed-chamber, when kneeling down she declared herself a true and faithful subject. During the interview Philip was concealed behind the tapestry, ready, as is conjectured, to have interposed if the violence of the queen's temper had proceeded to extremities. A week later she was released from her strict surveillance; and the following Christmas (1554),‡ which was kept at Hampton Court with a splendour that had no return in the unhappy queen's reign, the

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* Lysons.

† Tytler, England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, Original Letters, etc., vol. i., p. 205; another proclamation was issued dated H. Court, Oct. 6: comp. Froude, Hist. of England, vol. v., p. 232 n., and Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, vol. ix. (Lemon), p. 23.

‡ Journal of Edward VI.

* Letter of the Council 'To my Lady Marie's Grace and my Lady Elizabeth's Grace,' Oct. 9, 1549, Tytler, vol. i., p. 249.

† Holinshed, Chronicle, vol. iv., p. 64.

‡ Lysons (vol. iii., p. 63) says that "Philip and Mary kept their Christmas at Hampton Court in 1558," while Nichols places it in 1557: but Mary died in November 1558, and the only Christmas Philip spent in England was that of 1554, which must therefore have been the Christmas described by the Chronicler. Froude, Hist. of England, vol. vi., pp. 358, 359, places the meeting in which Philip is said to have been concealed behind the tapestry in July 1555; but it was in 1554 she was sent for from Woodstock.

Princess Elizabeth was the principal guest:

> "On Christmas-eve the great hall of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps, curiously disposed. The princess [Elizabeth] supped at the same table with the King and Queen, next the cloth of state; and after supper was served with a perfumed napkin and plates of confects by the Lord Paget. But she retired to her Ladies before the revels, maskings, and disguisings began. On St. Stephen's day she heard mattins in the Queen's closet adjoining to the chapel, where she was attired in a robe of white satin, strung all over with large pearls. On the 29th day of December she sate with their Majesties and the nobility at a grand spectacle of jousting, when 200 spears were broken. Half of the combatants were accoutred in the Almaine, and half in the Spanish fashion."*

It was to Hampton Court that Mary retired, April 1555, for perfect quiet when daily expecting to become a mother; and the proclamation announcing her "happy deliverance of a prince" is subscribed "from our house of Hampton Court," though occasion was never found to fill the blank left for the date.†

Elizabeth occasionally resided at Hampton Court, but preferred Greenwich. She was there in 1559, August 10—17; 1568, 1570, 1572 (in September of which year she "fell sick of the smallpox at Hampton Court"), 1579, and 1582; and kept Christmas there in 1568, 1572,‡ 1575, and again in 1593, when, on New Year's Day, Thomas Churchyard presented Her Majesty with "A Pleasant Conceite, Penned in Verse."

Whilst Mary Queen of Scots was at Bolton Castle, Elizabeth summoned a great council of the lords at Hampton Court, October 30, 1568, to consider the allegations against Mary respecting the murder of Darnley. A conference was appointed to be held at Westminster, and this was adjourned to Hampton Court, where Elizabeth still was. Here it assembled December 3rd, and on the following day the Regent Murray produced the casket containing the letters and verses which proved so fatal to Mary.§

Hentzner, the German traveller, visited Hampton Court in 1598, and has given an ample but not very exact account of it: he seems to have been most interested in the furniture and decorations; "all the walls of the palace," he writes, "shine with gold and silver."*

James I., shortly after his arrival in England, took up his abode at Hampton Court, and here was held (Jan. 14—17, 1604) the famous conference between the representatives of the Established Church and the Presbyterians; the former consisting of the Abp. of Canterbury, the Bp. of London, 7 other bishops, 5 deans, and 2 doctors; the latter, of 4 of their leading ministers, Dr. Reynolds being their spokesman. The conference lasted three days, but the Presbyterians were only admitted on the second and third, when Reynolds was browbeaten by the bishops, and "soundly peppered" by the pedant king, who announced his resolve to "have one doctrine, one discipline, one religion in substance and in ceremony." James's oratory so delighted the bishops that the Bp. of London fell upon his knees and protested his "heart melted with joy that Almighty God, of his singular mercy, hath given us such a king as, since Christ's time, the like hath not been," and the Abp. exclaimed, "Undoubtedly your Majesty speaks by the special assistance of God's spirit."† "I wist not what they meant," wrote an auditor;‡ "but the spirit was rather foul-mouthed." The conference, as Fuller notes, "produced some alterations in the Liturgy;" but its best result was the resolution for a new translation of the Bible: its evil fruit, the intensifying the differences between churchmen and nonconformists, and thus preparing the way for the disastrous events of the next reign.

Charles I. was often at Hampton Court, sometimes, as in 1625, because the plague raged in London (when all communication between that city and Hampton Court was forbidden by proclamation), and sometimes for pleasure; and he and his queen enriched it with many works of art. In July 1625 the king gave formal receptions at Hampton Court to the ambassadors of France and Denmark, and one from Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transylvania, the French ambassador being, at the earnest request of the queen, contrary to all court etiquette, lodged within the palace. Charles was here with his court in Oct. 1627, Oct. 1628, again in 1632—1636, and again in the autumn of 1638, when on the 2nd of Oct. he knighted Balthazar Gerbier, the painter and projector, who had been negotiating for him at Brussels and the Hague a settlement of the Spanish difficulty, and the purchase of works of art.*

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* Brit. Mus. Cott. MSS., Vitell. F., quoted in Nichols' Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 18.

† Froude, vol. vi., p. 346.

‡ "Here, we play at tables, dance, and keep Christmas,"—Letter of Sir Thomas Smith, Hampton Court, 1572; Life, p. 239. Nichols, Progresses, i., 75; i., 263; ii., 392; and iii., 232.

§ Froude, vol. ix., p. 335.

* Sir Paul Hentzner, A Journey into England in the Year 1598.

† Fuller, Church Hist., Book X., s. 20.

‡ Harrington, Nugæ Antiquæ, p. 162.

On the 10th of Jan. 1642, Charles sought refuge here with his queen from the tumultuous assemblies in London. It was the last time he was here as master: his next visit, August 24, 1647, was as a prisoner. He remained here three months under a very mild restraint; his children who were at the Duke of Northumberland's, Syon House, had free access to him, and his old servants were about him.

> "The King lived at Hampton Court rather in the condition of a guarded and attended prince, than as a conquered and purchased captive; all his old servants had free recourse to him; all sorts of people were admitted to come to kiss his hands and to do obeisance as to a sovereign. Ashburnham and Berkeley, by the Parliament voted delinquents, came to him from beyond the seas, and others by permission of the army." †
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> "Hampton Court was prepared and put into as good order for his reception, as could have been done in the best time. . . . . The King enjoyed himself at Hampton Court much more to his content than he had of late; the respects of the chief officers of the army seeming much greater than they had been; Cromwell himself came oftener to him, and had longer conferences with him; talked with more openness than he had done, and appeared more cheerful. Persons of all conditions repaired to his Majesty of those who had served him; with whom he conferred without reservation; and the citizens flocked thither as they had used to do at the end of a progress, when the King had been some months absent from London: but that which pleased his Majesty most, was that his children were permitted to come, in whom he took great delight." ‡

The manor of Hampton Court was sold by the Parliament, in 1651, to John Phelps and others; and in the court rolls of 1654 Phelps's name occurs as lord of the manor.* But in Sept. 1653 it was "Ordered, That the house called Hampton Court, with the outhouses and gardens thereunto belonging, and the little park wherein it stands," which had been valued at £10,765, "be stayed from sale, until the Parliament take further order."

> "For the house of Hampton Court having been ordered to be sold that day, which place I thought very convenient for the retirement of those that were employed in Public affairs, when they should be indisposed, in the summer season, I resolved to endeavour to prevent the sale of it, and accordingly procured a Motion to be made at the sitting down of the House to that end, which took effect as I desired. For this I was very much blamed by my good friend, Sir Henry Vane, as a thing which was contrary to the interest of a Commonwealth. He said that such places might justly be accounted amongst those things that prove Temptations to Ambitious Men, and exceedingly tend to sharpen their Appetite to ascend the Throne." †

A year or two later both house and manor had passed into the possession of Oliver Cromwell, who thenceforth made the palace one of his principal residences. In it his daughter Elizabeth was married to Lord Falconbridge, Nov. 18, 1657, and his favourite daughter, Lady Claypole, died August 6, 1658. A fortnight later Cromwell was himself stricken with fever, and removed to Whitehall, where he died Sept. 3rd. For the amusement of his leisure hours the Protector is said to have had the organ removed from Magdalen College, Oxford, and erected in the great gallery of Hampton Court. ‡

Soon after his marriage Charles II. brought his queen to Hampton: he in a measure refurnished the house and remodelled the gardens.

> "*May* 25, 1662.—I went this evening to Hampton Court to see the new Queene.
>
> "*May* 31.—I saw the Queene at dinner; the Judges came to compliment her arrival, and after them the Duke of Ormond brought me to kiss her hand.
>
> "*June* 8.—I saw her Majesty at supper privately in her bed-chamber.
>
> "Hampton Court is as noble and uniforme a pile, and as capacious as any Gotiq architecture can have made it. There is incomparable furniture in it, especially hangings designed by Raphael, very rich with gold; also many rare pictures, especially the 'Cæsarian Triumphs' of Andr. Mantegna, formerly the Duke of Mantua's; of the tapestrys I believe the world can show nothing nobler of the kind than the storys of Abraham and Tobit. The gallery of hornes is very particular for the vast

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* Sainsbury, Original Papers relating to Rubens, p. 211; Walpole, Anecdotes of Painters, vol. ii., p. 95: Walpole says, perhaps by an error of the copyist, that Gerbier "was knighted at Hampton Court in 1628."

† Lady Hutchinson, Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, ed. 1846, p. 305. See also Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs.

‡ Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, B. x., vol. iii., pt. 1, p. 67, ed. 1720.

* Lysons, vol. iii., p. 52.

† Ludlow, Memoirs, vol. ii, p. 678.

‡ Hawkins, Hist. of Music, vol. iv., p. 45.

beames of staggs, elks, antelopes, etc. The Queene's bed was an embroidery of silver on crimson velvet, and cost £8000, being a present made by the States of Holland when his Majesty returned, and had formerly ben given by them to our King's sister, the Princesse of Orange, and being bought of her againe was now presented to the King. The greate looking-glasse and toilet of beaten and massive gold was given by the Queene Mother. The Queene brought over with her from Portugal such Indian cabinets as had never before ben seene here. The great hall is a most magnificent roome. The chapell-roof excellently fretted and gilt. I was also curious to visite the wardrobes and tents and other furniture of state. The park, formerly a flat naked piece of ground, now planted with sweete rows of lime trees; and the canall for water now neere perfected; also the hare park. In the garden is a rich and noble fountaine, with syrens, statues, etc., cast in copper by Fanelli, but no plenty of water. The cradle-walk of horne-beame in the garden is, for the perplexed twining of the trees, very observable. There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a pretty banquetting-house set over a cave or cellar. All these gardens might be exceedingly improved, as being too narrow for such a palace." *

William III. liked the situation of Hampton Court, its proximity to the Thames, its distance from London; pulled down two courts of Wolsey's palace, and commissioned Wren to erect on their site a suite of state apartments that might rival those of Versailles; extended the grounds and remodelled King Charles's French gardens in the Dutch taste; and, in fine, spent so much time, money, and thought upon Hampton that the Londoners grew angry, and his Ministers expostulated with him on his neglect of the capital. Obliged to select an abode nearer London, William chose Kensington, partly because he could at any time ride across to his "country house," see the progress of his alterations there, or enjoy a gallop in the park. It was to Hampton Court he drove straight, without entering London, on returning, broken down in health from his last visit to Holland, Nov. 4, 1701. Three months later (Feb. 20, 1702), whilst ambling through the park on his favourite horse Sorrel, the horse struck his foot against a molehill, stumbled, and threw the king. His collar-bone was found to be broken, and he was carried to Kensington, where he lived little more than a fortnight.

His successor lived much at Hampton Court. Pope has told all that need be said about the dull routine of her residence:

"Close by those meads, for ever crown'd with flowers,
Where Thames with pride surveys his rising towers,
There stands a structure of majestic frame,
Which from the neighb'ring Hampton takes its name.
Here British statesmen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home;
Here thou great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Doth sometimes counsel take,—and sometimes tea." *

George I. and George II. spent a good deal of time at Hampton Court, but the Court life was as dull in their reigns as in that of their predecessor, and hardly so respectable. George I. tried to relieve the tedium by having some plays acted, but the stolidity of the Court seems to have infected the players, who were dismayed at finding that "at Court, where the Prince gives the treat and honours the table with his own presence, the audience is under the restraint of a circle, where laughter, or applause raised higher than a whisper, would be stared at. . . . This coldness or decency of attention, at Court, I observed had but a melancholy effect upon the impatient vanity of some of our actors, who seemed inconsolable when their flashy endeavours to please had passed unheeded. Their not considering where they were quite disconcerted them."† However, they seem to have pleased.

"I shall proceed to speak of the theatre which was ordered by his late Majesty (George I.) to be erected in the great old hall at Hampton Court; where plays were intended to have been acted during the summer-season. But before the theatre could be finished, above half the month of September being elapsed, there were but seven plays acted before the Court returned to London. This throwing open a theatre in a royal palace, seemed to be reviving the old English hospitable grandeur." After noting that the King appeared most pleased with Shakspeare's Henry the Eighth, Cibber adds, "This calls to my memory an extravagant pleasantry of Sir Richard Steele, who being asked by a grave nobleman, after the play had been presented at Hampton Court, how the King liked it, replied, 'So terribly well, my Lord, that I was afraid I should have lost all my actors! For I was not sure the King would not keep them to fill the posts at Court, that he saw them so fit for in the play.' . . . . Since that time, there has been but one play at Hampton Court, which was for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine (Oct. 2, 1731); and for which his present Majesty (George II.) was pleased to order us a hundred pounds." ‡

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* Evelyn, Diary.

* Rape of the Lock, opening of Canto iii.

† Cibber's Apology, p. 451.

‡ Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian, pp. 446—457.

Of Court life in George II.'s time there is a cabinet picture. perfect in its way, by his Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain and Lord Privy Seal.*

> "I will not trouble you with any account of our occupations at Hampton Court. No mill-horse ever went in a more constant track, or a more unchanging circle; so that by the assistance of an almanack for the day of the week, and a watch for the hour of the day, you may inform yourself fully, without any other intelligence but your memory, of every transaction within the verge of the Court. Walking, chaises, levees, and audiences fill the morning; at night, the King plays at commerce or backgammon, and the Queen at quadrille, where poor Lady Charlotte runs her usual nightly gauntlet—the Queen pulling her hood, Mr. Schutz sputtering in her face, and the Princess Royal rapping her knuckles all at a time. . . . . The Duke of Grafton takes his nightly opiate of lottery, and sleeps as usual between the Princesses Amelia and Carolina; Lord Grantham strolls from room to room (as Dryden says, 'like some discontented ghost that oft appears, and is forbid to speak,') and stirs himself about as people stir a fire, not with any design, but to make it burn brisker; which his lordship constantly does to no purpose, and yet tries as constantly as if it had ever once succeeded. At last the King comes up, the pool finishes, and every one has their dismission." †

George II. was the last monarch who resided at Hampton Court, though it enjoyed a glimmer of royalty at the end of the century, when the Prince of Orange, driven from the Netherlands by the revolution, occupied for several years (1795—1813) the vacated palace of the English king. Since the palace ceased to be one of the royal residences, the private apartments have been appropriated as dwellings at the pleasure of the sovereign, chiefly for members of noble families, but sometimes for persons otherwise distinguished: thus Faraday, the eminent chemist, was granted a residence in 1858, which he occupied till his death in 1867. Dr. Johnson applied, April 11, 1776, to the Lord Chamberlain for a grant of apartments, thinking that "to a man who had had the honour of vindicating his Majesty's Government, a retreat in one of his houses may not be improperly or unworthily allowed." This application seems to have been unknown to Boswell or to Croker—as why it was unsuccessful is to us.

For a long series of years the State Apartments and grounds were neglected and forlorn. Visitors were comparatively few, for even in summer few cared to pay the entrance fee in order to be hurried through the rooms by an ignorant guide. In November 1838, the State Apartments and the grounds were thrown open to the public without fee and without restriction; and now every possible facility is afforded for seeing them, and studying their contents at leisure and in comfort. The largest number of visitors to Hampton Court since it was opened to the public was in the Exhibition years,—350,848 in 1851; 369,162 in 1862. In 1873 there were 217,589 visitors, and this is about the average. Nearly 30.000 persons passed through it on Whit Monday 1872.

Wolsey's palace consisted of 5 great courts surrounded by public and private rooms, and all the adjuncts of archiepiscopal dignity and enjoyment. For his palace Wolsey brought water of great purity from springs in Combe Wood, midway between Kingston and Wimbledon, Surrey, by leaden pipes under the Thames; also from a branch of the Colne near Longford, by a canal over 11 miles long, still called the Cardinal's or the King's river. The buildings were probably incomplete when they passed into the king's hands; and Henry spent large sums upon them, added considerably to their extent, and erected the present great hall and chapel. Little further alteration, probably, was made in the buildings till 1690, when William III., intending to make the palace his chief residence, commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to erect a new suite of State Apartments more in accordance with the taste of the day than the sombre rooms of the Tudor king. Wren demolished two of Wolsey's courts, and remodelled a third, and erected the long uniform southern and eastern fronts, towards the Thames and the gardens, in a semi-classic style, having no affinity to the older structure. Wren's building is, however, a good one of its kind. The elevations are imposing from their extent, and have much simple dignity of character. The garden front is about 330 ft. long, the river front somewhat less. The rooms, through which we shall pass, are stately and well-proportioned, though they have the inconvenience of being all rooms of passage. The Tudor palace is built throughout of a mellow red brick; Wren's additions are also of red brick, but of a lighter colour, with a larger use of stone in columns and dressings.

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* Lord Hervey has treated the subject on a large canvas and with a fuller pencil in his 'Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second,' edited by Mr. Croker, 1848. Life at Hampton Court in the reigns of Anne and the first two Georges is abundantly illustrated in the Pope Correspondence, and in the Memoirs and Letters of Lord Hervey, Lady Sundon, Lady Suffolk, Horace Walpole, etc.

† Lord Hervey to Mrs. Clayton, July 31, 1733; Memoirs of Lady Sundon, vol. ii., p. 231.

The best entrance to the palace is by the large gates at the foot of Hampton Bridge. You thus come to the oldest part of the building first; and having familiarized yourself with that, and with Henry's great hall, pass through the state rooms and study the pictures at your ease, and then enter the gardens from the centre of Wren's eastern façade.

Leaving the low line of cavalry barracks on the l., you obtain from the *Green*—the Outer Court of the original building—an excellent view of the W. front of Wolsey's palace, perhaps the finest and most striking example of Tudor palatial architecture left. Between the outer court and the west front was the Moat, crossed here by a bridge which led to the central gate-house. Moat and bridge have long disappeared, but the gate-house is still the approach to

The *Western* (or Entrance) *Court*, a fine quadrangle, 167 ft. by 161 ft., at once recalling the familiar quads. of Eton, Oxford, and Cambridge, but richer in treatment. Observe here and throughout the old buildings the fine chimney-shafts. Directly in front is the tall western gate-house, with its handsome oriel, turrets decorated with terra-cotta busts of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, and over the gateway the arms and motto of Wolsey. Around the court are ranges of private apartments. The gateway leads to the *Middle* or *Clock Court*, so called from the curious old clock in the highest storey of the tower. On the N. side of this court is the great hall: on the S., where is now Wren's Ionic colonnade, were Wolsey's state rooms. The rooms on the E. are those occupied in 1795 by the Stadtholder. The terra-cotta busts of the Roman emperors around this and the Western court were presented to Cardinal Wolsey by Leo X., and have been attributed, we know not on what authority, to Della Robbia. When these courts were restored a few years back, the busts were restored also, so that it would be useless to look to them now for evidences of Robbia's skill. Under the colonnade is the entrance to King William's State Apartments; but before visiting them it will be well to look at the hall, the entrance to which is by the stairs on the l. under the arch of the clock-tower.

The *Great Hall* was erected by Henry VIII., on the site of Wolsey's hall, which was demolished to make room for it. The building was commenced in 1531, and finished, except perhaps some ornamental details, in 1536. It is of noble proportions, being 106 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. It was probably built on the lines of Wolsey's hall, and it is noteworthy that it is of nearly the same dimensions as his great hall at Oxford, though a still finer room.* Entering the hall from under the dark Minstrel's Gallery, the effect is very striking. High up along both sides of the noble room range wide Tudor windows filled with gaudy heraldic emblazonings; on the walls beneath them hang tapestries, faded indeed, but telling of antique splendour; at the far end is the broad dais, with on one side a tall oriel; horns, arms, and armour decorate the walls, and over all bends the grand old open hammer-beam roof, with its long rows of arches, mullions, bossed pendants, and carved corbels, rich in gilding and colour. Still finer, however, is the effect looking towards the gallery from the dais. The hall was restored when opened to the public some years back, and it may be thought has been somewhat over-decorated, but it will be remembered that Henry was, as his French visitors noted, fond of gilding richly the walls and roofs of his palaces, and traces of gilding and colour are said to have been found here sufficient to justify the artists in their endeavour to bring the hall back to its pristine condition. The glass in the several windows was painted by Mr. Willement. The great W. window of 7 lights, over the gallery, has in the centre a portrait of Henry, and in the several compartments his arms and devices, and those of his queens, and below those of his children, all fully emblazoned. The corresponding window at the E. gives the genealogy of the king, with the arms, badges, and devices of the houses of York and Lancaster. The fine oriel on the rt. of the dais is dedicated to Wolsey, whose arms and those of his several dioceses are duly represented. The windows at the sides of the hall (12 in number) contain alternately the badges and devices of the king, and the pedigrees of his wives. Altogether the windows furnish a tolerably complete heraldic study of the history of the Tudor king. The tapestry on the walls beneath the windows represents in 8 compartments the principal events in the life of Abraham. It is of arras, and pronounced of good workmanship, by those skilled in such matters. The designs, which have been assigned to B. Van Orley, are quaint, the drawing dry; what the colour may have been the silk is too faded to tell. At the entrance of the hall is some more tapestry, of still earlier date, and even more faded; whilst on the screen are the arms of Wolsey in three compartments, in tapestry, and on each side those of Henry VIII. It was in this hall that George I. had the theatric performances already spoken of—the first play, Hamlet, being acted on the 23rd of September, 1718.

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* The hall of Christ Church, Oxford, is 8 ft. longer, but of the same width, and 10 ft. lower.

Beyond the hall is the *Withdrawing Room*, or *Presence Chamber*, also a handsome, well-proportioned, and well-lighted room, about 62 ft. by 29½, and 29 ft. high, with, near its S. end, a semicircular oriel, filled with painted glass, the entire height of the room. The ceiling is flat, ribbed, and decorated with pendants, with the Tudor badges of the rose, portcullis, fleur-de-lis, etc.; the royal arms impaled with those of Seymour in the centre, and the initials H. J. with the true lovers' knot, serving to indicate the date of the building. The carved oak mantelpiece is of later date than the room, and was brought here some years ago from Hampton Wick: the portrait of Wolsey in the centre is a modern copy. The walls are hung with faded tapestries: those on the N. end, Wolsey's own, represent "the three fatall ladies of Destenye," the others various mythological and allegorical subjects. Above them is a series of 7 cartoons in monochrome by *Carlo Cignani.*

The *Chapel*, of about the date of the Presence Chamber, as is shown by the arms of Henry impaled with those of Seymour, and the initials H. J. over the door, is not open to visitors, except at the Sunday morning service, but may be seen on application. It is small, but characteristic, and has a good groined roof, coloured and gilt on the restoration of the chapel a few years back, and made as splendid as when Hentzner visited it in Queen Elizabeth's day. Wren altered and repewed the chapel, and added an organ by Father Schmidt, with richly carved case by Grinling Gibbons.

The entrance to the *State Apartments* is under the colonnade at the S.E. corner of the Clock Court. They are all in the building erected by Wren for William III., and form two suites of rooms extending nearly the whole length of the river and garden fronts, and on two sides of the Fountain Court. The rooms vary greatly in size, according to the purposes for which they were designed, but generally they are good and characteristic specimens of the palatial architecture of the time, and will repay more close attention than is usually bestowed upon them: it is greatly to be regretted that in order to exhibit the pictures several of the larger rooms have been divided for about three-fourths of their height by screens, thereby entirely spoiling their well-planned proportions. The carvings generally were executed by Grinling Gibbons, or under his direction. Most of the rooms contain furniture or upholstery of the time of William III., Anne, or George I.; but their chief attraction is the collection of pictures, about 1000 in number, contained in them. Of so large a collection it would be impossible even to name more than a few, were all excellent. But many of them have been removed from the other royal collections, whilst some of the best of those formerly here have been sent to Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, or, like the portraits of admirals, to Greenwich Hospital; and the paintings now here form a very heterogeneous assemblage. Many are of great value; but many are misnamed, or, in the case of the historical portraits, misappropriated. Considering the number of persons who visit these rooms annually, it would be a public service to distinguish in an official catalogue the pictures which possess an ascertained history, or are of undoubted authenticity. The collection, and especially the historical portraits, in which it is so remarkably rich, would then, if judiciously arranged, be of essential educational value.

Before ascending the *King's Staircase*, by which you reach the State Apartments, it will be well to halt at the foot of the stairs to let the eye, when accustomed to the light, rest for a moment on this prodigious illustration of the mural decoration of the close of the 17th cent. The staircase is one of the best examples left in this country of the "grand staircase" which was so important a feature in the palaces of the Louis XIV. era, with which this was intended to compete. The paintings by Verrio are an amazing confusion of mythology and chronology. Heathen gods and goddesses, Æneas and the 12 Cæsars, Julian the Apostate with Mercury as his secretary, William and Mary, and an endless array of Virtues and Attributes sprawl over the walls and ceilings, amid clouds, thrones, and rainbows, in inconceivable attitudes and wonderful attire. Walpole says that Verrio, from attachment to the fallen king, refused at first to paint for William, and when he condescended to serve him, painted his "great staircase as ill as if he had spoiled it out of principle."* But as far as we can judge (for it has been *restored*) this staircase is as well painted as any of his elsewhere, contains as many gods and goddesses, and has had quite as much labour, ultramarine, and gilding bestowed upon it.†

Guard Chamber, the first of the state rooms, is a noble hall, 67 ft. long, 37 wide, and 30 high. The upper part is decorated with trophies of arms, halberds, swords, muskets, etc., sufficient to arm 1000 men: below are portraits of English admirals, chiefly by *Bockman*, and scenes by *Rugendas* from Marlborough's campaigns in the Netherlands. No. 9, the Exterior of the Colosseum, wrongly attributed to *A. Canaletto*. 20. Queen Elizabeth's Porter, —a huge fellow 9 ft. 3 in. high, with a hand 17 in. long, cleverly painted though ill drawn,—*Zucchero*, is worth noting. *Obs.* the two iron gates removed for preservation from the park about ten years ago. They were executed, under Wren's direction, by Huntington Shaw, of Nottingham, (who, as we have seen, lies in Hampton ch.-yard), and are among the choicest specimens of English wrought-iron work extant: some of his other gates were removed to the South Kensington Museum.

First Presence Chamber.—Observe the carvings, in this, as in succeeding rooms, by Grinling Gibbons; the vista extending the whole length of this S. front of the building; and the charming views from the window seats: and bear in mind that you cannot return the way you came, but must go through the whole suite. In this room are the HAMPTON COURT BEAUTIES, the famous series of portraits of the ladies of the court of William and Mary, painted for the queen by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in imitation of, or rivalry with, the Beauties of the Court of Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely. King Charles's Beauties were deposited in Windsor Castle, and thence known as the Windsor Beauties; but they are now at Hampton Court. The Hampton Court Beauties have been engraved by Faber. Eight of them are in this room, whole-lengths, nicely painted, though not with so light a hand as Lely's. They include the Duchesses of St. Albans and Grafton, the Countesses of Essex, Peterborough, Dorset, and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, and the charming Miss Pitt: but as beauties are meant to be seen, when the pictures are re-arranged, these should be brought nearer the eye.

> "As you talk of our beauties, I shall tell you a new story of the Gunnings. They went the other day to see Hampton Court; as they were going into the Beauty-room, another company arrived; the housekeeper said, 'This way, ladies; here are the Beauties.' The Gunnings flew into a passion, and asked her what she meant; that they came to see the palace, not to be showed as a sight themselves."*
>
> "Reader, perhaps thou hast seen the statue of Venus de' Medici; perhaps too thou hast seen the Gallery of Beauties at Hampton Court. Yet it is possible thou may'st have seen all these without being able to form an exact idea of Sophia Western; for she did not exactly resemble any of them: she was most like the picture of Lady Ranelagh." (No. 37.) †

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* Anecdotes, vol. iii., p. 67.

† Verrio died at Hampton Court in 1707, a pensioner on the bounty of Queen Anne.

* H. Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Aug. 31, 1751; Letters, vol ii., p. 265.

† Fielding, Tom Jones, B. iv., ch. 2.

William III. is here in a large allegorical picture (No. 29) by *Kneller;* and in two historically curious representations—Embarking from Holland (38), and Landing at Brixham (51). With these last compare an equally curious picture of Charles II. taking leave of the Dutch Court at his Restoration (62)—bought with the two preceding pictures by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1840. The pictures attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione,. Caravaggio, and other great Italian masters, may be passed by, but the fine portrait of James, 1st Marquis of Hamilton, by *Mytens* (44), in the Grinling Gibbons frame over the fireplace, should by no means be overlooked; nor should the loosely-draped Margaret Lemon by *Vandyck* (47); the whole-length in armour of Peter the Great (57) by *Kneller*, painted in 1698, the year of his visit to England: the background is by W. Vandevelde; or the badly lighted but fine whole-length, by *Kneller* (65), of Mary of Modena.

Second Presence Chamber.—In this room are several good pictures, but they have been cleaned, over-varnished, and are seen with difficulty. 69. Queen Esther before Ahasuerus, *Tintoretto*, good and vigorously painted. 70. An Italian Lady, in a green robe, good, but not by *Sebastian del Piombo.* 72. A Sculptor, *Bassano*, an admirable portrait. 73. Diana and Actæon, certainly not by *Giorgione;* if Venetian at all, it is by a much later painter. 85. Charles I. on horseback, *Vandyck:* the well-known portrait of Charles in armour under an arch, his white horse led by his equerry, the Duc D'Epernon, of which there are several repetitions, the best being that at Windsor Castle: this is probably a copy by Vandyck's assistants for presentation. 82 and 90. Philip IV. of Spain, nad his Queen, the sister of Henrietta Maria, *Velasquez;* unusually bright in colour, but no doubt genuine. 91. A Knight of Malta, *Tintoretto;* a capital head, the rest blackened; cross on breast and l. arm. 97. Holy Family, *Dosso Dossi;* of no great value, but noteworthy as a fair example of the artist. 98. Christian IV. of Denmark, *Vansomer;* one of several replicas. 102. An Italian Knight, *Pordenone;* vigorous and well-coloured. 104. Family of Pordenone, the painter, his fat wife and 8 children: a characteristic group.

Audience Chamber.—106. Triptych, newly mounted and placed on a stand in centre of the room: central compartment, the Crucifixion; on l. wing, Christ bearing the Cross; on rt., the Resurrection; back of l. wing, the Ecce Homo; of rt., the Virgin and St. John. A work of strongly marked early German character; powerful in colour, fine in effect, and elaborately finished, but whether rightly attributed to *Lucas Van Leyden* is open to question. Two or three portraits ascribed to *Titian* deserve notice as manly well-painted heads,—113, the best, is, however, not Ignatius Loyola; 116, called Titian's, is a remarkably fine head. 115. Holy Family, with St. Roch, *Jacopo Palma*, genuine, and excellent in its conventional way. The same may be said of 118, Virgin and Child, with Donors, *Paris Bordone*, though a weaker picture. 110, Mary Magdalen Anointing the Saviour's Feet; 121, Christ Healing the Sick; and 131, The Woman taken in Adultery, are large decorative works in the manner of P. Veronese, worthy of attention as unusually good examples of the pencil of *Sebastian Ricci.* 128. The Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., *Honthorst*, hangs over the fireplace, an excellent picture: *obs.* the frame, carved, but not gilt, and the finely carved wreaths on the sides and above the frame. 136. *G. Bassano*, a capital portrait. 148. Andrea Ordini, *Lorenzo Lotto*, another good portrait of a sculptor. 149. Alessandro de' Medici, *Titian—not* de' Medici, it has been engraved as Boccaccio. The scriptural subjects in this room, attributed to Titian, are certainly not by him.

King's Drawing-room.—151. David with the Head of Goliath, *D. Feti*, only noteworthy as a good example of a master whose works are not common in our galleries. 154. The Expulsion of Heresy, a soundly painted picture, but wrongly ascribed to *P. Veronese.* 155. Duke of Richmond and Lenox, *Vansomer*, wh.-l., in red dress, with garter, and holding the white staff of Lord Steward of the Household: *obs.* the carved wreaths (by Gibbons) round the frame. In this room are 7 paintings ascribed, and probably correctly, to *Giacomo Bassano;* the most characteristic is 157 the Apotheosis of a Saint, a bright and well-coloured though otherwise uninteresting work. 164. Venus, *Titian*, a replica, or very early copy, of the well-known painting with a servant taking clothes from a trunk in the background. Other Titians and Giorgiones are in this room of more than doubtful authenticity, and a Tintoretto (171) and P. Veronese (165, 178), which may have proceeded from the schools, but certainly not from the pencils, of those masters. *Obs.* before leaving this room the fine views of the grounds from the windows, and the pretty effect of the terrace, lawns, and flower-beds.

King William III.'s Bedroom.—A handsome room, with some of Gibbons' charming carvings over the fireplace; one of Verrio's very best ceilings; and some quaint old furniture, needlework, clock, and crockery; and, on the walls, the famous BEAUTIES OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II., painted by Sir Peter Lely, and brought hither from Windsor.

> "There was in London a celebrated portrait painter, called Lely, who had greatly improved himself by studying the famous Vandyck's pictures. . . . . The Duchess of York being desirous of having the portraits of the handsomest persons at Court, Lely painted them, and employed all his skill in the performance; nor could he ever exert himself upon more beautiful subjects. Each picture appeared a master-piece, and that of Miss Hamilton [afterwards Countess de Grammont, No. 207] appeared the highest finished: Lely himself acknowledged that he had drawn it with a peculiar pleasure. The Duke of York took a delight in looking at it, and began again to ogle the original." *

Grammont's Memoirs are the best commentaries on these sleepy-eyed voluptuous nymphs, their "bed-gowns fastened with a single-pin," and nothing loath to discover their charms. But they might be better displayed. Here they are at least half hidden; perhaps out of pity to the less frail, and it must be confessed less lovely, Beauties of Hampton Court. Kneller was no match for Lely in this line.

King's Dressing-room.—Notice Verrio's Mars and Venus on the ceiling. 211. The Continence of Scipio, *S. Ricci*, one of his large, showy, clever, conventional furniture pictures, worth looking at as marking the fashion of a day gone by. 212. Robbers in a Cave, *S Rosa.*

King's Writing Closet.—227, a Sybil, and 229, Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, by *Orazio Gentileschi*, and 226, *Artemisia Gentileschi*, portrait of Herself, deserve notice as the work of a painter and his daughter much patronized by Charles I., his queen. and nobility, and whose names often occur in the letters and memoirs of the time. Charles invited Gentileschi to England; allowed him £500 for outfit and expenses of his journey; furnished him a house "from top to toe" at a cost of over £4000, and gave him a pension of £100 a year: altogether an extraordinary amount in those days.* The Potiphar's Wife was one of the pictures he painted for the King. He was to have decorated Greenwich Palace, but political troubles intervened. Artemisia Gentileschi attained popularity here as a portrait painter, and probably many portraits in great English houses attributed to more eminent names are from her pencil. 237. Moses Striking the Rock, *Salvator Rosa*, deserves a better light. The Landscape, 239, attributed to him, has been terribly scrubbed. So palpable a misappropriation as 241, Daughter of Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist, to L. da Vinci, ought not to be persisted in.

Queen Mary's Closet.—251. A Holy Family, is a favourable example of *Giulio Romano's* ordinary manner. A Madonna (249) by *Bronzino*, and one (262) by *P. F. Mola*, claim a passing glance.

Queen's Gallery, a fine room, 80 ft. long and 25 wide, overlooking the Home Park, and affording quite a different view from the rooms we have passed, has been hung with the series of 7 copies in tapestry from Le Brun's Life of Alexander which were brought to light from their temporary concealment in 1865. They are sadly faded, but interesting to amateurs of needlework.

Queen's Bedroom.—Fitted with Queen Anne's state bed and furniture; the ceiling painted by *Sir James Thornhill.* Over the doors are full-length portraits of James I. and his Queen by *Vansomer.* James I. (308) in a black dress, by a table, on which are the crown and sceptre; Anne of Denmark, 273, in a hunting dress, with hat and red feather, leading two dogs; interesting as illustrating the costume of the day. 275. St. Francis with the Infant Saviour, *Guido*. Of the Nursing of Jupiter, 291, Jupiter and Juno, 302, and half a dozen others in this room, ascribed to Giulio Romano, it may safely be said with Waagen,* "they belong to him only by invention:" they are however of about his time, and probably proceeded from his school. 301. Judith with the Head of Holofernes, *Guido*. 306. Portrait of a Lady, *Parmegiano;* notice the curious and elaborate dress and turban. 307. The Baptism of our Lord, *Francia*, a large and no doubt genuine picture; the Saviour, nearly life-size, stands in a shallow stream, the figure very carefully studied, and altogether a valuable example of the master.

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* Count de Grammont, Memoirs of the Court of Charles the Second, chap. ix.

* Sainsbury, Original Papers relating to Rubens.

Queen's Drawing-room.—The central room of the garden front: *obs.* the ceiling, painted by *Verrio*, and the fine view from the central window of the grounds, and three spreading fan-like avenues. This room contains pictures painted by *Benjamin West* for George III., 17 in all, and some of large size. They include portraits of George III. and his family, and subjects from the Scriptures, and classical and modern history. Those best worth examining are (311) the Death of Bayard, and (320) the Death of General Wolfe, a duplicate of the picture in the Grosvenor Gallery, familiar to all by the engravings.

Queen's Audience Chamber.—In this room are several contemporary historical representations, absurdly attributed to Holbein, of little artistic value, but extremely interesting to the student of English history and antiquities. 331. The Meeting of Henry VIII. and the Emperor Maximilian, very curious for the costumes; 337, Henry VIII. Embarking at Dover, still more curious for the shipping; 342, Henry VIII. and Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in which the splendid array of the two kings is set forth with wonderful detail; and, 339. The Battle of the Spurs. 340. Henry VIII. and Family, *Holbein*, a very important work. The king is seated on his throne, under a rich canopy; on his l. the queen, on his rt. Prince Edward; beyond these are the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth. Will Somers, the king's jester, with a monkey on his shoulder, is on the extreme rt.; Somers' wife at an open door on the extreme l. The king and queen are in golden robes; the background is an elaborate Renaissance colonnade, also richly gilt. The queen is described on the frame and in the catalogue as Jane Seymour, but Jane Seymour died 12 days after the birth of her son, who is represented as a boy 6 or 8 years old; there can be no doubt it is Catherine Parr who is represented, as Mr. Scharf pointed out long ago. Among the portraits, *obs.* 345, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, *Holbein*, full-length, in red dress, legs apart; a duplicate of the celebrated portrait. 346. Anne of Denmark, full-length, in hunting costume, with 5 dogs, black servant holding horse, Theobalds in background: signed and dated 1617, *Vansomer*. 349. Queen Elizabeth in fanciful straight-down dress, with scroll of more fanciful verses, supposed to be her own inditing, at her feet, *Lucas de Heere*.

Public Dining-room, contains some good modern portraits. By *Gainsborough* are,—352, Fisher, the composer, leaning on a piano; and 353, Col. St. Leger: two very characteristic examples; 367, Bp. Hurd, and one or two more. 363. Gentz, the German statesman and writer, *Sir Thos. Lawrence*. Also two earlier portraits, which should not be overlooked. 365, *Robert Walker*, by himself; and, 376, The Painter and his Wife, *Dobson*.

Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber, contains (377) Count Gondomar, *Mytens*, and some other interesting portraits and subject pieces: but the chief picture is (385) Adam and Eve, *Van Grossaert*, called *Mabuse*, painted after his return from Italy, and very carefully finished. It belonged to Charles I., and the gallery in which it hung at Whitehall was called from it the Adam and Eve Gallery.

Prince of Wales's Drawing-room, also contains several good portraits. *Obs.* (413) Louis XVI. of France, *Greuze*, in original presentation frame; and, by the same artist, (429) Madame Pompadour, at tambour work, half-length, in an oval frame.

The next rooms, the *Prince of Wales's Bedroom*, the so-called *Queen's Private Chapel*, *Private Dining Room*, *Queen's Chamber*, *King's Dressing Room*, *George the Second's Chamber*, *Dressing Room*, and *Private Chamber*, and two or three closets, all contain pictures, among which are some bearing great names, a few historical portraits, and some good fruit and flower pieces, but the visitor will not care to linger over them.

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* Art Treasures in Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 358.

The *South Gallery*, running along the S. side of the Fountain Court, is a handsome room, 117 ft. long and 23½ ft. wide, built by Wren for the reception of Raphael's Cartoons, now removed to South Kensington, but which will probably find their ultimate destination in the enlarged National Gallery. The panels constructed for the cartoons are now filled with large paintings, and the room, greatly to the injury of its proportions, has been divided by tall screens, on which are hung the smaller pictures. The gallery contains in all 214 pictures, a large number being historical portraits, and many of great value and interest. We can note but a few, by way of sample. 559. Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, in a black furred robe; engraved by the Grainger Society: this picture is attributed to *Holbein*, but it is dated 1572, and Holbein died in 1543; it could not, therefore, be painted by him. 560. Mary Queen of Scots, *Zucchero*, full-l., in a black dress, holding a rosary: doubtful. 563. Henry VIII. at the age of 35, half-length, in rich slashed doublet and jewelled shirt; *not* by Holbein, but by *Fr. Clouet* (*Janet*), and so described in Catalogue of Charles I.'s pictures. 573. Sir George Carew, to waist, l. hand in vest, gloves in rt. hand; a good and genuine portrait, but not by Holbein, as it is dated 1565. 591. Lady Vaux, *Holbein*, holding a clove-pink in rt. hand; delicately painted, and probably authentic. 594, Erasmus reading; 597, Erasmus with hands on book, engraved in Nat. Portrait Gallery; both ascribed to *Holbein*, but probably early and very good copies. 595. "Children of Henry VII.," *Mabuse*, should be, as Mr. Scharf has shown, children of the King of Denmark. 598. Francis I., *Holbein*. 601. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Henry VII. and his Queen in the background; a small but very precious copy by *Remée van Leemput*, made in 1667 for Charles II., from the fresco painted by Holbein in 1537, on the side of a room in Whitehall, which was destroyed with that building by fire in 1697. 616. Queen Elizabeth, bust, *Zucchero*. 619. Queen Elizabeth, half-length, holding George in rt. hand. 635. Queen Elizabeth, *Lucas de Heere;* the noted allegorical portrait in which Juno, Minerva, and Venus are retiring in utter amazement and confusion at sight of the wit, wisdom, and beauty of "the comeliest queen that ever was," as Gascoigne calls her in his Woodstock verses. 636. The Princess Mary, *Holbein*. 631. Mary Queen of Scots, *Fr. Clouet;* small, in close white cap, as widow, the Reine blanche, of Francis II.; by no means handsome, but the pallor is due to the fading of the carnations. 632. Francis II., small, *Fr. Clouet*. 639. The Earl of Darnley and his brother Charles Stuart, *Lucas de Heere;* Darnley aged 17, his brother 6; inscribed and dated 1563. 645. The King and Queen of Bohemia dining in public, *Van Bassen:* a curious contemporary illustration of a custom often referred to by D'Ewes, Evelyn, and other memoir writers. 707. Villiers Duke of Buckingham, *C. Jansen;* half-length of the duke assassinated by Felton. 710. *Raphael:* a genuine portrait, but not of Raphael. 711. Sir Theodore Mayerne, *Rubens:* genuine, but much repaired. 742. Small equestrian portrait of Louis XIV., *Van der Meulin*. 759. James Stuart, the Old Pretender, *B. Luti*. 763, 764. James I. and his Queen, *Vansomer*. 765. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., *Derick*.

Passing through the Anteroom, we reach the long gallery on the W. side of the Fountain Court, of old known as the Admiral's Gallery, now called the *Mantegna Gallery*, from its containing the drawings of the Triumph of Julius Cæsar by *Andrea Mantegna*. These are a series of nine grand designs, each 9 ft. square, executed in tempera on twilled linen, for Ludovico Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, for a frieze in the palace of St. Sebastian, and purchased of a later Duke by Charles I.* After the death of Charles I. they were sold for £1000; but on the Restoration were repurchased by Charles II., and deposited in Hampton Court. They occupy nearly the whole length of the gallery: are much dilapidated, have been badly repainted, and are ill seen from hanging opposite the windows, and being covered with glass. However, they are worth all the pains required to study them. They are wonderfully designed, full of invention, fertility of resource, and artistic power. The figures are nobly conceived, and admirably drawn; and the whole has more of the antique feeling and spirit than perhaps any similar work of even that brilliant period of the Renaissance when Mantegna painted. The colouring has been too much tampered with to judge of its original effect; but no doubt it was light as now in key, but brighter and truer. In this room is a curious portrait (798) of Sir Jeffry Hudson, the famous dwarf, painted, as we know from King Charles I.'s catalogue, "by Dan Mytens, and the landskip by Cornelius Johnson" (C. Jansen), who received £40 for their labours.

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* The Mantegna drawings were not purchased as part of the Mantua collection, as usually stated, but formed a supplementary purchase, with the marbles, for £10,500: the agent declaring the Triumph to be "a thing rare and unique, and its value beyond estimation." Daniel Nys to Secretary Lord Dorchester, Feb. 2, 1629, in Sainsbury's Rubens Papers, p. 328.

Queen's Guard Chamber, a handsome room about 60 ft. by 30, but now, unhappily, broken up and disfigured by partitions. It contains portraits of Locke (824) and Newton (846) by *Kneller;* 830. The Duke of Gloucester, *Kneller;* 839. Pope Benedict XIV., *Batoni;* 843, Robert Boyle, *Kersboom:* 845, George Prince of Denmark, *Dahl;* 852, *Sir P. Lely*, by himself; and several landscapes and figure-pieces of little account.

The Anteroom and the *Queen's Presence Chamber*, the latter a fine room, disfigured by two tall partitions, contain many naval pieces, British victories, by Vandevelde and Paton; naval reviews by Serres; storms, naval dockyards, etc.; also some interesting views of Greenwich Hospital, St. James's Park, etc., painted in the last century, and a few miscellaneous pieces.

But by this time the visitor will be glad to escape from pictures and refresh his wearied senses in the ever-verdant grounds. These charming gardens owe their general form to Charles II., whose gardener, Rose, laid them out under the king's inspection. The fine yews and laurels are of this date. They were extended and remodelled by William III., under whose personal direction his gardeners, London and Wise, dug the canals, planted the lime avenues, arranged the topiary work, and formed the terraces and broad gravel walks. Queen Mary took no less interest in the place than her husband, lived in a garden-house whilst Wren was altering the palace, and formed her choice flower-gardens and greenhouses for rare exotics, under the supervision of Dr. Leonard Plunked, a noted botanist whom she engaged as her superintendant.*

The Grounds have been altered, and the trees allowed to take their natural shapes, of late years; but much of the original formal trimness is retained, with great benefit to the character and charm of the place. The canal with its bordering avenues of limes, three-quarters of a mile long, is one of William's devices. Another is the oval basin with its fountain and gold fish. The two fronts of Wren's state apartments are seen to great advantage from the oval basin, and so too, in the opposite direction, are the three branching avenues of which Hampton Court is so proud. The river terrace is another fine feature. The Private Garden, a dainty old-fashioned flower garden of the rarest beauty, and admirably kept, may be seen on application to the gardener, who expects a small fee. The *Vine* is also to be seen for a trifling payment. It is in a lean-to house at the S. end of the palace, 90 ft. long. The vine, a black Hamburgh, was planted in 1769, has a stem 38 in. in circumference, the leading branch is 110 ft. long, and it bears on an average 1500 bunches: in 1874 there were 1750. The *Royal Tennis Court*, N. of the garden front, is reputed one of the best in the country, but it is not open to the public. A doorway a little beyond it leads to the *Wilderness*, a pleasant shady retreat of about 11 acres, with winding walks amidst groves of good-sized trees. Nearer the Lion Gate is the *Maze*, the most popular spot in the grounds with holiday visitors and children. The Lion Gate, the northern entrance to the palace grounds, is directly opposite to the gates of Bushey Park, and the famous chesnut avenues.

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* T. Rigaud's large plate, 1756, 'The Royal Palace of Hampton Court,' bound up in vol. v., No. 33, of the Illustrated Clarendon in the Print Room, British Museum, and a 'Perspective View of the Royal Palace and Gardens at H. Court,' of about the same date (No. 31 of the Illustrated Clarendon), show the gardens in all their prim formality—beds perfectly straight, shrubs cut into obelisks, etc.

Hampton Court Park comprises 576 acres, and contains many fine oaks and elms; cork-trees flourish there, and there are some large Lombardy poplars. Bushey Park contains about 994 acres. The two form in effect a single domain, divided only by the public road.

Whilst Hampton Court was a royal abode, there was a courtly village adjacent to the palace. Wren, among a crowd of courtiers, had a dwelling in it, and several of the stately old houses may yet be seen about the Green.

"In the Survey of 1653 mention is made of a piece of pasture ground near the river, called *The Toying Place*, the site, probably, of a well-known inn, near the bridge, now called the Toy."* This inn had attained sufficient consequence in the last half of the 17th century to issue its trade tokens; and it continued to be a popular resort for Londoners to the close of its existence. It was taken down in 1857 to make way for private houses.

HAMPTON WICK, MIDDX., on the Thames, opposite Kingston-upon-Thames, with which it is united by a bridge; 12 m. from London by road, and 14¼ m. by the Loop line of the L. and S.W. Rly.; and 2½ m. E. of Hampton. Pop. 2207. Inns: *White Hart; Old King's Head.*

The vill. is pleasantly situated, lying close to the Thames, and Hampton Court and Bushey Parks; and there are about it many good villas. *Bushey House* was the seat of the Duc de Nemours. Hampton Wick was created an eccl. dist. in 1831. The *Church*, St. John the Baptist, Church Grove was erected in 1829-30, from the designs of Mr. Lapidge, the architect of Kingston bridge. It is of Suffolk brick and Bath stone; Dec., of bald character; has nave, narrow aisles, and short spire. The E. window is filled with painted glass. Timothy Bennet, who secured the public way through Bushey Park, was an inhabitant of Hampton Wick. (*See* BUSHEY.) Steele dates the dedication (to Charles Lord Halifax) of the 4th vol. of the Tatler, "From the Hovel at Hampton Wick, April 7, 1711;" and in it says, "I could not but indulge a certain vanity in dating from this little covert, where I have frequently had the honour of your Lordship's company, and received from you many obligations. The elegant solitude of this place, and the greatest pleasures of it, I owe to its being so near those beautiful manors wherein you sometimes reside." The Earl of Halifax was Chief Steward of the Honour and Manor of Hampton Court, and built the Lodge, Bushey Park, for his residence.

HANWELL, MIDDX. (Dom. *Hanewelle*), on the little river Brent, and the Uxbridge Road, 8 m. W. from Hyde Park Corner, 7½ m. from Paddington by the Gt. W. Rly., which has a stat. here: pop. 3766, of whom 1319 were in the Central London District School. Inns: *King's Arms; Duke's Head; Old Hat*, on road to Ealing,—garden and bowling-green.

Hanwell manor was given to Westminster Abbey by King Edgar, and confirmed by the Confessor.* It now belongs to the see of London. The neighbourhood is green and pleasant, gently undulating, mostly pasture land, with the Brent, a thin stream, winding through it. By the ch. the Brent has scooped out a deep broad hollow, across which the Gt. W. Rly. is carried by the Wharncliffe Viaduct, a much-admired brick structure of 8 principal arches, nearly 700 ft. long and 70 ft. high: a similar viaduct is in course of construction alongside it.

The *Church*, St. Mary, stands on high ground N. of the Uxbridge Road, with lawn-like fields sloping down to the Brent, here thick with rushes and water-lilies. It occupies the place of a mean brick ch. built in 1782, and is a handsome building of black flints and brick with stone dressings, erected from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffat, in 1841; is E.E. in style, and consists of nave with aisles and clerestorey, chancel, and tower and spire at the W. end. Jonas Hanway, the founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital, and one of the earliest promoters of Sunday-schools, was buried in the ch.-yard, September 13, 1786.

On the l. of the Uxbridge Road, nearly opposite the ch., but in Norwood par., is the *County Lunatic Asylum*, generally known as Hanwell Asylum, an immense structure, built in 1831, but since much altered and enlarged. The average number of inmates is about 1750, of whom nearly 1100 are females. Under the management of Dr. Conolly the asylum acquired great celebrity, on account of his having introduced and successfully carried out for a long series of years the system of entire "freedom from restraint on the part of the patients, ample occupation, amusement, and absence of seclusion; with constant kindness of manner and sleepless vigilance on the part of the attendants, and unceasing watchfulness by the superiors:"* a system now happily established in all our larger asylums. In extent, appliances, and general character the Hanwell Asylum is very similar to that described under COLNEY HATCH, p. 115.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. iii., p. 75.

* Kemble, Cod. Dip. Ævi Saxonici, No. 824, vol. iv., p. 177.

In Cuckoo Lane, N. of the ch. (take the turning rt. of the ch., skirting Hanwell Park), is Cuckoo Farm, the *Central London District Schools*, an extensive range of brick buildings erected in 1858, where about 1250 children from the City of London Union and St. Saviour's Union are trained: the boys cultivate the farm and learn common trades; the girls are prepared for service. In the Uxbridge Road is the *Roman Catholic Convalescent Home*, erected in 1869 by the Baroness Weld, from the designs of Mr. F. Welby Pugin. By it is the R. C. ch. of Our Lady and St. Joseph. Here too is the Kensington Cemetery.

There are several good seats in Hanwell. The principal are—*Hanwell Park*, (B. Sharpe, Esq.), a charmingly situated and well-wooded property on the high ground E. of the ch.; *The Grove* (Mrs. Buchan); and *The Spring* (The Rt. Hon. Sir A. Young Spearman, Bart.)

HANWORTH, MIDDX. (Dom. *Haneworde*), an agric. vill., and the site of a royal hunting seat, 3 m. S.W. from Hounslow, 1¼ m. N.E. from the Sunbury Stat. on the Thames Valley line, and 1½ m. S. of the Feltham Stat. on the Windsor line of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. 867. Inn, the *Swan*, a good country house.

The manor belonged in the 13th cent. to the Hamdens; passed, 1294, to Henry Dayrell, in whose family it remained till 1377, when it was conveyed to Thomas Chamberlayne, by him the following year to Thomas Godlak; afterwards passed successively to the Rothwells and Crosbys, and in 1519 had become the property of the Crown. Henry VIII. had a "place and park," apparently a hunting seat, here, in which he took great pleasure; and to it Montmorenci, the French ambassador, and his suite were sent by the king's desire, "there to hunt and spend the day until night,"* whilst the great banquet, described under HAMPTON COURT, was preparing. Later, Henry settled Hanworth upon Catherine Parr, who after the King's death resided here with her second husband, the Lord Admiral, Sir Thos. Seymour. In 1548 the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth stayed some time at Hanworth, and here, according to the "confession" of Catherine Ashley, her waiting woman, occurred some of the horse-play which was made one of the articles of accusation in the impeachment of the Lord Admiral. "At Hanworth, in the garden, he [Seymour] wrated with her, and cut her gown into an hundred pieces, being black clothes." On another occasion, "This examinate lay with her Grace; and there they tytled my Lady Elizabeth in the bed, the Queen and my Lord Admiral."† Elizabeth was at this time in her 15th year.

In 1558 the manor was granted for her life to Anne Duchess of Somerset, the widow of the Protector, and mother of the Earl of Hertford. In 1578 the Duchess entertained Elizabeth at Hanworth, when the Queen, at the request of the Countess of Hertford, sat to Cornelius Ketel for her portrait.‡ In 1594 Hanworth was leased for 80 years to William Killigrew. In Sept. 1600, Elizabeth again visited Hanworth, dined there, and hunted in the park.§ William Killigrew, the friend and servant of Charles I. and II., and author of some dramatic pieces, wa born at Hanworth Park in 1605. His more celebrated, though less respectable, brother, Thomas Killigrew, was also, according to the biographies, born at Hanworth; but, as Lysons noted long ago, his baptism is not recorded in the register, and in a copy of Diodati's Bible, sold in Dean Wellesley's library, 1866, among several entries on the back of the title-page in Thomas Killigrew's handwriting, is one stating that he was "born at Lothbury, London, on February the 7th, 1611." In 1627 Hanworth became the property of Sir Francis Cottington, who in the following year was created Baron Cottington of Hanworth. Lord Cottington made many alterations in the place, much to his own satisfaction.

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* English Cyc.: Biography, art. Conolly; Sir James Clark, Bart., A Memoir of John Conolly, M.D., 1869.

* Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

† Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii., p. 514.

‡ Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. i., p. 235.

§ Nichols; Lysons.

> "There is a certain large room made under the new building with a fountain in it, and other rare devices, and the open gallery is all painted by the hand of a second Titian. Dainty walks are made abroad, insomuch that the old porter with the long beard is like to have a good revenue by admitting strangers that will come to see these rarities. . . . My wife is the principal contriver of all this machine, who with her clothes tucked up, and a staff in her hand, marches from place to place like an Amazon commanding an army." *

In August 1635 Lord Cottington entertained the Queen, Henrietta Maria, and her court at Hanworth. Lord Cottington was greatly trusted by Charles I., on whose fall Hanworth was confiscated, and given to President Bradshaw. On the Restoration, Lord Cottington's cousin and heir recovered Hanworth, but sold it in 1670 to Sir Thomas Chamber, whose granddaughter, Mary, carried it by marriage to Lord Vere Beauclerk, who was created (1750) Baron Vere of Hanworth, and left the manor to his son Aubrey, who in 1786 became Duke of St. Albans.

> "The Duke of St. Albans has cut down all the brave old trees at Hanworth, and consequently reduced his park to what it issued from—Hounslow Heath: nay he has hired a meadow next to mine, for the benefit of embarkation; and there lie all the good old corpses of oaks, ashes, and chesnuts directly before your windows, and blocking up one of my views of the river!" †

Hanworth House was destroyed by fire March 26, 1797. It had been so much altered that little of interest remained. Its contents were equally unimportant. The moat and a few vestiges of the house may be seen immediately W. of Hanworth ch. [Turn off from the village on l. through the park gate at the end of the short lane by the school-house, take the lower path across a little foot-bridge, and you will see the ch. before you.] The grounds, now called Queen Elizabeth's Gardens, retain much of their old-world character, contain old yews, pines, and cedars, ponds, waterfall, etc., but the property was (June 1875) announced for sale, and may become the prey of the builder. The present *Hanworth House* stands on somewhat higher ground than the old house, and nearly ½ m. N.E. of it. It is a well-built commonplace mansion, with colonnade, and tall clock-tower, from which a wide prospect is obtained, with Windsor Castle and the Grand Stand, Epsom, as landmarks. The park (of 108 acres) still contains much fine timber, chiefly oak and elm, and is intersected by the King's River, cut by Wolsey for the supply of Hampton Court.

Hanworth *Church*, St. George, as we have said, stands in the park, immediately E. of the old mansion. It was built in 1865, from the designs of Mr. S. S. Teulon, on the site of the former par. ch.; is of stone in irregular courses, early Dec. in style, and comprises nave, semicircular apsidal chancel, with pinnacled buttresses, a square tower with tall octagonal stone spire on the N.W., and stone porch on S.W. *Obs.* large hollow yew S.W. of ch.

A portion of the extensive gunpowder works of Messrs. Curtis are situated at Hanworth on the Isleworth river. A terrible explosion occurred at the Hanworth Mills in June 1869.

HAREFIELD, Middx., on the Colne, about 4 m. N. of Uxbridge, and 21 m. from London; pop. 1579. Inns: *Breakspear Arms; Vernon Arms.* Harefield occupies the N.W. angle of Middx., and is bounded N. by Rickmansworth, Herts, W. by Denham, Bucks, from which it is separated by the River Colne, which, with the Grand Junction Canal nearly parallel to it, runs along the W. side of the parish.

Harefield is a place rich in associations, and has about it much quiet sylvan beauty. It lies in a valley, with on the one hand uplands abounding in elms and oaks and lordly houses, on the other the little river flowing gently amid broad willow-fringed meadows. The village stretches for some way along the road; has many poor and some good cottages, and the usual shops; lime and brick works; by the river a paper mill; by the canal coal and timber wharfs. The ch. stands on one side of the vill., in the grounds of Harefield Place; in the street are a rather showy Wesleyan Chapel and a Working Men's Club and Reading Room, both Gothic, and both built at the cost of Mr. R. Barnes of Manchester. Altogether a flourishing and comfortable looking country village.

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* Lord Cottington to Earl of Strafford, 1629: Strafford Papers, vol. i., p. 51.

† Horace Walpole to the Miss Berrys, June 8, 1791; Letters, ix., p. 324.

The manor (Dom. *Herefelle*) belonged to the Countess Goda in Edward the Confessor's time; at the Domesday Survey it was held by Richard, son of Gilbert Earl of Briou. At this time there were two mills, meadow for a plough, pasture for the vill. cattle, pannage for 1200 hogs, and 4 fish-ponds furnished 1000 eels. The inhabitants were a priest, 8 bordarii, 3 cottagers, 10 villans, and 3 bondsmen. The total annual value was £12; in King Edward's time £14. In the 13th cent. the manor was the property of the Bacheworths. Sir Richard de Bacheworth assigned the manor in 1315 to Simon de Swanland, who married the daughter and coheir of his brother Roger; Sir Richard soon after joining the order of the Knights Hospitallers, whilst his wife took the veil. Later in the 14th cent. the manor passed, by his marriage with the granddaughter of Sir Simon de Swanland, to John Newdegate, afterwards knighted for his services in France under Edward III. In 1585, John Newdegate, the 8th in lineal descent from Sir John, exchanged Harefield with Lord Chief Justice Sir Edmund Anderson for the manor of Arbury in Warwickshire. Sir Edmund sold Harefield in 1601 to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and his wife Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby. The Lord Keeper died in 1617, the Countess in 1637, when the manor descended to Anne Stanley, her eldest daughter by her first marriage, who married, 1st, Grey Lord Chandos, and 2nd, Mervin Earl of Castlehaven. On the death of the Countess of Castlehaven, the manor passed to her eldest son by her first husband, George Lord Chandos, who died in 1655, leaving Harefield to his widow. Lady Chandos shortly after married Sir William Sedley, who died in 1656, and in 1657 she took a third husband, George Pitt, Esq., of Strathfieldsaye. Having vested her estates in Mr. Pitt, he, in February 1675 sold the manors of Harefield and Moor Hall to Sir Richard Newdigate, grandson of the John Newdegate why had alienated them to Chief Justice Anderson. The estates thus restored have ever since continued in the Newdegate family (who have resumed the old spelling of their name as well as the old estates), and are now the property of C. Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., M.P.

"It is remarkable that this manor (with the exception of a temporary alienation,) has descended by intermarriages, and a regular succession (in the families of Bacheworth, Swanland, and Newdegate,) from the year 1284, when by the verdict of a jury, it appeared that Roger de Bacheworth and his ancestors had then held it from time immemorial. It is the only instance in which I have traced such remote possession in the county of Middlesex." *

Harefield Place, the ancient manor-house and seat of the Newdegates, stood close by the church, in a park just outside the village, and approached "under the shady roof of branching elm star-proof."† Norden describes it as "a fair house, standing on the edge of the hill; the river Colne passing near the same, through the pleasant meadows and sweet pastures, yielding both delight and profit." Whilst in the occupation of the Lord Keeper Egerton and the Countess of Derby, the old house received illustrious guests. In 1602 Queen Elizabeth visited Harefield, where she was entertained with all possible pomp, and remained three days. She arrived July 31, and was met as she entered the grounds "near the Dairy-house" by a bailiff and a dairy-maid, who recited a long eulogistic dialogue, while "Her Majesty, being on horseback, stayed under a tree (because it rained) to listen to it." Then another Dialogue of Welcome between Place and Time—Place being arrayed "in a parti-coloured robe, *like the brick house*," Time, "in a green robe, with a hour-glass, stopped not running." ‡ In the morning she was addressed as

"Beautie's rose and Virtue's book
Angel's mind and Angel's look."

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* Lysons, Environs, vol iii., p. 107.

† Milton, Arcades.

‡ Newdegate MS., printed in Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii., pp. 586—593.

It has been said that the Lord Chamberlain's company was brought down to Harefield to play Othello before her, Shakspeare himself being probably present to direct the performance of his new play.* The statement is, however, not free from suspicion—and the play is not alluded to in the Newdegate MS. The Queen departed on the 2nd of August, when Place, instead of her parti-coloured robe, came "attired in black mourning," as a poor widow mourning before her Grace, "amazed to see so great happiness so soon bereft me." The abundant indoor entertainment was a happy provision, for the Queen seems to have been "close imprisoned ever since her coming," by the rain—

"Only poor St. Swithin now
Doth hear you blame his cloudy brow."

The Countess of Derby in her second widowhood resided much at Harefield Place; and Milton during his residence at Horton is believed to have been a frequent visitor. At any rate he wrote his exquisite Arcades as the poetic "part of an entertainment presented [1635] to the Countess Dowager of Derby, at Harefield, by some noble persons of her family [her grandchildren] in pastoral habit."

The house thus ennobled was burnt down in 1660, the fire being occasioned, according to a tradition preserved by Lysons, by the carelessness of the witty Sir Charles Sedley, whilst reading in bed. A new house was built a little distance from the old site, but that was pulled down at the end of the last century, and not a vestige remains of either, or of the star-proof avenue under which Elizabeth listened to her Welcome, and which Milton celebrated. The present Harefield Place, a little more to the S. of the ch., the seat of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., is a comfortable, commonplace, modern mansion.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is of the late Dec. period, but was restored a few years ago by Mr. Newdegate, and new windows inserted, the E. and W. having flamboyant tracery. Except on the S., which is of flint and stone in alternate squares, the exterior has been covered with plaster. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, a low square embattled tower at the N.W., in which are three bells, and a stone porch on the N., of recent erection. The *int.*, much altered when restored, though not venerable in itself, wears an air of antiquity and dignity from the number of stately monuments it contains. The seats of oak, open, with poppy-head terminals, are recent. The fine carved oak about the altar, chancel rails, etc., was brought from a religious house in Belgium. The stalls, six on each side of the chancel, with their carved reversible seats, are original. The E. end of the N. aisle is shut off by a parclose, and forms the Breakspear Chantry. The corresponding portion of the S. aisle was no doubt applied to a like purpose, as there is at the end a good original piscina; it was the burial-place of the Newdegates, and is known as the Brakenburye Chapel.

Brasses and Monuments.—In S. aisle, tablet with brass of Edetha, widow of William Newdegate (wearing a horned head-dress), d. 1444. At N.E. corner of S. aisle, a low altar tomb, with brasses, of John Newdegate, Serjeant-at-law, d. 1528, and wife Amphelicia, d. 1544. Sir John Newdigate, d. 1618, and wife, with their effigies in alabaster, coloured. Several monts. to other members of the Newdegate family are in this aisle. On S. wall of chancel, an altar tomb, under a tall groined canopy, to John Newdegate, d. 1545, with brasses of himself, wife, 8 sons, and 5 daughters, kneeling before faldstools. Mural mont. of Sir Richard Newdigate, d. 1710, and wife Mary, d. 1692: the mont. a very handsome one of its kind, the work, it is said, of Grinling Gibbons, was erected in memory of Lady Newdigate, of whom there is a well-executed recumbent effigy. Sir Richard Newdigate, d. 1727, with bust; and several more. But the most magnificent mont. in the chancel is that of Alice Spencer, Dowager Countess of Derby, and widow of the Lord Keeper Egerton, d. 1637. The mont. is of coloured marbles, in two stages; on the upper is a highly coloured recumbent alabaster statue of the Countess, under a curtained canopy, which is crowned with the arms of Stanley with all their quarterings, impaling the arms and quarterings of Spencer of Althorp; in the lower stage, under arches, are kneeling effigies of her three daughters, that on the l. being the Lady Chandos, in the centre the Countess of Bridgwater, on the rt. the Countess of Huntingdon. In the Breakspear Chapel are an altar tomb without inscription; brass with inscription to George Assheby, d. 1474; and brasses with effigies of George Ashby, clerk of the signet to Henry VII., and clerk and counsellor to Henry VIII., d. 1514, and wife Rose; and William Ashby, d. 1537, and wife Jane. On N. wall, mural mont., with effigies under a canopy borne on Corinthian columns of black marble, of Sir Robert Ashby (in armour, kneeling), d. 1617, and son, Sir Francis, d. 1623. Several other monuments of Ashbys are on the walls. On the wall passing from the chapel is a mont. of John Pritchett, Bp. of Gloucester, d. 1680. The others are of little consequence. All the principal monts. were restored and recoloured when the ch. was restored. *Obs.* helmet (early 15th cent.) and armour in chancel.

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* Collier, New Particulars regarding the Works of Shakspeare, 1836; Egerton Papers, printed by the Camden Society.

The manor of *Moor Hall* was given by Alice, daughter of Baldwin de Clare, to the Priory of Knights Hospitallers at Harefield.* This was no doubt, as Lysons supposes, a cell of the Priory of St. John, Clerkenwell. It stood on the road to Denham. The site is now a farm; the little 13th century chapel, still remaining, and externally tolerably perfect, is used as a barn. The manor, since its forfeiture to the Crown, has followed the fortunes of Harefield. *Brakenburyes*, the seat of the Swanlands, midway to Uxbridge, is likewise now a farmhouse. *Breakspears*, or Breakspear House, ½ m. S.E. of the village, is an old mansion, occupying the site of one which, according to Camden, took its name from the family from which Nicholas Breakspear (Adrian IV.) was descended. More modern accounts say, without any authority, and in contradiction to the known events of his life, that Nicholas himself resided here. It is now the seat of W. W. Drake, Esq. *Harefield Park* (W. F. Vernon, Esq.), N. of the vill.; *Harefield Grove* (J. Boord, Esq.), on the Rickmansworth road; and *Harefield House* (Rt. Hon. Sir J. Byles), are the other principal seats.

HARLESDEN, Middx. (*see* Willesden).

HARLINGTON, Middx., a long straggling village, stretches from Harlington Corner, by the 13th milestone on the Bath road, northwards for a mile along a cross road to Uxbridge; the ch. is 1 m. S. by W. from the Hayes Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly.: pop. 1296. Inns: *White Hart*, looks rural and comfortable; *Lion*; *Crown*.

Harlington (Dom. *Herdintone*), was called *Hardington* till near the end of the 16th cent. The manor belonged to the Harpeden family during the first half of the 14th cent.; it then passed in succession to the Mirymanths, 1363; Lovells, 1474; Roper, 1559; Bird, 1584; Langworth, 1589; and Coppinger, 1590. In 1607 Francis Coppinger sold the reversion to Sir John Bennet, to whose son, Sir Henry, the notorious Cabal minister the manor gave, 1664, the title of Baron, and afterwards, 1672, Earl. (*See* Arlington.) The manor remained in the Bennet family till 1724, when it was sold by Charles Earl of Tankerville to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. From him it passed by sale, 1738, to a Mr. Stephenson; was bought by the Earl of Uxbridge in 1757, and sold by him in 1772 to Fred. Augustus Earl of Berkeley, the owner of the submanor of Harlington-cum-Shepiston, in whose family the reunited manors remain. The manor of *Dawley* (Dom. *Dallega*) was, with brief intervals, united with that of Harlington till 1772, when Dawley was alienated to Peter de Salis, Esq. It is now the property of Count de Salis. (*See* Dawley Court.)

Harlington, a quiet rural village, with no very marked feature, has a cheerful well-to-do look. The cottages have plenty of bright flowers in the front gardens, and apples and plums in the back. The country is level, lying at the N.W. end of Hounslow Heath, some 250 acres of which belong to Harlington par. Much of the ground is devoted to market gardens and orchards, the cherry prevailing. The lanes are shady, and the country green and pleasant.

The *Church* (St. Peter and St. Paul), near the N. end of the vill., is small but interesting. It comprises nave with buttresses, chancel, W. tower, and S. porch, the upper part oak. The body of the church is covered with plaster. The tower of flint and stone, Perp., restored, has buttresses, a newel angle turret, pinnacles, and battlements. The S. doorway, under the porch, is Norman, and of its class unusually good: a chevron, above it an elaborate cable, then beaked heads, and above them embattled and medallion mouldings rising from grotesque capitals. The nave windows are Dec., those of the chancel a sort of flamboyant. The *int.* is plain; the roof ceiled, but the tie-beams exposed; a W. gallery, and some good old open oak seats. *Brasses* and *Monts.*—On floor in centre of chancel, small brass without date, but early 15th cent., with half-length effigy of John Monmouthe, rector, a priest in chasuble, the inscrip., pray for the soul, carefully effaced. N. wall of chancel, a canopied altar tomb with effigies in brass of George Lovell, Lord of the Manor, d. 1544, and wife. On the same wall a tablet, with a poetic inscription, to Joseph Trapp, D.D., d. 1747, rector 1733—47 (presented to the living by Lord Bolingbroke), Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and author of 'Prelectiones Poeticæ,' a translation of Virgil which gained him little credit, a tragedy, and some volumes of sermons. S. of the altar, an altar tomb, with recumbent marble statue, by Lucas, of Gerome Fane de Salis, Count of the German Empire, of Dawley Court, d. 1836, and on the N. side a corresponding tomb, with statue by Theed, of the Countess de Salis, d. 1856. On the S. wall a mont. to Sir John Bennet, K.B., Lord Ossulston, d. 1695, with marble busts of Lord Ossulston and his two wives. On the floor, Charles, Earl of Tankerville, d. 1767. The font, of Sussex marble, large, late Norm., has a thick central shaft and four smaller, and round-arched panelling on the sides. The tower contains 6 bells, and the leads afford a fine view, with Windsor Castle and the Crystal Palace as conspicuous landmarks: *obs.* the magnificent cedar in neighbouring garden. The ch.-yard is bordered by a row of tall Lombardy poplars. Opposite the porch is a grand old yew, still sound and full of verdure. Lysons, writing towards the close of the last century, describes it as "cut in topiary work;" and in 1729 was published a large copper-plate engraving of the tree, with verses by "Poet John Saxy," the parish-clerk of Harlington. The print, in some request among collectors of curious engravings, shows a seat round the trunk, and the tree cut into a circular disk about 10 ft. from the ground, as Poet Saxy writes,—

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* Lysons, vol. iii., p. 109.

> "So thick, so fine, so full, so wide,
> A troop of guards might under it ride."

About an equal height above this is a similar but much smaller disk, and some 15 ft. higher a globe, on which, as the crowning ornament, is perched a cock, the centre of the tree, which serves as a pedestal, being a truncated cone.* The tree, according to its poet,

> "Yields to Arlington a fame,
> Much louder than its Earldom's name."

For the last half century the tree has been allowed to grow at its own will, and all traces of topiary work have disappeared. When Lysons wrote, the trunk measured 15 ft. 7 in. at 6 ft. from the ground; it now, 1875, measures 17 ft. 10 in. at 4 ft. from the ground. N. of the ch. is another good but much smaller yew.

The principal seats are *Harlington Lodge* (John D. Allcroft, Esq.), *The Cedars* (Daniel Sharp, Esq.), *The Grove* (R. Capper, Esq.)

HARMONDSWORTH, MIDDX.,

(Dom. *Hermodesworthe*, from the patronymic *Hermode* or *Harmond*, and A.-S. *worth*, a farm or enclosure,) adjoins Harlington on the W.; is ½ m. N. of the Bath road, 5 m. W. of Hounslow, and 1½ m. S. of the W. Drayton Stat. of the G. W. Rly.; pop. 1548.

The country is flat, the soil fertile, and the occupations almost exclusively agricultural. Large corn and green crops are raised, but vegetables for the London market engage at least an equal share of attention, and fruit is much grown. Of the 3480 acres of which the parish consists, 1176 belonged to Hounslow Heath, but these are now all enclosed and cultivated, not an acre having been spared as open ground. The scenery is tame, but trees are abundant, and often of large size; the old Powder Mill River winds through the par., and the Colne along its

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* In a S.E. view of the ch. now before us, "J. Hampner, del. Jan. 3, 1803," the body of the tree is much thicker than in Saxy's eng., and there is a third disk instead of a globe at top, the crowning ornament being still a cock, though grown somewhat out of shape. The N. yew is also a curious piece of topiary work.

W, border, dividing it from Buckinghamshire.

The village of Harmondsworth is small and not remarkable; but there are some good houses on its E. side; in the main street one or two half-timber (but yellow-washed) tenements, with projecting upper storeys and overhanging thatch eaves, and a fine elm on what should be a green by the church. The *Church* (of the Virgin Mary) is large and interesting. In its present form it is mainly of the Perp. period, but it was then clearly rebuilt from a much earlier church, parts of which were retained. It consists of nave with aisles, chancel, and N. aisle, a good (modern) wooden S. porch, and a battlemented tower at the S.W. The body of the ch. is built of black flints, but the squared stones of the earlier building are largely worked up in the walls, especially those of the chancel, and upon some of them vestiges of carving may be traced. Especially curious is the doorway under the porch. It is of very fair Norman work, and evidently, from the junction of the stones and its unusual place, cutting the E. wall of the tower, has been taken down from the original church and re-erected on a somewhat narrower scale. The arch is semicircular, the innermost fascia being flat, and ornamented with square panels, in which are circles with crosses and flowers of 4 and 5 leaves, and which are not merely carried round the arch, but down to the ground on both sides. On either side of this is a thin shaft much worn, but on which the carving that originally covered them can still be made out. From the caps. springs a good and freely executed semicircular beaks-head moulding, and above this is a quadruple chevron moulding carried down to the ground, but only half the width, on the left side. *Obs.* too the door, of oak of great thickness, studded over with broad-headed nails, and having the original massive hinges. The lower part of the tower is of early date, the upper part is of brick and modern, but the whole is covered with plaster. In it is a peal of 5 musical bells, (of the 17th century), and there is a clock-bell in the open turret on the roof of the tower.

The church was carefully restored in 1863-4; the interior was much improved, but for the old and small windows new ones were substituted in the chancel and partially in the nave. The nave is divided from the aisles by cylindrical pillars and pointed arches of early date; *obs.* the discontinuance of the re-moulding on the middle of the arch of the eastern bay, and the brackets to which the rood screen was attached. The open roofs are old, but repaired when the plaster ceiling was removed: note the hammer-beam roof to chancel aisle. *Obs.* also the original Perp. open oak seats, of good design, in aisles and lower end of nave, to which the new ones have been made to correspond. On S. of the chancel are three sedilia, and a piscina with credence over it. On the walls are several mural monts., but none of general interest. The brasses which were on the floor, being detached and placed in a chest in the tower, were all stolen by the workmen at the restoration of the church. At the S.W. end of the nave is an excellent plain late Norman *font* of Sussex marble. It is octagonal, of sufficient size for baptism by immersion, and has a very thick central shaft, with 8 thin ones around it. If the day be clear, it will be well before leaving the church to obtain permission to ascend the tower. The view over the level country resembles generally that of Harlington, but is more open to the horizon: Windsor Castle on one hand, and the Crystal Palace on the other, are the landmarks.

Immediately N.W. of the church is a very remarkable old *Barn*, probably monastic. At the Dom. Survey the manor of Harmondsworth belonged to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen. Later, the Abbey is said to have had a cell or branch establishment (Benedictine) here, of which this was the barn. It is of extraordinary size, being 191 feet long and 38 feet wide, and is divided into 3 floors. The walls are of conglomerate (pudding-stone), found in these parts. The open roof, of massive oak, is an excellent example of old timber-work. The body of the barn is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of oak pillars of immense thickness, which rest on square blocks of sandstone. But unusual as are the dimensions of the barn, it was a century back much larger. It then had a projecting wing at the N. end so as to form an L. This wing was taken down about the same time as the Manor House by which it stood, and rebuilt at *Heath Row*, 1½ m. S.E. of Harmondsworth church. This, which is known as Tithe Barn, exactly resembles the Manor Barn in structure, except that the walls are of brick, and of course modern—the oak columns and roof are the originals. It is 128 feet long and 38 wide, and is divided into 2 floors. The Manor House which stood by the church and great barn, was a rich and quaint pile; its many gables had ornamented barge boards, and there was a good deal of decorative work in other parts; but it had got much out of repair, and was pulled down in 1774. The manor passed from the abbey to William of Wykeham, who settled it upon his newly founded college at Winchester. It was surrendered to the Crown in 1544, and granted by Edward VI. in 1547 to Sir William Paget, Secretary of State, by whose descendant, the Earl of Uxbridge, it was sold in 1855. It is now the property of Mr. Wools. Subordinate manors, in which were included the hamlets of Longford, Sibson, etc., and some manor farms, also belonged to the Pagets, but have been sold at different times, and are now the property of the Earl of Strafford and others.

Longford, the largest collection of houses in the par., including three roadside inns, is about ½ m. S. of Harmondsworth, where the Bath road is carried over the Colne by King's Bridge, which occupies the place of the *long ford*, to which the hamlet owes its name. The fishery here is in good repute among anglers; as is also the *King's Head* Inn.

Heath Row, so called from its position by Hounslow Heath, where is the Tithe Barn, is also on the Bath road, but at the opposite (E.) extremity of the parish. A short distance E. of the vill., on what was Hounslow Heath, are remains of a Roman camp, about 300 feet square, which Stukeley as usual believed to have been one of Cæsar's stations after he passed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivellaunus. Half a mile N. of The Magpies, Heath Row, and a mile E. of Harmondsworth, is a third hamlet, *Sibson* or *Sipson* (anc. *Sibbeston*), where are some good old farms and cottages.

HARROW ON THE HILL,

MIDDX., famous for its church, its hill, and the prospects from it, and above all for its school, is situated 10 m. N.W. from Hyde Park Corner by road; the Harrow Stat. of the L. and N.W. Rly. (11½ m.) is 1¼ m. N. of the town. Pop. of the town (Local Board Dist.), 4997; of the entire par., including the eccl. dists. of Harrow Weald, Roxeth, and Wembly, 8537. Inns: *King's Head Hotel*, High Street; *Railway Hotel*, by the Stat. The Mitre, on the S. slope of the hill, belongs locally to Sudbury.

Harrow Hill rises, abrupt and isolated, some 200 ft. from the plain, a mass of London clay capped with sand, an "outlier" of the Bagshot beds. With the spire of the church which crowns its summit — King James's "only visible church"—Harrow Hill is a conspicuous, and, from its form, a pleasing feature in the landscape for many miles on every side, but especially S. and W.: "lofty Harrow," it will be remembered, is prominent in Thomson's "boundless landscape," seen from Richmond Hill. Of the view *from* Harrow Hill we shall speak presently. The town—it had a market, granted in 1262, but long abandoned—occupies the crest and follows the slopes of the hill. The School dominates and colours it, and has seized upon the best positions. As a rule the shops are small, but those which provide for the school, and the many affluent families the school has led to settle around it, are of course exceptions. Besides the school buildings, there are many masters' houses sufficiently spacious to receive boarders, and many good private residences, the former invariably and the latter mostly, modern Domestic Gothic, of a kind to harmonize with the school buildings, together giving to the town a thoroughly distinctive character—a character that every visitor feels is at once unique and appropriate. Of late years the town has been much improved in its sanitary and social arrangements. It has its Local Board of Health; Gas and Water Works; a Literary Institute, Young Men's Society, Workmen's Hall, a Public Hall and Assembly Room, built in 1874, and a Cottage Hospital, for which a neat building was erected opposite the cricket-field in the Roxeth Road in 1872. Harrow has also its fortnightly Gazette.

In the Domesday Survey the name is written *Herges;* an early Latin form is *Herga super Montem;* in 1398 it appears as *Harewe at Hill.* Lysons supposes the name to be derived from the A.-S. *hearge,* "which is sometimes translated a troop of soldiers, and sometimes a church;" and he adds, "I am inclined to adopt the latter derivation, and to suppose that *the church upon the hill* might have been before the Norman Conquest a prominent feature of this part of the country." But *herige* was a legion or division of an army; and, as from its commanding position Harrow would certainly be made a military station by the Romans, it is probable that the name was given to it as the camp or station of a legion.

The manor belonged to the Abps. of Canterbury long prior to the Conquest. It was exchanged for other lands by Cranmer, in 1543, with Henry VIII., who in 1546 granted it (with the subordinate manors) to Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) North. It continued in the North family till 1630, when it was sold to Edmund Philips, and George and William Pytts. By the marriage of Alice daughter of Edmund Pytts, it passed to James Rushout, created a baronet in 1661. His grandson, Sir James Rushout, Bart., was created Baron Northwick in 1797; and the manor is now held by George, 3rd Lord Northwick.

The manor-house was occupied as an occasional residence by the Abps. of Canterbury; and it is related that in 1170 Thomas à Becket spent some days here, having been stopped on his way to Woodstock, where he was about to visit Prince Henry, then newly associated with his father, Henry II., in the government, and ordered to return to his diocese. Nizel de Sackville, the rector of Harrow, and Robert de Broc, the vicar, treated the archbishop with so much disrespect that he excommunicated them from the altar of Canterbury Cathedral, on the Christmas Day before his murder. The site of the manor-house is unknown: the archbishops appear to have removed their residence to Heggeston (now Headstone), near Pinner.

Harrow *Church,* St. Mary, stands on the brow of the hill. It was founded by Abp. Lanfranc, *t.* William I., but the only portion of his building remaining is the lower part of the tower, the W. entrance of which has the round Norman arch with chevron mouldings. The present ch. is of flint and stone; cruciform; with at the W. end a tower and tall wooden spire covered with lead, a stone porch on the S., with a priest's chamber, or parvise, over it, and a 15th cent. wooden porch on the N. The nave piers are E.E.; the aisles, clerestorey, transepts, and stone porch Perp.; the chancel Dec. The ch. was thoroughly restored a few years back under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, when the chancel was lengthened, and a N. aisle added to it; the fine open timber Perp. roof, with upright figures of angels playing on musical instruments, on the corbels, was exposed and repaired; open oak seats were substituted for pews; the E. window was filled with painted glass, by Wailes, as a memorial of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, d. 1861, many years vicar of Harrow, and other memorial windows inserted. Much of the carving and tracery was rechiselled, or replaced by new. The font, a circular basin rudely carved, on a thick cable pedestal, probably the original font of Lanfranc's ch., after being for half a century in the vicarage garden, has been restored to the ch., and now stands near the S. door.

In the ch. are some noteworthy *brasses.* Sir John Flambard, d. near the end of the 14th cent.; effigy life-size, in full armour, with dog at feet: under it are the following curious hexameters, the exact meaning of which has hitherto evaded the many attempts which have been made to decipher them: the general purport is of course clear enough:

"Jon me do marmore Numinis ordine Flam tum lat'
Bard q° ʒ verbere stigis E fun'e hic tueatur." *

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* Perhaps the late Mr. Husenbeth's version is the most satisfactory. His reading is interesting as indicating "how the jingle of rhymes is kept up" in some of these mediæval inscriptions. The *jingle* is plainly the parent of verses like those of Skelton:

"Jon me
do marmore
Numinis ordine
Flam tumulatu
Bard quoque
vulnere
Stigis e funere
hic tueatur."

"(I) John resign myself | in marble, by God's decree is buried Flam and Bard | may he (God) preserve (him) from the punishment and burial of hell." (Notes and Queries, 2nd series, vol. ix.)

John Byrked, rector of Harrow, d. 1418; effigy of priest under a canopy, head gone. Simon Marchford, priest, 1442, head lost. William Wightman, d. 1579, wife and 5 children. Small brasses of a priest, half-length, no date; one in transept of a man, 3 wives, 5 sons, and 6 daughters; and one or two more. *Obs.* particularly the mural brass on N. side of nave of John Lyon, "late of Preston in this parish yeoman," d. Oct. 11, 1592, the *Founder of Harrow School*,—"to have continuance for ever; and for maintenance thereof, and for releyffe of the poore, and of some poore schollers in the universityes, repairinge of highwayes, and other good and charitable uses, hath made conveyance of lands of good value to a corporation granted for that purpose." Among the *monts.* are one or two with kneeling effigies in alabaster coloured, but of little value; one to Dr. Summer, d. 1771, Master of Harrow School, with an insc. by Dr. Parr; Thomas Ryves, F.R.S., d. 1788; Sir Samuel Garth, d. Jan. 18, 1719, (in chancel—the vault selected and prepared by himself,) physician and author of 'The Dispensary.' The tower contains a peal of 8 musical bells.

The ch.-yard has few if any tombs of interest on account of the persons interred within them, but it contains one that for another reason has as many visitors as any in an English ch.-yard.

> "There is a spot in the churchyard, near the footpath, on the brow of the hill, looking towards Windsor, and a tomb under a large tree, (bearing the name of Peachie, or Peachey,) where I used to sit for hours and hours when a boy. This was my favourite spot." *

Byron's Tomb had come to be so called from the tradition of the school long before its confirmation by the above passage, or the poet's verses 'On a Distant View of the Village and School of Harrow on the Hill':—

'Again I behold where for hours I have ponder'd,
  As reclining, at eve, on yon tombstone I lay;
Or round the steep brow of the churchyard I wander'd,
  To catch the last gleam of the sun's setting ray."

Byron's Tomb is an ordinary altar tomb, now enclosed by railings, by the footpath S.W. of the ch., and the "large tree," an elm, now known as Byron's Elm, still overshadows it. But the large slab of blue limestone on which the poet used to recline, is split across, a portion of it lost, and the surface so worn that the name on it can no longer be read.

The prospect as seen from the tomb—more readily from the terrace outside the ch.-yard, where seats are conveniently placed,—is really very fine, especially on a clear summer's evening. It reaches W. and S.W. across Roxeth Common, and a broad expanse of level, but richly wooded and cultivated scenery, the distance stretching round from the Surrey hills to Bucks and Berks. On this side Windsor Castle is the chief distant object. From other parts of the hill, the Crystal Palace, the tower on Leith Hill, the obelisk in Ashridge Park, the Langdon Hills in Essex, the Kentish Downs and Knockholt Beeches may be made out by keen eyes—or a telescope. The coign of vantage for a panoramic view is the roof of the ch. tower.

Harrow School was founded in 1571, by John Lyon, yeoman, of Preston, a hamlet of Harrow, whose mont. we have seen in the ch. Lyon carefully guided its infant steps, and for 20 years watched its growth, when, in 1590, two years before his death, he put forth his matured scheme for its future governance. The school statutes are laid down by him with great plainness of speech and precision of detail. He not only declares who are eligible as scholars, and what they are to be taught, but settles the number of forms, what books shall be used, the hours of attendance, the number of holidays, and the modes of discipline, and forbids any other games than "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running and shooting," the last being especially insisted on. For "a large and convenient school-house, with a chimney in it," and "meete and convenient rooms for the school-master and usher to inhabit and dwell in"—for honest John Lyon contemplated no such array of head, under, and assistant masters as now graces Harrow—he appropriated the sum of £300. To the master he allotted a salary of £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, and £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid him on the 1st of May

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* Byron to Mr. Murray, May 26, 1822; Works, v. 334, ed. 1832.

"for provision of fuel;" to the usher £13 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the same sum as the master for fuel. A sum of £20 was to be paid annually for two exhibitions to Caius College, Cambridge, and two to any college in Oxford. The management he entrusted to six "governors," with the Abp. of Canterbury as visitor for the decision of controversies. Harrow School has long outgrown Lyon's stipulations, and taken a foremost rank among the "Eight Great Schools" of England. It has fluctuated like most great schools, but its course has generally been an onward one, and it has never been more flourishing than now. Its masters have almost always been men of mark, and among its scholars are some of our chief men. Sir William Jones, Parr, Sheridan, Perceval, Byron, Peel, Palmerston, are among the scholars, poets, and statesmen who once were "Harrow Boys."

The *School Buildings* are immediately S. of the ch. The School House, erected in pursuance of Lyon's instructions in 1595, is a good old red-brick and stone Elizabethan structure, without much external ornament, unless it be the lion which typifies the founder, but meet and convenient, as he desired it to be, for the purpose for which it was built. It is wholly appropriated to school purposes, masters and boys alike dwelling in the town. The school-room, dear to all Harrovians, is a good old room, some 50 ft. by 21, with the walls well scored with old boys' names, not a few of which are dearly prized. This was of old the room in which the annual gatherings of scholars and friends were held, and speeches and essays recited, but in Dr. Butler's mastership, in the early days of the present century, it was deemed necessary to have a new and larger Speech Room built. Now, however, Harrow has outgrown that—it never had much architectural merit,—and under the mastership of another Dr. Butler, on Speech Day, July 2, 1874 (Speech Day is always the first Thursday in July), the first stone of a new Speech Room was laid by the Duke of Abercorn.

The new Speech Room will be erected out of the Lyon Memorial Fund, raised by old Harrovians in 1871, the tercentenary of the foundation of the school. It will stand nearly opposite the College Chapel, on the other side of the road, and is intended to harmonize with it in style. It is to have two towers, with tall spires, —not so tall, we may hope, as to overtop the church spire, or to materially interfere with the familiar contour of Harrow Hill. The archt. is Mr. W. Burges.

Till 1839 the boys attended Harrow Church; but in that year—Dr. Wordsworth being head-master — a *College Chapel* was built at the N. end of the High-street, from the designs of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A. It was a neat red-brick building, designed to harmonize in character with the school buildings. It was admired at first, but with the advance of Gothic taste fell into disfavour, and in 1854 was taken down, and a new chapel erected on its foundations—but with a greater extension eastward—from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The present College Chapel, which was consecrated by the Bp. of London (Dr. Tait, now Abp. of Canterbury), Nov. 1, 1857, is an elegant and admirably finished stone building, of 13th cent., French type, evidently modelled on the Ste. Chapelle, Paris, and, like that, has a lofty apsidal chancel, with a crypt beneath. The tall, slender flèche was added by subscription in 1863, as a memorial to a much-esteemed under-master, the Rev. Wm. Oxenham. All the windows are filled with painted glass—those on the S., with the whole S. aisle, forming a memorial of the officers educated at Harrow (21 in number) who fell in the war in the Crimea.

By the Chapel is the *Library*, or, as it is otherwise named, the *Vaughan Library*, it having been erected in commemoration of the head-mastership of Dr. Vaughan, under whom Harrow School attained an unexampled state of prosperity. The first stone was laid by Lord Palmerston, on Speech-day 1861, and it was opened in 1863. The archt. was Sir Gilbert Scott. The Library is a Gothic building, like the Chapel, with which it is intended to harmonize, rather than with the other school buildings. It is of coloured bricks, a little fanciful in parts, but very pretty. The interior is a noble room, and well fitted and furnished. Besides the books, it contains portraits of Byron, Palmerston, and other illustrious Harrovians. A fitting adornment of the new Speech Room would be a like series of marble busts.

Among other additions made to the school buildings under Dr. Butler's head-mastership, the following claim notice as valuable in themselves. and possessing some architectural character. The *Sanatorium*, an admirably planned and fitted building, erected at a little distance from the school, in 1864 ; a large and commodious *Gymnasium*, built at the bottom of the steps which lead from the playground, and opened in 1874 ; and Laboratories and Natural Science Schools, erected in 1874-5, near the new Speech Room. These last were all designed by Mr. C. F. Hayward, F.S.A., and may be said to be rather intended to accord with the Vaughan Library than the Lyon School-house,—coloured bricks being freely employed, and the turrets and windows being rather French and Gothic than English and Elizabethan. The Gymnasium and Laboratories, as well as the Speech Room, have been built out of the Lyon Memorial Fund of 1871.

Roxeth, which extends away S.W. from the new Gymnasium, may fairly be reckoned a part of Harrow, being joined to it by the many new buildings; but it was formerly an outlying hamlet, and is now an eccl. district. It has a Gothic ch. (Christ Church) of flint, stone, and brick, built in 1862, and some good modern residences. Note the picturesque effect of the hill, with the ch. and group of school buildings on its brow, from the hill foot and the open part of Roxeth Common.

Greenhill, another eccl. dist., lies between Harrow town and rly. stat. It has the look of a suburban railway growth, and is not attractive. The *ch.*, St. John the Baptist, a little cruciform fabric of parti-coloured bricks, with a prodigious roof, was erected in 1866 from the designs of Mr. Bassett Keeling.

Sudbury adjoins Harrow on the S.E.; at its eastern end is a stat. on the L. and N.W. Rly. Sudbury was a hamlet of Harrow, but was united with Wembly in 1848, and made an eccl. dist., for which a neat E.E. ch., St. John's, was erected. The manor of Sudbury goes with that of Harrow. Of old there was a broad heath-like tract, Sudbury Common, where now runs the rly.; but it was enclosed in 1803, and is now all cultivated or built over. By the rly. stat., and towards Harrow, many villas and cottages have been built, and the place is becoming populous. Here is the *Girls' Home*, a branch refuge for homeless girls of the National Refuges Institution, whose training ship for homeless boys we noticed under GREENHITHE (p. 247). In the comfortable new house, Sudbury Hall, over 100 destitute girls are trained for domestic service. *From* Sudbury there are pleasant walks—on the one hand to Wembly, on the other to Perivale and Greenford.

Harrow Weald is the broad level tract N. of Harrow, extending from Harrow Stat. to Stanmore. Of old, as its name implies, a wild woodland, it has long been enclosed and cultivated ; but it still has a good deal of timber ; and the walk across it to Stanmore Common is very pleasant. The hamlet of Harrow Weald, about ¾ m. N. of Harrow Stat., was constituted an eccl. district in 1845, when a neat E.E. ch., All Saints, was built. The pop. was 1465 in 1871. The village has little to attract or interest the stranger, but there are some good farm-houses and private residences. *Weald Park* (Alex. Sim, Esq.) is a spacious castellated mansion, standing in well-wooded grounds. The better-known domain, *Bentley Priory* (Sir John Kelk, Bart.), belongs to Harrow Weald, but is so much a part of STANMORE that it will be more conveniently noticed under that heading.

WEMBLY and KENTON have separate notices.

HARTLEY, KENT, 2 m. S.E.

from the Fawkham Stat. of the L. C. and D. Rly.; pop. 252. Inn, *King's Arms*.

Hartley (in Dom. *Erclei*) belonged to Bp. Odo; reverted to the Crown; in the reign of Henry III. was the property of the Lords of Montchesney; was conveyed by marriage to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and on the death of Aymer de Valence passed to the Hastings, and from them to the Grays, and so on to the Penhales, Cressels, Sedleys; for, as Philipott moralizes in treating of this manor, "no eminence of birth or dignity can chain the possession of a place to a family, when the title leans upon the wheel of an inconstant and ebbing estate." *

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* Vill. Cant., p. 181.

Col. G. Palmer Evelyn is now lord of the manor.

Hartley can hardly boast of a village—certainly not of a village shop. It is a quiet, out-of-the-way place, with hop-gardens on every hand, three or four comfortable-looking farm-houses, a smith's forge, and a very few scattered cottages. The *church*, All Saints, is the only object of interest. Restored in 1862, and standing in a treeless ch.-yard, it is not now very picturesque, but it is worth examining. It is small, of black flint and stone, the W. end propped by brick buttresses, and has a wooden bell-cote with shingled spire. The nave walls and N. windows are of late Norman date, but the other windows are insertions of the Dec. period; the E. window was renewed in 1862. The *int.* is plain; has open seats; no monts. The roof is ceiled, but the principals are shown. The font, good Dec., is octagonal, with quatrefoils on the sides, and 8 thin shafts of Weald marble.

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, **Herts**, an old market town, and the site of the stately mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, is situated on the North Road, 20 m. from London, 7 m. W. of Hertford, and 5 m. E. of St. Albans. Pop. of the par. (which is the largest in the county,—has an area of 12,312 acres, and includes the eccl. dist. of Lemsford, and the hamlet of Newgate Street) 3998. The Hatfield Stat. of the Grt. N. Rly. (17½ m. from King's Cross) is on the W. of the town. Inns: *Salisbury Arms*, Fore Street; *Red Lion*, North Road.

The *Town*, a quiet, old-fashioned place, in appearance a large country village rather than a town, lies along a hill-side, overshadowed by the towers and oaks of Hatfield House; a town of narrow streets, old houses, shops curiously low, with little in it to interest any one, but everywhere clean, cheerful, and, as you pass upwards towards the church and park, pleasant and picturesque to look upon. There is a modern, but not attractive, suburb, known as the New Town, ½ m. N. of the old one. Away by the Lea are some large mills. **Hatfield House** forms a separate article. The church is the only other object of interest.

The *Church*, St. Etheldreda, is, after St. Albans Abbey Church, the largest in the county. It dates from Norman times; but the only fragment left of the original building, so far as we know, is a late Norm. arch in the S. transept. The building in the main is of the Dec. period; but it was restored, and much of it rebuilt, in 1872, under the direction of Mr. D. Brandon, F.S.A. It is of flint and stone; cruciform; and comprises a nave, 102 ft. by 20, with aisles; chancel, 41 ft. by 20, with chapels on both the N. and S. sides; transepts with aisles; embattled tower and spire at the W.; and porches on the N. and S. The windows throughout were renewed when the ch. was restored; but the old work (the tracery which remained was terribly decayed) was carefully followed. The spire and the porches are entirely new; the latter, open oak, were made from the timber of the old roof. The flint facing on the external walls is also new. In the tower is a peal of 5 good bells. The interior is effective and handsome, and has been restored with great care. New and rather richly decorated roofs have replaced the old, which were hopelessly decayed. For the old high pews substantial open oak seats, of uniform pattern throughout, have been substituted. A new chancel arch, with shafts of red Mansfield stone, has been erected, and the chancel has received a new roof. An elaborate reredos has been added of Caen stone and marble, with representations of the Marys at the Cross in the centre, and on the sides St. Etheldreda and St. Alban, carved by Mr. Earp, and mosaics by Salviati—the gift of Dr. Drage and the Rev. J. Robinson. The new E. window has been filled with painted glass as a memorial of members of the Salisbury family. Memorial windows have also been placed in the transepts and elsewhere. The fine piscina on the S. wall of the chancel was brought to light during the recent restoration, when was also discovered another at the E. end of the nave. The pulpit, of Caen stone and marble, carved by Earp, was the gift of Mr. Wynn Ellis; the font, of Tisbury stone, with clustered shafts of coloured marble, was given by the Marchioness of Salisbury.

The *Salisbury Chapel*, on the N. of the chancel, was erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), the builder of Hatfield House, whose mont. is at its E. end. The tradition that this is of Italian execution is confirmed by its appearance. It is well executed, and a good example of the costly work of the time. On a slab of black marble, supported by white marble statues of the virtues—Fortitude, Justice, Prudence, and Temperance—is the recumbent effigy of the Earl in his robes, and holding his treasurer's staff in his hand; beneath is the recumbent marble figure of a skeleton on a mat. The chapel on the S. of the chancel, known as the *Brocket Chapel*, has been restored at the cost of Mr. Wynn Ellis, whose property it is. In it are several monts. (some with effigies) of the Brockets and Reads of Brocket Hall. The most noteworthy are a mont. to Dame Eliz. Brocket (d. 1612), wife of Sir John Brocket; and one to Sir James Read (d. 1760), with two busts by Rysbrack. The mural tablets have been removed from the aisles, and brought together in the ground-floor of the tower.

Lemsford Mills, on the Lea, close to Brocket Hall, and 2½ m. N. of Hatfield town, is an eccl. dist. of 451 inhab., formed in 1858. It is a pretty rural hamlet, with corn mills on the Lea; a country inn, the ***Roebuck;*** and, opposite the entrance gates of Brocket Hall, a neat little E.E. church, St. Mark, erected in 1858 by the Countess Cowper as a memorial of the late Earl.

Wood Hill, 2½ m. S.E. of the town, is a curiously out-of-the-way, wild-looking little hamlet, lying on the S.E. edge of Hatfield Park, for whose use a good-sized chapel-of-ease was built a few years back.

Newgate Street, 6 m. S.E. from Hatfield, on the Middlesex border, is a larger hamlet, and, notwithstanding its name, as quiet, secluded, and rural a spot as could easily be found so near to London. It has a *ch.*, St. Mary, of more than usual excellence, built and endowed a few years back by Thos. Mills, Esq. It is of stone, E.E. in style, cruciform, with square tower and spire, and has all the windows filled with painted glass.

Brockct Hall is, as old Chauncy wrote, "situated upon a dry hill in a fair park, well wooded and greatly timbered." It stands on the Lea, just beyond Lemsford Mills. The name comes from the Brockets, its early owners. It passed by marriage, early in the 17th cent., to the Reads, from them to the Loves, and in the next century by purchase to the Lambs. The present mansion was begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by his son, Sir Peniston Lamb, Bart., created (1776) Baron, and (1780) Viscount Melbourne. It is a large and stately, though somewhat formal, structure of 4 storeys, with the offices below. In front of it the Lea spreads out so as to form a broad sheet of water, crossed a little higher by a stone bridge of 3 arches, which serves as the approach to the hall. Both house and bridge were designed by James Paine, the architect of Chertsey Bridge. The grand staircase and drawing-room have been much praised for their fine proportions. The park is varied in surface, affords some good views, and contains some fine trees: a large oak near the hall is called Queen Elizabeth's, from a tradition that when under the charge of Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, she was permitted to come here for occasional change, and used to sit under this oak. Brocket Hall has the distinction of having been successively the residence of two Prime Ministers—Lord Melbourne, who d. here, Nov. 24, 1848, and Lord Palmerston.

Ponsbourne Park, by Newgate Street, was in the reign of Henry VI. the manor-house of the Fortescues. In the reign of Elizabeth it belonged to the Crown, and was conveyed with other manors to Sir Henry Cock. It has since passed through many hands, and is now the property and seat of J. W. Carlile, Esq.

Pope's, 2 m. to the W. of Hatfield, was another sub-manor. It was to Pope's, then the residence of David Mitchell, Esq., that Gray's friend West, when failing in health, went, March 1742; but the change wrought no improvement, and he died there the following June. Gray addressed his friend several letters here.* and here West wrote the beautiful little ode ("if it deserves the name") beginning—

> "Dear Gray, that always in my heart
> Possessest far the better part;"

in return for which Gray composed and sent his Ode to the Spring, but before it arrived West was dead. He lies in Hatfield ch.-yard. Pope's is now a farm.

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* "It is from this place [Pope's], and from the former date [March 1742], that this third series of letters commences."—Mason, Memoirs of Gray, prefixed to his Works, vol. i., p. 312, ed. 1807.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, stands in a fine park immediately E. of Hatfield town. The manor (*Hetfelle* in Dom.) is said to have been given to the Abbey of Ely by King Edgar. It remained the property of the Abbey till 1108, when Ely was raised to a bishopric by Henry I., and Hatfield passed with the other conventual possessions into the hands of the bishop. The Bishops of Ely made Hatfield a residence, and built themselves a sumptuous palace there, whence the place came to be designated *Bishop's Hatfield*, to distinguish it from Hatfield Regis, Hatfield Broad Oak, Hatfield Peveril, and other places of a like name. It has been supposed that there was also a royal palace here, and that William of Hatfield, 2nd son of Edward III., was so called from having been born in it; but there can be no doubt that his birthplace was Hatfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire, his mother Philippa having given a thank-offering to the neighbouring Abbey of St. Roch on the occasion.*

The manor was conveyed to Henry VIII., Nov. 24, 1538, by Thos. Goodrich, Bp. of Ely, in exchange for lands in Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and the palace became a royal abode. During Henry's later years it was Prince Edward's occasional residence. Shortly after coming to the throne Edward VI. granted Hatfield to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who made it her usual abode.† In the reign of Mary, Elizabeth, after her harsher confinement, at Ashridge, the Tower, Richmond, Woodstock, and elsewhere, was removed in 1555 to Hatfield Palace, and placed under the charge of Sir Thomas Pope, by whom she was treated with kindness and respect. She was allowed to visit Enfield Chase, and shoot at the hart; on three or four occasions was summoned to Court; and on the Shrovetide of 1556 "Sir Thomas Pope made for the Ladie Elizabeth, all at his own costes, a greate and rich maskinge in the greate halle at Hatfelde; where the pageauntes were marvellously furnished. . . . . And the next day the play of Holofernes." But this was too much for the sour Queen, who wrote sharply to Sir Thomas that she "mysliked these folliries," and "so their disguisings were ceased."* The three years Elizabeth remained here were spent chiefly in solitude and retirement; "she prudently declined interfering in any sort of business, and abandoned herself entirely to books and amusement . . . principally employing herself in playing on the lute or virginals, embroidering with gold and silver, reading Greek and translating Latin."† At length came her release. On the 17th of Nov., 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was Queen. She was soon surrounded by the leading men in the country, and, with the astute William Cecil as her principal Secretary, held at Hatfield her first Privy Council, on Sunday, Nov. 20, and, with increased numbers, another on the following day.‡ On Wednesday, the 23rd, she set out for London, attended by an escort of 1000 gentlemen. Only once again, July 30, 1568, when on a progress in Essex and Herts, does she seem to have visited Hatfield, and of that visit no particulars are recorded.

James I. was entertained at Theobalds by the Lord Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil, younger son of the great Lord Burghley, from the 4th to the 7th of May, 1603; when the King became so enamoured of the place, and the facilities it afforded for his favourite diversion of hunting, that he prevailed on his host, whom he created Lord Cecil, to exchange Theobalds with him for his manor and palace of Hatfield, the King undertaking to build Cecil a new house at Hatfield.§ Accordingly, the larger part of the old palace was pulled down, and a new mansion erected in the utmost magnificence of the time, on a more elevated site, and somewhat farther to the E. At the same time, mindful of his own and perhaps thinking also of his master's pleasures, Cecil, now Earl of Salisbury, enclosed two large parks, one for red the other for fallow deer. The house was completed in 1611; but Lord Salisbury was already in ill-health, and died in May of the following year. Since his death Hatfield House has continued to be the chief seat of his descendants: the title of Earl being in 1789 exchanged for that of Marquis of Salisbury. In the time of the 5th Earl, Hatfield House had been suffered to get very much out of order, but his successor spent large sums in "restoring it to its pristine magnificence," the architect employed being a Mr. Donowell. Walpole, who saw the house shortly after, was "not much edified" by the *improvements* effected —but these, whatever they were, have since been pretty well swept away. By an unfortunate fire (Nov. 27, 1835,) in which Mary Amelia, widow of James 1st Marquis of Salisbury, was burnt to death at the age of 85, the W. wing of Hatfield House was almost totally destroyed, but it was shortly after restored with scrupulous care to its original state.

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* Drake, Eboracum, p. 490: Clutterbuck, Hist. of Herts, vol. ii., p. 334. Equally mistaken seems to be the attempt made by Chauncy, and since commonly repeated, to identify Hatfield as "the place which the Saxons call *Haethfelth*" (Bede, Hist. Ecc., lib. iv., cap. 17.), where was held, 680, the synod presided over by Abp. Theodorus: that Hæthfelth was probably Hatfield Chase.

† Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 3.

* MS. letter in Trin. Col., Oxford, printed by Nichols, vol. i., p. 16.

† *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 28.

‡ *Ibid.*: comp. Froude, Hist. of Eng., vol. vii., p. 15.

§ Grant of the Manor of Hatfield, Brit. Mus., Addit. MS. 6693, p. 105.

James I. paid an early visit to Hatfield House, and his state bedroom is religiously preserved with its sumptuous original furniture intact. Charles I. was here, but as a captive, and not of his free will. In 1800 George III. and Queen Charlotte were royally entertained at Hatfield House, and on the 13th of June the King held a grand review in Hatfield Park. In 1846 Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort stayed some days here, when among other festivities a state ball was given in the Long Gallery; and on July 12, 1874, the Marquis of Salisbury gave a magnificent entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke of Connaught, Duke of Teck and Princess Mary, and some 900 noble and distinguished personages.

What the Earl of Salisbury left of the old palace has since been carefully maintained. The central gateway, opposite the E. end of Hatfield ch., now serves as the strangers' entrance to Hatfield House and Park. Passing through it, you enter an oblong court, bounded by the west wing of the bishop's palace. It is wholly of deep red brick, earlier and plainer in style than the older parts of Hampton Court, and probably a portion of the edifice erected by John Morton, Bp. of Ely, 1478—86, who "bestowed great care upon his house at Hatfield," and in effect rebuilt the greater part of it. Elizabeth probably dwelt on the side of the palace demolished by the Earl of Salisbury, though Mr. Robinson thinks she may have occupied the rooms which remain.* These are now used as offices. The largest, which is believed to have been the great hall of the old palace, is now a stable for 30 horses. It is large and lofty, and has a timber roof springing from stone corbels.

The adjacent *West* or *Privy Garden*, an almost unique and happily unimpaired example of the Jacobean pleasure garden, was laid out by James I., who planted the four mulberry trees still growing in its four corners. It is only about 150 ft. square, and is, as Bacon would have a princely garden to be, "encompassed on all the four sides with a stately arched hedge," though the arches are not set, as he orders, "upon pillars of carpenter's work." † On the S., E., and N. sides are avenues of limes. In the centre is a basin of rock-work, now the home of gold fish. At the angles are 'plots,' with a mulberry tree in the midst of each.

Cecil's Hatfield House is perhaps the most majestic of the Jacobean mansions which have come down to us virtually unaltered. The design is commonly assigned to John Thorpe, the originator of the Elizabethan style, and the greatest architect of his time: but it is not in the list of his buildings in his book of plans (now in the Soane Museum), and it is doubtful whether he was living at the date of its erection (1610-11), as the last of his dated buildings was Holland House, 1607, the earliest being Kirby's, 1570. If not by Thorpe, Mr. Robinson thinks it may have been by John of Padua, from the decidedly Florentine character of the arcade in the principal front; ‡ but this is certainly a mistake, as John of Padua flourished in the reign of Henry VIII., who in 1544 allowed him, as royal architect, a fee of 2*s*. a day; and though the grant was renewed to him in the reign of Edward VI., it is not likely he would erect palaces in the reign of James I. Whoever was the architect, it is quite in the Thorpe style, and a highly effective example of it. Looking at the size and splendour of his house, it appears to have been built at a very moderate outlay—even if we assume that the old palace furnished the bricks. From the accounts, still preserved, it appears that the whole cost of the building was only £7631 11*s.* 3*d.*[*] Some of the particulars are very curious: one entry may be quoted as illustrating the rate of payment to skilful carvers in the early years of the 17th cent.

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* Vitruvius Britannicus: Hist. of Hatfield House, fol. 1833, p. 9.

† Essays: of Gardens.

‡ Hist. of Hatfield House, p. 14.

> "Item, for cuttinge of 48 stone Lyons which stande in the open worke of masonrye about the house, for 11 tafferils more, for the carving of the pew heads in the chappell, the stone pedestalls in the open worke before the house, the chimney-peece in the upper Chappell, and the Corinthian heads which stand on the top of the stayre cases one the Northe side of the house, all which comes to . . . . £130 14 2"

Hatfield House is in plan a parallelogram, 280 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, with, on the S., or principal front, two wings. each projecting 100 ft., and 80 ft. wide; and forming, with the centre, three sides of a court, 140 ft. long. This S. front is very noble. The wings are connected by a centre, Italian Renaissance in character, of 2 orders, the lower Doric, the upper Ionic, with a highly enriched Elizabethan central gate-tower and stepped gables. The basement is an arcade extending the whole distance between the wings, the 8 arches being carried on fluted Doric pilasters, with arabesque ornaments. Above the principal floor, at 50 ft. from the ground, is a pierced parapet, and over this rise the gables. The central tower, in which is the elaborate entrance porch, projects boldly, is 70 ft. high, and is divided into 3 storeys, the 3rd exhibiting the full armorial bearings of the Earl of Salisbury; in the parapet is the date of the completion of the building, 1611, and above the Earl's crest and coronet. A clock turret with cupola crowns the whole. The wings have projecting angle turrets, 50 ft. high, with cupola roofs 20 ft. high, enriched central porches, and handsome oriels. The materials are brick, with stone pilasters, parapets, and dressings, and, being happily free from any incrustation of London smoke, have, with the weathering of two centuries and a half, toned down into delightful harmony. The ornamental gates in front of the house were erected on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty in 1846.

The N. front, though less ornate, is large in style and very effective: the principal feature is the central compartment, with the enriched entrance of bold design. The ends are also good in their way: the E. end especially, as seen in combination with the garden and terrace, has a charming air of quaint antiquity.

The State Rooms are stately and superb; as a whole, perhaps the finest remaining examples of their class and time. The *Hall*, or, as it is sometimes called, the Marble Hall, is a spacious and lofty room, 50 ft. by 30, with a coved ceiling, divided into panels, containing the heads of the Cæsars, and amply lighted by a great oriel at the upper end, and 3 on the S. side. At the lower end is a massive carved screen, overlaid with heraldic bearings; the walls are wainscoted with oak, and hung with tapestry.

The *Grand Staircase*, 35 ft. by 20 ft. 9 in., of 5 landings, has massive carved balusters with naked figures playing on bagpipes and other uncouth musical instruments, and lions holding heraldic shields. On the walls are portraits of the Cecils by Zucchero, Vandyck, Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, and Beechey. *Obs.* the open-work wicket-gate on the first landing, put there, as is supposed, to prevent the dogs from intruding into the state apartments above.

The *Long Gallery* is striking from its unusual proportions, 163 ft. by 20, and 16 ft. high. It has a floor of dark oak, grotesque panelling on the walls, a flat "fret sealinge" of complex pattern, now picked out with gold, two massive fireplaces with dogs, is lit by a long line of side windows, and fitted with coats of mail and rare old furniture—among other things being some choice antique Japan cabinets, Queen Elizabeth's cradle, and many curious old pictures.

King James's Room, originally "The Great Chamber," at the E. end of the gallery, is a superb room, 59 ft. by 27 ft. 6 in., and 21 ft. high, gorgeous in carving, gold, and colour, and lighted by 3 tall oriels. The great feature of the room is the grand chimneypiece, 12 ft. wide, of coloured marbles, the supports being Doric columns of black marble. Above, in a niche of dark stone is a life-size bronze statue of James I., crowned and holding a sceptre in his rt. hand. Silver fire-dogs, silver gilt candelabra, chairs and sofas with gilt frames and crimson velvet cushions, form the furniture; and on the walls are the family portraits, and other important works.

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[*] Robinson, p. 16.

Under the Long Gallery, and of the same size, is the *Armoury*, where among other interesting suits of armour are many Spanish pieces, relics of the Great Armada, which were thrown ashore when the ships were wrecked, and sent to Burghley as trophies.

At the W. end of the gallery is the *Library*, a room corresponding in size and place to King James's Room, at the E. end. The room is a noble one, and well fitted, but its great attraction is the fine collection of printed books, MSS. (many with choice illuminations), and state papers. The latter include Lord Burghley's Diary, a mass of documents relating to the chief events in the reign of James I., and upwards of 13.000 letters of the first Cecils, extending from Henry VIII. to James I., all carefully arranged, classified, and catalogued. It also contains a fine portrait, by *Zucchero*, of Robert Earl of Salisbury, the founder of the house, 1608, *æt.* 48, in his robes as Knight of the Garter, and other pictures and objects of interest and curiosity.

Other state rooms are the *Summer Dining Room*, under King James's Room; the *Winter Dining Room*, a handsome room, 31 ft. by 29, containing many curious and interesting portraits, as Peter the Great of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, by *Kneller*, Henry IV. of France, James I. and Charles I. by *Van Somer*, and the Duke of Wellington by *Wilkie;* and the *Drawing Room* connected with it. The *Chapel* contains King James's organ in a very rich case, and has an unusually fine painted window of Flemish work, representing in compartments various Scriptural subjects. The whole of the ground floor of the E. wing is occupied by private apartments.*

Most of the principal rooms contain portraits of members of the Salisbury family. Besides these, and others already mentioned incidentally, there are many of personages of historic fame. Of Queen Elizabeth there are no fewer than 5 portraits, including the remarkable half-length by *Zucchero*, in which she is represented in an extraordinary jewelled head-dress, with huge transparent wings, and a still more extraordinary yellow gown embroidered with mouths, eyes, and ears, a serpent on her sleeve, and a rainbow in her hand, and which is inscribed, "Non sine sole Iris." Another is by Hilliard. Of Mary Queen of Scots there are two portraits: one in an oval frame, attributed to *Zucchero;* another by *N. Hilliard*, dated 1578, *æt.* 36, and painted when she was a prisoner at Sheffield. Of James I., the best is one by *Mytens.* Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, a worldly Jewish countenance, half-length, *Mark Garrard.* Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, ¾-l., *Vansomer.* Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, ½-l., in white doublet richly embroidered in gold, and furred cloak, *Mark Garrard.* William III., *Kneller.* A repetition of the Hampton Court Beauty, Lady Ranelagh, by *Kneller.* Algernon, 10th Earl of Northumberland, Countess, and child, ½-l., *Vandyck.*

Amomg the Salisbury portraits may be noticed—Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and his half-brother Robert, Earl of Salisbury, ancestors of the two great Cecil families, *Zucchero.* Mildred Coke, Lady Burleigh, 2nd wife of the great Lord Burghley, and mother of Robert Earl of Salisbury, *Zucchero.* James Cecil, 1st Marquis of Salisbury, *Beechey.* Mary, 1st Marchioness of Salisbury, whose sad death we have mentioned, a charming whole-length, walking in a garden, *Reynolds.*

Near the house are a riding-school and a tennis-court, both large buildings.

The gardens and grounds about the house are laid out with great taste, and kept in perfect order. When Evelyn

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* The architectural features of Hatfield House are shown with great clearness in the plates drawn and engraved by Mr. H. Shaw for Robinson's Hist. of Hatfield House.

"went to see my Lord of Salisbury's palace," March 11, 1643, he thought "the most considerable rarity besides the house (inferior to few then in England for its architecture) was the garden and vineyard rarely well watered and planted;" and Pepys, who was here many times (and on one occasion as he walked through the house "would fain have stolen a pretty dog that followed me, but could not, which troubled me"), was also delighted "above all with the gardens, such as I never saw in all my life; nor so good flowers, nor so great gooseberries, as big as nutmegs"*—and now, after more, than two centuries have passed away, the gardens retain all their pre-eminence.

The park, the finest in the county, is of great extent, undulating, with the Lea flowing through it on the N., and abounding in noble trees. Some of the trees are famous. The Lion Oak, near the house, is over 30 ft. in girth, of most venerable antiquity, and though dilapidated from age, still verdant. More famous, however, is Queen Elizabeth's Oak, by the avenue—Hatfield Park is celebrated for its avenues—leading towards the kitchen garden, vineyard, and river Lea. According to a constant tradition, Elizabeth was sitting reading under this oak when the news was brought her of the death of Queen Mary: in a cabinet in the library is kept the broad-brimmed hat she wore when she received the message. The oak is now little more than a hollow trunk, the upper part being all gone, but it still throws out leaves from a few thin branches, is railed round, and carefully preserved. When Queen Victoria visited Hatfield, she carried away an acorn from the tree as a relique; and very curiously this acorn was the last the tree ever bore. The avenue leads by the Gardener's Lodge to the *Vineyard* mentioned above. It is very carefully kept, and curious as almost the last of its age remaining. Beyond it are equally curious yew hedges, and a delightful terrace by the Lea, here crossed by a Gothic bridge of recent erection.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER,

ESSEX, a little rural village, and the site of a royal palace, 3 m. N. of Romford: pop. 369. Inn, the *Orange Tree*. Havering gives its name to the liberty and peculiar of Havering-atte-Bower, which comprises 16.000 acres, and includes the parishes of Havering, Romford, and Hornchurch. To reach the vill., turn to the l. (N.) on leaving the Romford Rly. Stat. (Grt. E. Rly.), cross the High Street, Romford, to North Street, directly before you, by the Golden Lion Inn. This soon becomes a pleasant country road, and you follow it to Havering. The grounds, with overhanging trees, on rt. of the road after leaving Romford, belong to *Marshalls* (E. O. Coe, Esq.) At the parting of the roads, take the rt.; the large white house, with battlemented turrets, among the trees in front, is *Bedfords* (J. Stone, Esq.) At the cross-roads, take that in front, and leaving Bower House on the rt. (*obs.* the broad prospects both rt. and l., and backward over the Thames), you pass the inn, and reach the village green, with the ch. on its farther side.

The name, *Haveringæ* in Dom., is no doubt the A.-S. patronymic *Hæfering*, though Morant derives it from A.-S. *hæfer*, a goat, and *ing*, pasture,* and tradition from the Confessor's famous gift of his ring to the pilgrim—"Have ye ring." According to the legend, King Edward being present at the dedication of a church in Essex, to St. John the Evangelist, an aged pilgrim drew near to the king and asked an alms in the name of St. John. The king had no money, so he gave his ring to the pilgrim, who took it and departed. Some time after, according to one version,—that very day, according to another,—two English pilgrims in the Holy Land, being benighted, were guided on their way by a venerable man, who found them a lodging, inquired their country, and asked much of the life and well-doing of their king. When they were about to take leave in the morning, their host told them that he was St. John, and having given them a ring bade them return straightway, deliver it to their king, and say, "I greet thee well: and by the token that ye gave me this ring at the hallowing of my church, within six months ye shall be with me in paradise." All which, of course, duly happened.

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* Evelyn, Diary, March 11, 1643; Pepys, Diary, July 22, 1661 Aug. 7, etc.

* Hist. of Essex, vol. i., p. 58.

Some early versions of the legend name the church *Clavering* in Essex, others merely say that it was a church of St. John. The weight of literary authority is decidedly in favour of Clavering, but local probability is as decidedly the other way. Edward had a house at Havering which he valued, and often visited, for the same reason that King James I. long after liked and visited it—its proximity to Waltham Forest, and its consequent convenience for hunting, of which he was passionately fond. Clavering is at the other end of the county, far away from the forest, and in no other connexion associated with the Confessor. What is still more to the point, Havering ch. is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; Clavering ch. to St. Mary and St. Clement. Lastly, the neighbouring ch. of Romford, the capital of the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, and to which the royal chapel at Havering was considered a chapel of ease, is dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor, and the most prominent decoration of the old church (now rebuilt) was the legend of the ring.*

Edward loved Havering as much for its solitude, and as affording opportunities for devotional retirement, as for the pleasures of the chase: but, as happened to holy men of old in other country retreats, the singing of the nightingales disturbed his meditations, and he prayed that they might be banished; after which nightingales were never heard within the park at Havering †—till our own degenerate times.

The manor continued after the Conquest to be held by the Crown, and a royal hunting-lodge, which appears to have been called The Bower, was built "of stone and leaded." To it, at the beginning of 1377, Edward II., after he had invested the prince (afterwards Richard II.) with the succession to the throne, withdrew, and he only left Havering to die at Sheen. It was after dining at his house at Havering that Richard II. went to Plashy to sup with his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, before arresting and condemning him to death. Edward IV. was here hunting in the summer of 1482, when "lowlinesse and genlenesse had so far furth in hym encreased that" . . .

> "Beeynge at Hauerynge at the bower, he sente for the maire and aldermen of London thether onely to hunte and make pastyme, where he made them not so hertye but so familiare and frendly chere, and sent also to their wiues such plenty of venison, that no one thyng in many daies before gatte him either more hartes or more hertie fauour emongest the com̃on people, which oftentymes more esteme and take for greate kindnesse a little courtesie then a greate profite or benefite." *

Edward VI. was here for some time in his childhood. Queen Elizabeth frequently spent a few days at Havering in the summer season. She was here in July 1561, 1568, 1572, 1576, 1578, and 1588, on which last visit she confirmed to the inhabitants of Havering their privilege of freedom from purveyors. James I. used to close the hunting season by a visit to Havering.

> "That Prince Henry died not without vehement suspicion of poison, this I can say of my own knowledge. The King's [James I.] custom was to make an end of his hunting at his house at Havering in Essex, either at the beginning or in the middle of September. Prince Henry did then accompany him. I was beneficed in the next parish, at Stapleford Abbot's. Many of our brethren, the neighbour ministers, came to hear the sermon before the King, and some of us did then say, looking upon Prince Henry, that certainly he had some great distemper in his body." †

James appears to have been the last royal resident in the Bower. From the survey of it drawn up in 1596 by the keeper of the house, Samuel Fox (son of the Martyrologist), it was then a good deal out of repair, and little probably was done to restore it in the succeeding years. It was, however, in existence after the Commonwealth. Later, it is spoken of as ruinous and uninhabitable. In the middle of the 18th century parts of the walls were standing, "but not enough to show its original form or extent."* In 1827 "not a vestige" remained.† Some low mounds, and the irregular surface of the ground in the park near the green, suffice, however, to mark the site it occupied. Havering Park was divided and leased, but the manor remains in the Crown.

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* The story is related by the writer of the De Inventione S. Crucis apud Waltham, by Ethelred, in the Life and Miracles of the Confessor, in Brompton's and Roger de Hoveden's Chronicles, the French metrical Life of the Confessor, and in Caxton's Golden Legends; and comp. Professor Stubbs, notes, pp. 22 and 24, to his ed. of the De Inventione, Freeman, Norman Conquest, vol. ii., p. 512, and Waterton, in Archæol. Journal, vol. xxi., p. 105. By the 13th cent. the legend had become extremely popular. Statues of Edward, St. John, and the two pilgrims, with other references to the legend, were carved on the shrine in the chapel of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, embroidered on the hangings of the choir, and painted in a window of the S. aisle; whilst statues of the Confessor and St. John as a pilgrim were erected over the entrance gate in Dean's Yard and in Westminster Hall. Dart, Antiq. of Westminster; and Stanley, Westminster Abbey.

† Camden, Remains, p. 483.

* Hall, Chronicle, reprint, p. 346.

† Bishop Godfrey Goodman, Court of King James I., vol. i., p. 247.

The successor of the royal bower is *Bower House* (C. P. Matthews, Esq.), erected, some way S. of the Palace, in 1729, by Sir J. Smith Burges, from the designs of Henry Flitcroft, the architect of the church of St. Giles in the Fields. It is a good and comfortable house, with views over a wide stretch of country, embracing some 7 or 8 miles of the Thames, with the Kentish Hills beyond, and W. much of Essex and Herts, with the queenly dome of St. Paul's rising above the smoke-cloud of London; but on this side the view has been sadly injured by the destruction of Hainault Forest. In the hall of Bower House is a stone of the royal bower with the arms of the Confessor cut on it, and an inscription recording the erection of the present building. *Havering Park* (D. Macintosh, Esq.) is a modern Italian villa, occupying, with the pleasant grounds, a portion of the royal park.

There was a second royal residence, not so ancient as Havering, but of very early date, at *Pyrgo*, (variously Pergo, Pirgo, and Purgo), about a mile N.E. of the Bower. Pyrgo seems to have appertained to the Queens, and to have been reserved as their residence in widowhood. Eleanor, queen of Edward I., was one of its earliest occupants, and Joan, widow of Henry IV., died in it, July 1437. Q. Elizabeth granted house and park, in 1559, to Sir John Grey, 2nd son of the Marquis of Dorset. Grey more than once entertained the Queen here; and here the Lady Katherine Grey (sister of Lady Jane Grey), after her committal to the Tower for marrying the Earl of Hertford, was permitted to retire on account of her failing health. From the Greys, Pyrgo passed by purchase to Sir Thomas Cheke, grandson of the famous Sir John; and since through many hands. The house, described as "a venerable structure," was in 1770 sold for the materials to a bricklayer in Ilford, who pulled down the wings and chapel. The rest was retained for several years. The present house (Major-Gen. Fytche) was built in 1852; and altered and enlarged by Mr. Barry in 1862.

Havering *Church*, St. John, stands on the W. side of the vill. green. It is a commonplace modern brick building, with Perp. windows, an ivy-covered chancel, wooden belfry, and short spire. The int. is plain, with high pews, and no monts. of interest. The font is the only vestige of the royal chapel. At the opposite corner of the green, facing the lane to Noakes Hill, is an immense elm, hollow, the top dead, and several of the upper branches gone: a magnificent ruin. Beneath it, *obs.* that venerable symbol of civilization, the stocks and whipping-post.

HAYES, KENT (anc. *Hese*), 12 m. S.E. from London, 2 m. S. from the Bromley Stat. of the S.E. and L. C. and D. Rlys.; pop. 621. Inn: the *George*, by the ch., a good house. The sign is said to have been painted by Millais, but is now too much blackened to be made out. To reach Hayes, turn l. on leaving Bromley Stat., and take the lane on rt. before reaching Leaves Green—a pleasant lane overhung with elms, with hop gardens and wheat fields on either side.

The vill., quiet and respectable, and chiefly dependent on the wealthy residents, consists of a few ordinary houses and shops. The *Church*, St. Mary, was a small and rather rude-looking edifice of hammered flint and stone, and comprised only a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the S.; but it was restored in 1861-2, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, the chancel lengthened, and a large 3-light window, with circular head, inserted, an aisle added on the N.; and a new and taller octagonal shingled spire placed on the embattled W. tower. The ch. is late E.E.; but the windows in the chancel and N. aisle are of course new. The int. has now a very neat, but very new, aspect. The nave, of 4 bays, has a good plain timber roof; the windows in the chancel and N. aisle are filled with painted glass; the floor throughout is paved with encaustic tiles. The S. chapel, now used as a vestry, contains a piscina. *Brasses:* half-lengths of John Osteler, Sir John Andrew, and Sir John Heygge (1523), rectors of the parish. *Mont.:* a large mural marble tablet to Sir Vicary Gibbs (d. Feb. 8, 1820), Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Vicary had a villa on Hayes Common. William Pitt was baptized in Hayes Church, and Bruce, the African traveller, married there. S. of the ch. is a large but hollow yew.

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* Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol. i., p. 59.

† Nichols, vol. iii., p. 70.

Close by the ch. is *Hayes Place*, the residence, and scene of the closing days, of the great Lord Chatham, and the birthplace of his illustrious son, William Pitt. When purchased by Lord Chatham, then the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, in 1757, Hayes Place was an old mansion, formerly the seat of the Scotts, and afterwards of the Harrisons, with a very few acres of ground attached. Chatham pulled down the house, and built a new one, and extended the grounds by purchase to about 100 acres. He took great delight in the place and his improvements—himself directing "with the prophetic eye of taste" the laying out of his grounds, so as to extort the warm praise of Horace Walpole.* Here his famous son, the younger William Pitt, was born, May 28, 1759. Here, during the disturbed ministerial crisis of May 1765, Pitt lay suffering from a severe attack of gout; or, as Burke wrote, "on his back at Hayes talking fustian." On coming into possession of Burton-Pynsent, he sold Hayes Place (1766) to the Hon. Thos. Walpole; but he soon repented; and when the following year he was utterly prostrate, he became possessed with a morbid belief that only the air and scenery of Hayes "would save him." At length, on the renewed assurance that this was Lord Chatham's firm impression, Mr. Walpole consented, Oct. 1767, to reconvey the property to him.† Lord Chatham's last years were on the whole pleasantly spent at Hayes,—much of his time being given to the improvement of his estate, and the training of his favourite son. After his fatal fit on his last appearance in the House of Lords, he was removed as soon as practicable to Hayes Place, and there expired May 11, 1779.

Hayes Place was sold in 1785 to Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Bond, and by him, in 1789, to George Viscount Lewisham, afterwards Earl of Dartmouth. It has since passed through several hands, and is now the seat of Edw. Wilson, Esq.

> "The house and grounds of Hayes, which had been purchased by Lord Chatham, were disposed of by his eldest son some years after his decease. So far as can be judged at present, the house has been little altered since his time. The best bedroom is still pointed out as the apartment in which William Pitt was born; it was probably also the apartment in which his father died." *

Immediately S. of Hayes is *Hayes Common*, of 220 acres, secured to public use, and placed under the charge of a board of conservators, 1869. Opening on to Keston Common it forms a broad expanse, high and breezy, bordered by goodly elms and beech, covered thick with gorse, several varieties of bright-coloured heaths, wild thyme, harebells, and ferns; on all sides are wide prospects over Bromley, Beckley, and Chislehurst, and far away into Kent, with the Crystal Palace, a conspicuous landmark, and a mill and groups of red-tiled cottages for the sketch-book. On the high-ground in front, and a little to the l., is *Holwood*, the favourite residence of Chatham's famous son, William Pitt. (*See* KESTON.) Other seats are *Hayes Court* (H. A. Smith, Esq.), *Boston House* (Capt. A. Torrens), *Pickhurst* (S. H. De Zoete, Esq.)

HAYES, MIDDX. (Dom. *Hesa*), a pleasant wayside village, lies a little to the l. of the Uxbridge Road, 12 m. W. from Hyde Park Corner, and about 3 m. S.E. from Uxbridge. The Hayes and Harlington Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly. is a full mile S. of Hayes. Pop. 2654.

The manor of Hayes, like that of Harrow (*see* HARROW-ON-THE-HILL), was held by the Abps. of Canterbury till surrendered in 1543 by Cranmer to Henry VIII., by whom it was given in 1546 to Sir Edward North. In 1613 Lord North sold it to John and Richard Page. It has since been many times transferred, and now belongs to Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart. The archbishops used the manor-house as an occasional residence. Anselm was in 1095 directed by William II. to repair to his manor at Hayes, and abide the king's commands. Here he was waited on by the body of the bishops, who attempted in vain to induce him to submit to the king. The local tradition says that Cranmer occupied the manor-house, and that "Queen Elizabeth used sometimes to stay at Pinkwell, and with her unrivalled train of courtiers and statesmen worshipped God in our parish church."* The old house remains, though a good deal modernized; it is now the residence of the rector. Part of the moat is also left; and there is of course the old story of the subterranean passage, which in this case is asserted to lead to the church. Ghosts, too, haunt the house and grounds, or used to do so,†—as they do or did most of the old houses in this district. (*See* CRANFORD.)

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* Essay on Modern Gardening, Anecdotes, vol. iv., p. 267; and see Grenville Correspondence, vol. i., p. 408.

† See the curious particulars in H. Walpole's Memoirs of the First Twelve Years of the Reign of George III., vol. iii., p. 42; Chatham Correspondence, vol. iii., p. 289; and Lord Albemarle's Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham, vol. i., p. 185, etc.

* Earl Stanhope, Life of William Pitt, vol. i., p. 1.

The country hereabouts is flat; the soil clay, loam, and gravel; the occupations are mainly agricultural, but brickmaking is also largely carried on. The Paddington Canal skirts the eastern side of the par.; the Grand Junction Canal and the Grt. W. Rly. the southern. The district is considered healthy, and the lanes are green and pleasant. There are many farms; few good residences; fewer resident gentry; "the farmers have been and are the greatest autocrats the parish possesses." The inh. have the reputation of being rough and rustic in manner, "of great combative tendencies," and behind the age in views and customs. Mummers and hand-bell ringers still make their rounds at Christmas; as late as 1754, cock-throwing was practised in the churchyard on Shrove Tuesday; within living memory a vicar used to come every week from the King's Bench prison, and preach, with the sheriff's officer behind him in the pulpit; and another vicar gave two boys who quarrelled after the confirmation service half-a-crown to "fight it out." But times are changing even at Hayes. The Grt. W. Rly. has opened a station at Botwell; the ch. has been restored, and is well filled; and our local authority admits that "a better state of things has now dawned upon us."*

The village, or, as the inh. name it, Hayes Town, is an irregular, commonplace collection of houses; but a large proportion of the pop. is collected in the outlying hamlets of Hayes End, Yeading, West End, and Botwell.

The only building of any interest in Hayes town is the *Church*, St. Mary, a large and good fabric of flint and stone, carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1873-4. It comprises nave with aisles and clerestorey, a very deep chancel, embattled tower of 3 storeys at the W. end, and an open timber porch on the S., in which is a bracket for a portable stoup. The larger part of the ch. is of the Perp. period; but there are two lancets in the chancel, and a late Dec. window in the S. aisle. The int. has been greatly improved in appearance by the restoration, though it has lost the air of antiquity. Most of the windows have been renewed. The roof of the nave is coved and panelled, with bosses at the intersections of the ribs, carved with the instruments and emblems of the Passion, and the arms of England and Aragon. The aisles have low open timber roofs. In restoring the ch. some paintings were uncovered in the N. aisle; but they were difficult to make out, and have probably not been preserved. The oil painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds has been removed. In the chancel are a piscina and sedilia, with canopies borne on Sussex marble shafts. The font, of Norman date, has a circular bowl for baptism by immersion, with rudely carved foliage round it, and supported on a thick central and 8 thin shafts. The pews have been cleared away, and chairs provided. *Monts.*—In chancel: mural mont., Sir Edward Fenner, of Hayes (d. 1611), Judge of the King's Bench; and his son Edward (d. 1614), with half-length effigy, in armour and ruff, truncheon in rt. hand. S. aisle: altar-tomb of Thomas Higate (d. 1576), having brass with effigies of Higate, his wife. 5 sons, and 4 daughters. At E. end of N. aisle: altar-tomb of Walter Grene, about middle of the 15th cent.; on the top effigy in armour, at the angles shields of arms, three perfect, the fourth lost. The entrance to the ch.-yard is by an old and good *lich-gate*, resembling that at Heston. In the ch.-yard are two yews, on the N. and E. of the ch.

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* Eliz. Hunt, Hayes Past and Present, 1861, p. 5.

† "Who shall recount the awful tales which in my childish days were told of the beings that used to flit about its walks and gardens."—*Ibid.*, p. 15.

* Hunt, Hayes Past and Present, pp. 4, 15.

Hayes Park is a sub-manor. The house, a very good one, in a finely timbered park, is now a first-class lunatic asylum for ladies. There is a second female lunatic asylum at Wood End.

Hayes End is a good-sized hamlet, 1 m. N.W. from Hayes Town, on the Uxbridge Road.

Yeading (formerly *Yelding*) is a hamlet on the Yeading Brook and Paddington Canal, 1 m. N.E. of Hayes Town. The inhabitants are much employed in brickmaking, and have not the highest reputation. The native annalist writes*: "Sure I am that at Yeading dirt, ignorance, and darkness reign supreme;" but we know many worse places, and have always found Yeading folk civil.

Botwell, the hamlet in which is the Hayes Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., is "a place but little more civilized than Yeading,"† and need not detain us therefore.

The principal seats are *Hayes Court* (M. Newman, Esq.), *Botwell Lodge* (E. H. Shackle, Esq.), *Park House* (T. Shackle, Esq.)

HEADLEY, SURREY (Dom. *Hallega*), a straggling village on the Downs, 2½ m. N. by W. of Betchworth Stat. on the S.E. Rly., and 3 m. S.E. from Leatherhead Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly.: pop. 337. The country is charming, the air good, and there are several excellent seats, including *Headley Grove* (J. Bridge, Esq.), and *Headley House* (G. Lyall, Esq.) The neat little church, erected in 1855, is of flint and stone, E.E. in style, with a square tower and tall shingled spire at the W. end, added in 1859. *Obs.* the fine view from the ch.-yard. The odd sort of grotto here, surmounted with a cross, is intended as a memorial of the old church, from fragments of which it was constructed: inside it will be noticed the old font, creed, and commandments. The walks across the Downs, over Juniper Hill to Mickelham, or more to the right over Mickelham Downs to Leatherhead, are greatly to be commended.

HENDON, MIDDX., lies to the rt. of the Uxbridge Road, 7 m. N.W. from London, 3 m. N.W. from Hampstead: pop. 6972; but this includes the eccl. districts of All Saints, Child's Hill, 2138, and St. Paul, Mill Hill, 1335. Hendon proper had 3499 inh. in 1871. Inn, the *Greyhound*, by the ch., a good house. Hendon Stat., on the Midland Rly., is 1 m. N. by E. of the vill. On leaving the stat. turn l. and keep along the lane and through Burrows, leaving the pond on the rt.

The name, *Handone* in Dom., is derived by Norden, who "lived at Hendon during the greater part of King James's reign," from *Highendune*, "which signifieth Highwood, of the plenty of wood there growing on the hills." To this Lysons objects on the ground that *Heandune* "will be found to mean rather, the high down or hill." Mr. Taylor, the latest writer on the subject, asserts that Hendon is "from the A.-S. *hean*, poor."* But the soil is fertile rather than sterile, and it is to *heán*, high, rather than *hean*, poor, that we may look for the probable derivation.

Hendon par. is 7 m. long from N. to S., and from 2 to 4 m. wide. At its S. end the little river Brent, which has most of its head-streams in this par., forms a large lake. (*See* KINGSBURY.) Northwards the ground rises into moderate elevations, by Hendon vill., Mill Hill, and Highwood Hill. The country is exceedingly pleasant, green, abundantly wooded, the trees large and various; undulating, the hills affording very pleasant views, the valleys many pretty field paths and quiet shady lanes, with hedges full of hawthorns, wild roses, honeysuckles, and brambles, and bluebells and arums everywhere by the waysides. The vill. is of some extent, and used to be rural and somewhat picturesque, but it has been so much improved of late years that it now hardly differs from any other suburban or railway vill. Recently a great many villa and cottage residences have been built at Hendon, and the number seems likely to be largely increased.

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* Eliz. Hunt, Hayes, p. 4.

† *Ibid.*

* Norden, Middlesex, p. 21; Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 393; Taylor, Words and Places, p. 470.

At the Dom. Survey, and for an uncertain time before, the manor belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. Alienated in the reign of Stephen, it was restored to the abbey in 1312, and continued to be held by it till the Dissolution, when it was transferred to the newly created see of Westminster. Bp. Thirlby surrendered it in 1550 to Edward VI., who the same year "bestowed it upon Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., as a favour at the time of his baptism, whereof King Edward was a witness." * It was held by his descendants till 1757, when it was sold by Henry Arthur Earl of Powis to the celebrated David Garrick. On his death, in 1790, it was sold to Mr. J. Bond, and has since passed through several hands.

The manor-house was an occasional residence of the Abbots of Westminster. Wolsey, after his fall, rested in the Abbot's house the first night on his way to York. The Abbot's house was succeeded by an Elizabethan mansion, which was successively the seat of Sir Edward Herbert, Sir John Fortescue, the Nicolls and Snows. This house gave place to a new one towards the end of the 18th cent., which had, among other occupants, the Earl of Northampton, Mr. Aislabie, and Lord Chief Justice Tenterden.

Hendon *Church* occupies a commanding site on the summit of the hill immediately N. of the vill. It is however a poor building, and not in the best condition. It consists of nave with aisles and clerestorey, chancel with aisles, and a tower at the W. end. The body of the ch. is covered with plaster; the tower, small and poor, is of stone, uncovered, except by ivy, but much weather-worn, and the battlements patched with red brick. The ch. is Perp., the windows mostly modern and poor, and those of the N. clerestorey have carpenters' frames. The interior is encumbered with deep galleries. The nave arches are borne on octagonal piers, probably of an earlier ch. The chancel has been restored and decorated, and the E. window filled with painted glass. The font is Norm., large and square, with an arcade of intersecting arches on each of the four sides. *Monts.*—On N. of chancel, of Sir Wm. Rawlinson, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal under William and Mary, d. 1703; life-size marble statue, semi-recumbent, the face turned to the spectator, with chancellor's robe, purse, and flowing wig; sometimes ascribed to Rysbrack, but which from the date could not have been executed by him. Edward Fowler, Bp. of Gloucester, d. 1714. Marble tablet, by Flaxman, to Charles Colmore, Esq., d. 1795. In the nave is a large and elaborate incised cross, but the brass is unfortunately lost. In N. aisle, tablet to Charles Johnson, the dramatist, d. 1748. The tower contains a peal of six bells.

The *Churchyard* is of exceptional beauty, carefully planted, and well kept. The view from the N. side of the old ch.-yard is very fine, embracing Harrow, Edgware, Stanmore, and the Buckingham hills, Elstree, and distant Hertford heights, Highwood and Mill Hill. Something was lost of the beauty of the views, though the panoramic range was extended, when the grove of trees which skirted the brow of the hill was cut down to form the new burial-ground. The best point of view now is from the large ash tree. In the ch.-yard are many large tombs, marking the family vaults of the Earls of Mansfield, and many local magnates. Among others buried here are James Parsons, M.D., d. 1770, eminent as a physician, man of science, and antiquary; Sir John Ayloffe, Bart., keeper of the state papers, and distinguished as an antiquary, d. 1781; Nathaniel Hone, R.A., d. 1784, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by his picture of The Conjuror; Abraham Raimbach, d. 1843, so well known by his fine engravings after Wilkie. On the E., S.E., and N. of the ch. are moderate sized yews; farther E. are deodars and other handsome evergreens. Note the avenue of clipped limes from the entrance gate to S. door of ch. From the E. end of the ch.-yard is a very pretty footpath to Mill Hill.

In the vill. are almshouses for six men and four women, founded by Robert Daniel in 1681—a noticeable red brick building, repaired in 1853. The Metropolitan Convalescent Institution has a branch establishment at Burrows for 40 little girls—an admirably managed home. In the fields is a Gothic Roman Catholic ch., with the chancel unbuilt.

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* Norden, Spec. Brit.; Middlesex.

Brent Street is a genteel hamlet on the Finchley Road. Here are some good houses—one was the seat of the Whichcotes and of Sir Wm. Rawlinson—and a spacious Gothic Congregational chapel. The Knights Hospitallers had lands, some say a house, at Hendon; and the monastery of St. Bartholomew held the manor of *Renters*. Another sub-manor was *Clitheroes*, 2 m. S.E. of Hendon, where is now a picturesque old farm-house known as Clutterhouse Farm. The hamlets of GOLDER'S GREEN and MILL HILL have separate articles. *Child's Hill* is noticed under HAMPSTEAD; *Highwood Hill* under MILL HILL; the *Welsh Harp* and *Kingsbury Lake* under KINGSBURY.

HERTFORD, the county town of HERTFORDSHIRE, and a parliamentary borough, lies in the valley of the Lea, where that river receives its tributaries the Beane, just above, and the Maran, below the town; 2 m. S.W. from Ware, 21 m. N. from London by road, 26 m. by the Gt. E. Rly., and 28 m. by the Gt. N. Rly. Pop. of the municipal borough, 7169; of the parliamentary borough, which includes also part of Bengeo, 7894. Hertford formerly returned two members to Parliament, since 1867 only one. Inns: *Salisbury Arms*, Fore Street; *Dimsdale Arms*, Fore Street; *White Hart*, Market Place; *Green Dragon*, Maidenhead Street; *Railway* taverns by the Rly. Stats.

"In this year," 913, says the Saxon Chronicle, "King Edward [the Elder] commanded the northern burh to be built at Heortford, between the Memera, the Benefica, and the Lȳgean [Lea]." This has been read as though Edward built the town of Hertford;* but it was no doubt a castle or fortress he constructed, "not of great extent but handsome," as Henry of Huntingdon adds,"† as a protection against the ravages of the Danes, who had in the previous reign taken and burnt the town, and were again threatening the country. There was probably a town here as early as 673, when Theodorus, Abp. of Canterbury, assembled a synod of bishops at *Herutford*, to consider the celebration of Easter, the intrusion of bishops, clerical discipline, marriage, and other important matters.*

Whence the name *Hertford* was derived has been disputed. Chauncy is angry with Norden for adopting the obvious etymology of the hart's ford, and would prefer to believe with Camden that it came from a British word meaning the *red ford*, so called "from the red gravel at the ford."† Mr. Taylor, however, assures us that "Hert-ford gives us the Celtic *rhyd*," a ford, and that the *ford* is merely "the superimposition" of the Saxon synonyme. But later, when he comes to treat of names of places derived from wild animals, forgetting his Celtic *rhyd*, he instances the stag as giving the name to Hertford.‡ Whatever may have been the origin of the name, there can be no doubt that the A.-S. *Heortforda* means the hart's ford. And this has ever since been the accepted derivation of the inhabitants. Thus when Elizabeth granted arms to the borough in 1561, they were blazoned "Argent, a Hart couchant in a Ford, both proper:"§ though as now borne the hart is not couchant, but statant.

Hertford Castle was regarded as a place of importance in early times. William I. gave the custody of it to Peter de Valoines, or Valence, a powerful Norman baron, and thenceforth for centuries it had a succession of noble governors. In 1216 Hertford Castle surrendered, after a siege of some continuance, to Prince Louis of France, but was given up when his cause became hopeless. At a tournament held here June 27, 1241, Gilbert Earl Marshal was killed, as was also Robert Say, one of his knights, while many esquires were wounded. In 1345 Edward III. granted to his son, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, who had married Blanche, youngest daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, the castle, town, and honour of Hertford, that he might there, "according to his estate, keep house, and decently make his abode;" and in 1362, on occasion of creating him Duke of Lancaster, entailed the honour of Hertford upon him and his heirs male. Gaunt had for a time John King of France and David King of Scotland as prisoners within his castle. Isabella, widow of Edward II., spent the last year of her weary captivity at Hertford Castle, and not at Castle Risings, as generally stated. After her death, Aug. 22, 1358, her body lay in the chapel of the castle, watched day and night by 14 poor persons (who each received 2*d.* a day and his food), till Nov. 23, when it was removed for interment to the church of the Grey Friars.* In 1399, while Richard II. was a captive in the Tower, Gaunt's son, Henry of Lancaster, stayed in his castle at Hertford, whence, accompanied by a goodly array of nobles and prelates, he rode into London to receive the enforced abdication of the unhappy Richard, and himself assume the crown. Henry IV. settled his castle of Hertford upon his wife Joan; it was forfeited by her attainder in the next reign, when Henry V. conveyed it to his wife, Katherine of France. In like manner, Henry VI. granted Hertford Castle, on his marriage, to Margaret of Anjou, in whose name courts continued to be held at Hertford as long as Henry retained a semblance of authority. Henry VIII. is supposed to have intended to make Hertford Castle a residence, and for that purpose caused a survey to be made of it; but it is more likely he thought of it for some of his children.

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 458; Kemble, Saxons in England, vol. ii., p. 321.

† "Edwardus rex . . . construxit Herefordiam, castrum non immensum sed pulcherrimum," Hist. Angl., lib. v.

* Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iv., cap. 5.

† Chauncy, vol. i., p. 452; and comp. Norden, Spec. Brit., Herts, p. 17, and Camden, Britannia, p. 413.

‡ Taylor, Words and Places, 2nd ed., 1865, pp. 213, 466.

§ Chauncy, vol. i., p. 484.

> "This castle adjoineth to the King's town of Hertford, was parcel of his duchy, hath competent lodgings for his Grace, if it shall be his pleasure to lie there for a season. There is a fair river that runneth along by the north side thereof, the water serveth all the offices; there is very little garden ground, but a large court-yard, almost built round with fair lodgings; a small park, little more in compass than a mile, distant from the castle not a quarter, having a convenient lodge built with timber. 'Tis well stored with timber trees: fuel, wood, and coal in these parts: £6 or £7, or a less sum, would yearly keep the castle and the houses about it staunch and dry. When the King shall please to lodge there, £40 or £50 must be bestowed upon the hostry, pastry, and such other offices, to make it convenient for his Grace; because they are now ruinous and decayed; wherefore the last year, William Byrd, the King's Receiver, by his warrant allowed £71 ,, 17 ,, 5 towards the repair thereof." *

Prince Edward was residing at Hertford Castle, when his father, Henry VIII., died. The king's death was kept secret till arrangements could be made for the new reign. Edward was not informed of it till the next day, Jan. 29, 1547, when he was taken by his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, and Sir Anthony Brown, to Enfield, and there the intelligence was formally communicated to him and his sister, the Princess Elizabeth. In 1561 Q. Elizabeth visited Hertford, and granted arms and a charter to the borough. James I. is also said to have been here. Charles I., May 3, 1630, alienated the castle and manor of Hertford to William Earl of Salisbury, by whose descendants they have since been held. Hertford Castle was taken possession of by the Parliament, and it was at Hertford that Cromwell by his prompt sharp measures put an effectual stop to the agitation of the Levellers in the Commonwealth army. In 1841, and again in 1846, Hertford was visited by the Queen and the Prince Consort; and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on occasion of a visit to Panshanger, Nov. 28, 1874.

Of the old castle little is left but an embattled wall, some fragments of towers, and a mound. A mansion was built on its site about the time of James I.; but it has been so often and so much restored, modernized, altered, and added to, as to retain little of its original character. Before the completion of the college at Haileybury, Hertford Castle was occupied by the East India Company as a training school for their civil service. It is now the residence of Philip Longmore, Esq., part of it being fitted as the Judges' lodgings, and occupied by them at the Assizes.

Hertford sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. (1298) to that of Henry V., when the bailiff and burgesses petitioned the king that they might be eased of the charge, "for that they were reduced to that poverty, that they were not able to pay their ways," and their prayer being granted the borough remained for 200 years without members. In 1624 the borough, in a petition to the House of Commons, set forth their ancient right to return two burgesses to Parliament, and asked that it might be restored to them. The claim was examined in committee, and led to "a great debate," when it was resolved that "to send and maintain burgesses in parliament is no franchise but a service, and that the service could not be lost by the discontinuance;" whereupon writs were issued, and Hertford continued to return its two members till 1867, when the number was reduced to one.

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* E. A. Bond, Notices of the Last Days of Isabella, Q. of Edward II., drawn from an Account of the Expenses of her Household; Archæologia, vol. xxxv., p. 456.

* Report, 1552-3, Chauncy, vol. i., p. 480.

Around the market-place are several timber-framed houses with pargetting (ornamented plaster-work between the timbers), and two or three have the timber in the first floors very fairly carved; else there is little of antiquity in the town. The Shire Hall, a spacious but not handsome building, erected in 1780, contains the law courts, grand jury room, council chamber, a large assembly room for public meetings and county balls, and the usual municipal offices. The Corn Exchange has a semi-classical façade of Bath stone, surmounted by a statue of Ceres. The Market Hall is large, and covered with a glass roof. In the building is a Free Library, with a good reading room, maintained by the borough rates. There are besides literary and other institutes; and three newspapers are published weekly. The market, held on Saturday, is the largest corn market in the county. Corn and malt are the staple trade: there are no manufactures. On the Lea are large flour and oil mills. The Lea is navigable for barges, and there is a good carrying trade, chiefly in corn and malt.

Of 5 churches formerly in the town, All Saints is the only old one left, and that was *restored*, enlarged, and modernized in 1872-3. It is a large cruciform building, with a square tower and short spire at the W. end, in which is a peal of 10 bells; is of various dates, from E.E. to Perp., and of little architectural value. The window tracery is all new. Rising from amidst trees in a large ch.-yard; the ch. with its double chesnut avenue, has, however, something of a picturesque dignity. The int. has a broad open effect, and one or two of the *monts.* are noteworthy. *Obs.* in chancel, marble mont. of Sir John Harrison, M.P., of Balls Park, Farmer of the Customs to Charles I. and Charles II., and father of Lady Fanshawe, d. 1669. Marble tablet to the officers and privates of the 49th (Hertfordshire) regiment, who fell in the Crimean campaign, 1854. St. Andrews, at the W. end of the town, occupies the site of a small ch. of Perp. date, pulled down in 1870. The present church is a small cruciform building with an apsidal chancel; Early Dec. in character, with rose windows and plate tracery, designed by Mr. J. Johnson. The tower and spire were added by Lord Cowper in 1875. Christ Church, Port Vale, is a pretty little E. E. ch., built and endowed 1868, by J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

A priory was founded, in the reign of William I., on the left bank of the Lea, behind the present Bluecoat School, by Ralph de Limesi. It was afterwards transferred to St. Albans Abbey, and made a cell to that house for 6 brethren. It received additional endowments, including the church of Amwell, and remained vested in the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Denny. A Roman Catholic ch., St. Mary, was built on the site of the old priory in 1859. Congregational and other dissenting churches have in the last few years added somewhat to the previously scanty ecclesiastical architecture of the town.

There are many schools, but the one that gives character to the place is *Christ's Hospital School*, the preparatory school for Christ's Hospital (the Bluecoat) School, London. The school is a large, comfortable-looking, old-fashioned, red-brick building, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a large hall erected in 1800, and ample playgrounds, at the E. end of the town, on the l. of the road to Ware. In it are about 420 boys and 20 girls; and there is an infirmary for 100 boys. The boys are drafted to the London school at the age of 12. Hertford has also a Grammar School (Hales), the Green Coat School, the Cowper Testimonial School for boys, the Abel Smith Memorial School for girls, and the Brown Industrial School for girls. In the North Road is the Hertford General Infirmary. The County Prison is in the Ware road.

Balls Park, S.E. of the town, on the rt. of the road to Hoddesdon, the seat of the Marquis Townshend, is a stately brick structure, erected by Sir John Harrison in the reign of Charles I.* The house stands on high ground, in a small but pleasant park, and has 4 uniform fronts, built about a central court. It continued to be the seat of the Harrisons till the middle of the 18th cent., when it passed by marriage to Charles, 3rd Viset. Townshend, Secretary of State to George II.

Brickendon is a liberty in All Saints par. 1½ m. S. of Hertford. The manor belonged to the monks of Waltham at the Dom. Survey, and was held by them till the Dissolution. Edward VI. granted it to John Aleyne, and it has since passed through many hands. Brickendon is a secluded little hamlet, with a good old farm-house; *Brickendonbury*, the fine seat of Mrs. Ellice, approached from Hertford by a noble avenue over a mile long; and farther S. what remains of the Brickendon Woods.

Little Amwell, another liberty in All Saints par., is noticed, with *Haileybury*, under AMWELL.

HERTINGFORDBURY, HERTS,

beautifully situated on the Maran, 1 m. W. of Hertford; and a stat. on the Gt. N. Rly. (Hertford and Welwyn br.) Pop. 828. Inn, the *White Hart*, a convenient country inn, by the river, mill, and Panshanger Park.

Panshanger, the main attraction of Hertingfordbury, is noticed under that heading. Hertingfordbury is hardly a village; there are a few houses gathered about the ch., a few more at *Cole Green*, 1¾ m. W., where also is a rly. stat., and others in the hamlets of *Roxford*, on the Lea, 1½ m. S.W. of Hertingfordbury ch., *Eason Green*, and *Lilly Green*, between Roxford and Cole Green.

Hertingfordbury *Church*, St. Mary, stands on high ground E. of the vill. It is an old rough-cast village ch., not materially altered by recent restorations. It consists of a nave with an aisle and the Cowper chapel on the N., chancel, and, at the W. end, a tower with slate roof and short slender spire. The body of the ch. is Dec., with some Perp. windows inserted on the S.; the chancel E.E.; the Cowper chapel brick and modern. The int. is plain, partially restored, and has open seats, a carved reading desk, and Dec. font —all recent. *Monts.*—On S. of chancel, Sir Wm. Harrington, with recumbent effigies in alabaster of the knight and his wife, arms, and a long rhyming inscription. George Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, d. 1581, kneeling effigies of himself and wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth, of Durance, who took to her 2nd husband Nicholas Boteler, Esq., and d. 1613. N. side an elaborate mont. with recumbent effigy of Lady Calvert, d. 1622. There are also many tablets in the nave and aisle to the Keightleys and other old families, and one (on S. wall) to Sir Gore Ouseley, Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia, d. Nov. 1844. The Cowper chapel is devoted to monts. of the Cowper family. The most important is that by Roubiliac to Spencer Cowper, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, d. 1727. Besides Panshanger, the principal seats are *Woolmers* (W. H. Wodehouse, Esq.), near Lilly Green; *Cole Green House* (J. C. Allen, Esq.); and *Moat House* (Capt. J. W. J. Gifford).

HESTON, MIDDX. (anc. *Hestune*),

about 10½ m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, by road; 1¾ m. N. from the Hounslow Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly., and a like distance S. from the Southall Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly.; pop. 2840. The entire parish, which includes Hounslow and the chief part of Spring Grove, the cavalry barracks, and the large Roman Catholic orphanage at North Hyde, had 8432 inhab. in 1871.

Heston was of old famous for its fertility. Long before his time, writes Camden, it furnished bread to the royal table; and Norden described it as

> "A most fertile place of wheate, yet not so much to be commended for the quantitie, as for qualitie; for the wheate is most pure, accompted the purest in many shires; and therefore Queen Elizabeth hath the most part of her provision from that place for manchet for her Highness's own diet, as is reported."

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* "15 *April* 1643.—Near the town of Hertford, I went to see Sir J. Harrison his house new built." —Evelyn, Diary.

Heston maintains its reputation for fine wheat, and large crops are grown, but vegetables and fruit for the London market now obtain a large and increasing share of attention. The bulk of the population is dependent on the farms and market gardens, but brickmaking employs many. The village consists of three or four irregular streets converging upon a dirty little triangular Green, in the centre of which is a shabby brick pound, and just off it the ch. About the vill. are a few old timber-framed houses. There are several good old brick residences—the vicarage by the ch. is a comfortable-looking example—one or two stately mansions, and many cottages, both good and bad. The vill. and the lanes are rich in large elm and walnut trees, and the level meadows look green and flourishing.

The *Church*, St. Leonard, lies a little to the E. of the Green. The entrance to the ch.-yard is by a large picturesque old oak *lich-gate*, with one wide door turning on a central pivot, and self-closing by means of a rude pulley-wheel in the roof, and a stone weight enclosed in an iron frame—a primitive but effective piece of machinery. Heston ch. was one of the most interesting in this part of Middlesex. In the main Perp., having been plainly rebuilt on the lines of an older ch., it contained some features of each distinct period of ecclesiastical architecture. The S. arcade of the nave and S. aisle were E.E., the aisle opening by a Norm. arch into a Perp. chapel, or chancel aisle; the N. aisle, much wider than the S., was Dec. The chancel, with its chapels, the tower, and porches were Perp. Roofs, vestiges of the rood staircase, and other interesting details, remained in fair preservation. In 1865 the ch., with the exception of the tower, was levelled to the ground, in spite of earnest protests by architects and archæologists, and a new ch. erected from the designs of Mr. J. Bellamy, partly on the old foundations, but larger, affording 650 instead of 500 sittings. It is of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings; Early Dec. in style; and comprises nave and chancel, with double aisles of equal height to each; W. tower, and N. and S. porches. Some parts of the old ch. have been copied, and some of the shafts and other parts rechiselled and worked up in the new building,—but divested of all archæological value. The tower is, however, the old one, and good of its kind; Perp. of 3 storeys, with large W. window, and an angle turret carried well above the battlements. The large wooden W. porch is a copy of the old one. *Obs.* the nearly perfect stoup by the W. door. The *int.* is spacious, lofty, and light. Some of the windows are filled with painted glass. In the chancel is a curious *brass* to Mordecai Bownell, vicar, and wife Constance (d. 1581). The figure of the man with six children kneeling before him is lost. The woman is lying in bed covered with a worked counterpane, on which is laid an infant in swaddling-clothes; by her head is an angel; above her the demi-figure of the Saviour, with the rt. hand raised in benediction.* Two or three inscribed brasses are of no particular interest. There are also some *monts.* of the Childs family, of Osterley. The *font*, large and octagonal, is worth looking at: the carved oak cover is later.

From the back of the ch.-yard there is a pleasant walk of about a mile, eastward, by tall elms, and across a wheat-field, to **OSTERLEY HOUSE**, of which a notice will be found under that heading.

Anthony Collins, the celebrated free-thinking writer and controversialist, and correspondent of John Locke, is said to have been born at Heston, June 21, 1676: his father resided many years at Heston, and was buried in the ch., where two of his sisters were baptized, but Anthony himself was baptized in Isleworth ch.

Heston House, a handsome brick mansion at the turn of the road to Cranford, is the seat of Mrs. Rowland Hooper. Other seats are *Heston Hall* (J. R. Hogarth, Esq.), and *Bulstrode House* (Mrs. Robinson).

Sutton, a hamlet, S. of Heston vill., contains some good houses, among others the *Manor House* (Captain A. W. Cole), and *Sutton House* (P. Watson, Esq.)

North Hyde, 1 m. N.W. of Heston, is another hamlet. Here are extensive brickfields, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Orphanage for Boys, a large establishment under the charge of Brothers of Charity from Malines in

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* See eng. and description in Trans. of Lond. and Middx. Archæol. Association, vol. ii., p. 210.

Belgium: at the census of 1871 there were 411 boys in the house.

HIGH BARNET (*see* BARNET).

HIGH BEECH, EPPING FOREST, a great resort for holiday-makers and excursionists; 2 m. N.W. from the Loughton Stat. of the Gt. E. Rly. (Epping and Ongar line): take the lane opposite Loughton Stat., and keep along it till tempted by a bit of open forest on the l., cross the Epping road, and High Beech Hill and the King's Oak are about ½ m. due N.

High Beech Green is a hamlet and eccl. dist. (pop. 535) of Waltham Abbey, from which it is 3 m. S.E. It is a straggling collection of houses and cottages, with a small brick ch., St. Paul, built in 1836, and of no sort of interest. Near it are *Beech Hill Park* (R. Edwards, Esq.), *Fairmead Lodge* (E. Bartholomew, Esq.), was, 1791—1833, the residence of William Sotheby, author of 'Orestes,' and translator of the 'Iliad,' 'Oberon,' etc., *Wallsgrove House* (T. C. Baring, Esq., M.P.), the *Manor House* (C. W. H. Sotheby, Esq.), and *Alder Grove Lodge* (Prince Lucien Bonaparte). On the Loughton side of Beech Hill, by the Epping road, and serving as a chapel-of-ease to Loughton ch., an elegant little ch., St. Mary, was erected in 1872, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Blomfield. It is of stone, E.E. in style, cruciform, with a semicircular apse, in which are seven lancet windows, a tower and tall stone spire at the N.W., and a stone porch at the S.W. From many spots amidst the old forest trees the ch. peeps out very prettily, and its spire is a landmark for miles around.

But the great attraction is the forest scenery, High Beech being the finest portion of Epping Forest left unenclosed. The central feature of the district is *High Beech Hill*, an outlier of Bagshot Sand, here attaining an elevation of 759 ft. From its brow is seen a broad sweep of undulating forest; and in the distance, looking across Waltham Abbey, whose tower and town strengthen and vivify the mid-landscape, the eye wanders unobstructed along the valley of the Lea and over the wooded demesnes of Herts to the dim uplands of distant Cambridgeshire, and round to the hills of Surrey and Kent; whilst from the heights southward, by the parsonage and Lappit's Hill, the view extends by way of Middlesex and the Surrey downs, to where.—

"Beyond the lodge, the City lies, beneath its drift of smoke" *

Tennyson was dwelling here—at Beech Hill House, since pulled down—when he wrote his 'Talking Oak,' and grander 'Locksley Hall,' and something of the local colouring was derived from his forest ramblings, "hidden to the knees in fern." High Beech, too, for awhile gave shelter to John Clare, who was brought to Dr. Allen's private lunatic asylum, Fairmead House, July 16, 1837, "a large establishment consisting of half a dozen houses connected together and surrounded by large gardens."† The son of Thomas Campbell, the poet, was at this time an inmate of the asylum, and Clare's constant companion in walks which after a time he was permitted to take about the forest. Clare wrote many little half-crazy poems expressive of his delight in the scenery:—

"I love the Forest and its airy bounds,
Where friendly Campbell takes his daily rounds.

* * * *

I love to see the Beech Hill mounting high,
The brook without a bridge, and nearly dry.
There's Buckett's Hill, a place of furze and clouds," etc.

But after four years' trial he tired of the place, or of confinement, and started off, July 20, 1841, without a penny in his pocket, to walk to his native Northborough in Northamptonshire, which he reached, worn out with hunger and fatigue, on the evening of the 23rd. He was soon after taken to the County Lunatic Asylum, where he remained till his death, May 20, 1864.

On the E. side of High Beech Hill is the *King's Oak* Inn, the head-quarters of holiday-makers, and in the summer a crowded and noisy place, especially on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday afternoons. The King's Oak is the meet for the counterfeit Easter Hunt. (*See* EPPING FOREST.) Near the King's Oak Inn is an old stump, of late called Harold's Oak, from which the inn perhaps took its sign. The *Robin Hood*, the rival inn, is by the Loughton lane. By the hill-foot is an excavation locally known as Dick Turpin's Cave, from a tradition that it was one of the lurking-places of that notorious highwayman: this part of the forest had of old an evil reputation in that direction.

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* Tennyson, Talking Oak.

† F. Martin, Life of John Clare, p. 273.

Beyond High Beech Hill, to the Wake Arms on the Epping road, about 1½ m., you may explore a charming bit of wild forest, guided by a winding forest road, and keeping the highroad well to your rt. Rough and broken, in parts open, elsewhere thick with pollard oaks and hornbeams, and an ever-varying undergrowth of hollies, thorns, and sloes, rose bushes, sweetbriars, and brambles, and not wanting many an unlopped beech, oak, or ash, its sunny glades and gentle undulations reveal as you wander on a thousand peeps of sylvan loveliness. Deep moist dells rich in fungi, or banks of furze, fern, and heaths, foxgloves, and honeysuckles tempt your admiration at every turn, song-birds are on every spray, the call of the cuckoo is heard the summer through, and not unfrequently you may catch a glimpse of a nimble woodpecker, blue-tit, or wryneck. A mile beyond the Wake Arms is the earthwork known as *Ambresbury Banks.* (*See* that heading.)

Beech Wood is on the other (S.) side of High Beech Hill. Of no great extent, you might fancy it a fragment stolen from Minstead or Lyndhurst by some good fairy before the New Forest was despoiled. Certainly it is the finest piece of wild beech wood for many miles round London. The beeches are not of such venerable antiquity, and have no such gnarled and rugged boles, or wild fantastic roots, as those of Burnham; but then, unlike the Burnham beeches, they are all unlopped, and have sent out their free-grown branches high and wide as nature prompted. Generally they are well-grown, many are large, and some veritable giants.

All this part of the forest is as full of charm to the naturalist as to the lover of forest scenery. Some 15 or 16 varieties of ferns still flourish here, though within the last 10 or 12 years several of the choicer kinds, and among them the Osmunda regalis, lady's fern, and black spleenwort, have been extirpated. Botanists describe the locality as remarkably rich in flowering plants and fungi; and butterfly collectors and entomologists generally find it a productive hunting-ground. Out of 120 kinds of birds which have been observed in Epping Forest, by far the larger part haunt the purlieus of High Beech. By day the common song-birds—and some that are far from common—abound; by night the air is vocal with nightingales. Not with nightingales alone, however; this is a very paradise of owls, who are as noisy as they are numerous. At intervals may be heard the whir of the night-jar; and bats abound (though they are silent messengers of the night). Mr. Newman names 7 kinds of bats as common here.

HIGHGATE, Middx., a suburban village on the Great North Road, 5 m. from the Gen. Post Office by road, 4¼ m. from King's Cross by the Gt. N. Rly. (Highgate and Edgware line): pop. 5339. Inns: *Gate House*, opposite the Grammar School; *Wrestlers* and *Red Lion*, at N. end of the town; *Fox and Crown*, West Hill.

Highgate occupies the summit of Hampstead's "sister hill," at the junction of the two main northern roads,—from Oxford Street by way of Tottenham Court Road, and Islington through Holloway,—the summit being reached by the steep acclivities of Highgate Rise and Highgate Hill. The two roads meet in the High Street, where begins the North Town, a broad highway lined with private dwellings, shops, and inns, and having at the commencement the Grammar School on one side, the Gatehouse Tavern on the other, and terminating in the slope of North Hill. On the W., by the junction of the roads, are the Grove and Green, where was the large pond referred to below, now filled up and planted. The Green, bordered by groves of ancient elms, seems to have been the centre of the original village, and the place where the villagers met for rural games and holiday diversions. Thus, the Whitsun Morris-dancers, in 'Jack Drum's Entertainment,' 1601, sing,—

> "Let us be seene on Hygate Green,
> To dance for the honour of Holloway."

Lanes run off rt. and l., from the Grammar School to Hornsey, from the Gatehouse to Hampstead, main road and lanes being alike lined with good old tree-embowered houses, modern villas with bright gardens, and comfortable cottages; not without signs of dirt and poverty, but, as a whole, a healthy, prosperous, and pleasant place, as Norden, who evidently knew it well, described it nearly three centuries ago :

> "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful ; for the expert inhabitants here report that divers who have been long visited with sickness, not curable by physicke, have in a short time repayred their health by that sweet salutarie aire. At this place — Cornwalleys Esq. hath a very faire house, from which he may with great delight beholde the statelie citie of London, Westminster, Greenwich, the famous river of Thamyse, and the country towards the south verie farre." *

All later writers are agreed as to the beauty of the prospect of the "statelie citie," but the vacant spaces whence the view was obtainable have been so enclosed or built over that it is now hard to find a tolerable stand-point, unless it be on a housetop. A glimpse of London may be caught from the summit of the hill, by Sir Sidney Waterlow's ; a broader view from the archway-bridge in Hornsey Lane. From the upper parts of the cemetery different portions of London may be seen; but the best view is gained from the terrace behind Highgate church, which is not, however, always accessible. There is a pleasant prospect, though not over London, from "Peacock's Field" (by the birch-tree), where Jackson's Lane runs off from Southwood Lane —but this will soon be lost, as it is "to be let on building leases," under the name of Southwood Lawn. Like Hampstead, Highgate Hill is a mass of London clay with a cap of Bagshot sand, at the highest point 426 ft. above the Ordnance datum.

> "Highgate, a hill over which is a passage, and at the top of the same hill is a gate through which all maner passengers have their waie ; the place taketh the name of this high gate on the hill, which gate was erected at the alteration of the way, which was on the E. of Highgate. When the way was turned over the said hill to leade through the parke of the Bishop of London, as now it doth, there was in regard thereof, a toll raised upon such as passed that way with carriage. And for that no passenger should escape without paying toll by reason of the widenes of the way, this gate was raised through which of necessitie all travellers pass. This toll is now farmed of the said Bishop at £40 per annum."†

Lysons thinks the derivation from this high gate, or gate upon the hill, "sufficiently satisfactory, supported as it is by facts, the toll-gate of the Bp. of London having stood from time immemorial on the summit of the hill." On the other hand, it has been suggested that this is an example of the use of the word *gate* in the sense of road, Highgate meaning the highroad.*

The Gatehouse was a brick building extending across the road from the Gatehouse tavern to the burial-ground by the old chapel. The gateway through which the traffic passed had two floors over it, the access to which was by a staircase on the E. side. Of old, the gateway is said to have been only wide enough to allow a pack-horse with its side-loads to pass through, and though afterwards widened for carriages, the arch was so low that waggons with high loads had to be taken through the yard in the rear of the Gatehouse tavern.† To remedy the inconvenience the gatehouse was taken down and the roadway widened in 1769, and an ordinary turnpike gate substituted. On the front of the gatehouse was a stone inscribed A.D. 1386, but judging from the engravings it had no title to any such antiquity, being probably of about the time of Queen Elizabeth. The road was, however, in existence in the middle of the 14th cent., and the bishops had the right to demand toll on horses and cattle. Our older writers tell a curious story of the formation of the road, which Fuller epitomized in his odd way :—

> "A nameless Hermit (dwelling in the hermitage where now the School is) on his own cost, caused gravel to be digged in the top of Highgate Hill, where now is a fair pond of water ; and therewith made a causeway from Highgate to Islington : a two-handed charity, providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the vale, which before, especially in winter, was passed with much molestation." ‡

In 1363, Edward III. granted to Wm. Phelippe, in consideration of "the pious motive which, for the advantage of our people passing through the highway between Heghgate and Smithfelde, in many places notoriously miry and deep, you unremittingly and continually exert in the emendation and support of that way in wood and sand, and other things of that nature necessary thereto, at your own cost," the privilege of taking customs of all persons using the road for merchandise; the said toll to be applied only to the reparation of the road, and to cease altogether and not be levied after the end of the year.* Mr. Tomlins suggests that this Wm. Phelippe was probably Fuller's "nameless hermit," and he quotes various authorities in proof that hermits were often employed as toll-collectors and engaged in repairing roads. To the hermitage at Highgate there are several references. The Bp. of London in 1386 collated "William Litchfield, a poor hermit weighed down by poverty and age . . . . to the office of the custody of our Chapel of Highgate, beside our Park of Hareng, and of the house to the same chapel annexed, by other poor hermits hitherto used to be kept," for the term of his life. The last hermit mentioned is William Forte, who received a grant of the hermitage for his life in 1531. The Hermitage House was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1577 to John Farnehame, one of her gentlemen pensioners.†

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* Norden, Spec. Brit. : Middlesex, 4to, 1593.

† Norden, *Ibid.*, p. 22.

* Taylor, Words and Places, p. 252.

† Prickett, Hist. of Highgate, p. 13 ; Tomlins, Perambulation of Islington, p. 38.

‡ Fuller, Worthies of England ; Middlesex. Camden and Norden write to the same effect.

Till within the memory of the passing generation a toll of another kind was levied at the Gatehouse:—

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly;
Some Richmond Hill ascend, some scud to Ware,
And many to the steep of Highgate hie.
Ask ye, Bœotian shades! the reason why?
'Tis to the worship of the solemn Horn,
Grasp'd in the holy hand of Mystery,
In whose dread name both men and maids are sworn,
And consecrate the oath with draught and dance till morn." ‡

Byron wrote these lines in Thebes, and partly, perhaps, from imperfect recollection, partly from the exigences of rhyme, somewhat overstated the accompaniments of the once famous *Highgate Oath.* The oath was consecrated with libations of wine, but not often with dance till morn. Highgate was the halting-place of stage-coaches to and from the North, and it had come to be the established custom, when coaches drew up at the inn doors, to invite passengers to alight and enter for refreshment. They were led into "the parlour," and the subject of the freedom of Highgate introduced. If the person addressed betrayed ignorance of the oath, he was told that all who passed through Highgate must be sworn and admitted to the freedom. The *horns* were brought in by the landlord, and compliance was generally extorted from some of the company, the fine on admission being a bottle of wine, or "draughts round" in some meaner liquor: in 1761 the fee was "a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company." The horns were a pair of ram's, stag's, or bullock's horns, mounted on a pole about 5 ft. high. The person to be sworn placed his right hand on one of the horns, when the landlord or his deputy, after proclaiming "Silence!" proceeded to deliver his charge. This was a rude jocular injunction to the effect that the new freeman must "Take notice what I now say to you, for *that* is the first word of your oath,—mind *that!* . . . . You must not eat brown bread while you can get white, except you like the brown the best. You must not drink small beer while you can get strong, except, etc. You must not kiss the maid while you can kiss the mistress, except you like the maid the best, or have the chance to kiss them both;" and more to the same effect, concluding with, "And now, my son, kiss the horns, or a pretty girl if you see one here, and so be free of Highgate." The "privileges," as they were called, seem to have been a comparatively late and coarse addition. In its main features the oath was pretty much the same in the earliest known account of it *—a 'Song by the Landlord of the Horns,' introduced in the pantomime of 'Harlequin Teague,' at the Haymarket Theatre, August 1742—as it was when dying out a century later.

"An old and respectable inhabitant of the village says that 60 [now 100] years ago upwards of 80 stages stopped every day at the Red Lion, and that out of every 5 passengers 3 were sworn. . . . . An old inhabitant, who formerly kept a licensed house, says, 'In *my* time nobody came to Highgate in anything of a carriage, without being called upon to be sworn-in. There was so much doing in this way at one period, that I was obliged to hire a man as a swearer-in. I have sworn-in from 100 to 120 in a day. Bodies of tailors used to come up here from town, bringing 5 or 6 new shopmates to be sworn [St. Monday was usually chosen by this class of novitiates]; and I have repeatedly had parties of ladies and gentlemen in private carriages come up purposely to be made free of Highgate in the same way.'—Officers of the guards and other regiments repeatedly came to the Gate House and called for 'the horns.' Dinner parties were formed there for the purpose of initiating strangers; and as pre-requisites for admission to sundry convivial societies now no more, the freedom of Highgate was indispensable." *

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* Patent Rolls, 37 Edw. III., printed by Tomlins, Perambulation of Islington, p. 34.

† Newcourt, Repertorium, i., p. 654; Tomlins, p. 37.

‡ Byron, Childe Harold, Canto i., 70. Washington Irving describes his Stout Gentleman as one "who has seen the world, and been sworn in at Highgate."

* In Barnaby's Journal (Itinerarium, 1623, p. 59) drinking out of the crooked horn (*cornu tortuosum*) at Highgate is mentioned, but nothing is said of the oath; it is, however, noticed in the Weekly Oracle for 1737.

When Hone wrote (1826) there were "19 licensed houses in this village, and at each of these houses the horns are kept and the oath administered." In 1842 the oath, though "still occasionally" † administered, was fast falling into disuse—the consequence of the loss of the stage-coach traffic from the opening of the railways. It is now a mere tradition. When the oath was customary, a pair of horns was fixed over the door of every inn; now only one house (the Green Dragon) has horns outside, and only two (the Gatehouse and the Cooper's Arms) possess the original staff and horns inside. Much has been written as to the origin of the custom. The most probable suggestion is that a pair of horns mounted on a staff was the gatekeeper's symbol of authority for taking toll on sheep and cattle passing through the gate, and the possession and exhibition of this symbol led in process of time to the burlesque of taking toll of human travellers, and conferring on them, by virtue of the horns, the freedom of Highgate.

The formation of this road over the hill in the place of the earlier one by Crouch End, Muswell Hill, and Friern Barnet, if it was not the origin of the village, was the main cause of its growth into importance. Prior to its construction, Highgate was only known as a portion of Hornsey, and was for the greater part covered with the woods of Hornsey or Haringey Park. The early history of the manor, Hornsey Park and Lodge Hill, the Bishop of London's house, at the N.E. angle of what is now known as Bishop's Wood, will be found under HORNSEY. Of the Wood itself the chief portion left is Bishop's Wood, opposite Caen Wood, at the junction of Highgate and Hampstead. (*See* CAEN WOOD.) A smaller fragment, known as *Highgate Wood*, remains on the l. of Southward Lane, near the Woodman inn (much cut up in forming the Highgate and Edgware Rly.), and a piece, somewhat less injured, at the end of Wood Lane.

Sir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Edward VI., having been dismissed from his high office and imprisoned by Queen Mary, for his share in drawing up the late king's will, by which Mary was disinherited, on his liberation withdrew from public life and retired to Hornsey. Here, as his days were drawing to an end, he resolved to devote his property to the foundation of "a Publique and Free Grammar School." For this purpose he obtained, in 1565, charters of Queen Elizabeth, licensing him to found and erect a grammar school at his own charges; and a grant from Bp. Grindall of the Hermitage chapel, Highgate, and two acres of ground. Later he procured a transfer of Farnham's lease of the Hermitage House. Cholmeley died soon after completing his arrangements, but his trustees carried out his purpose. The first stone of the school and chapel was laid in July 1576, the buildings were completed in Sept. 1578. The chapel was to serve not the school only, but to be a chapel-of-ease to Hornsey par., for the use of the inhabitants of Highgate, the schoolmaster being the minister, who was to teach and read prayers there on all meet and convenient seasons, "saving that on any the first Sunday of every month in the year the said schoolmaster shall not say the morning prayer in the said chapel, because the inhabitants of the said town or hamlet of Highgate," are on that day required to resort to their parish church, "to hear common prayers and sermons, and to receive holy communion there."

The chapel served this double purpose for more than 150 years. In 1833, having become dilapidated, the old chapel was pulled down; Highgate was, 1834, created an ecclesiastical district, and a new church,

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* Hone, Every Day Book, 1826, vol. ii., pp. 81, 86. Hone's is the best and fullest account of the Highgate oath, and that from which all later accounts are taken. He carefully collected all the information then obtainable at Highgate, and enriched his narrative with a capital cut of Swearing on the Horns, by George Cruikshank, the scene being the parlour of the Fox and Crown, and Hone himself the chief performer.

† Prickett, Highgate.

St. Michael's, erected on a different site. The Old Chapel, always a mean building, had been so often altered as to be altogether without architectural character or picturesqueness. Inside there were a few interesting monts., two or three of which were re-erected in St. Michael's and Hornsey churches; that of Chief Justice Sir Francis Pemberton, d. 1699. was removed to Cambridge, others were lost.*

The Highgate Grammar School underwent various fortunes, but never acquired a high reputation: Nicholas Rowe was, perhaps, the most celebrated of its scholars. In 1824 it was remodelled; under the mastership of Dr. J. Bradley Dyne, it was greatly raised in character, and at his retirement in 1873 was in a more prosperous state than at any previous period. Of Cholmeley's school-buildings every vestige has long disappeared. A new school-house was built in 1819, but it was an insignificant and inadequate structure, and was taken down, and the present handsome group of buildings erected in 1865—68, from the designs of Mr. F. C. Cockerell. The buildings comprise school, chapel, and library, and are of good red brick, with stone mouldings, pierced parapets, and dressings. The school-house is Collegiate in style, the entrance being marked by a gable in which is a sundial, while over the doorway are three small bas-reliefs. The schoolroom is large, well-proportioned, and has a good open roof. The chapel is early French Gothic, has an apsidal chancel, with 5 memorial lancet windows, and a slender flèche. The chapel was the gift of Mr. G. A. Crawley; the library was built by old scholars.

The chapel occupies in part the site of the old Highgate chapel, but includes part of the old burial-ground, and covers the vault in which lie the remains of the poet COLERIDGE. To preserve this intact, the chapel was constructed with a crypt, into which is an external entrance from the W. Descending a flight of steps, the visitor sees behind an open grating, a range of small square marble tablets, with initials marking the place of the coffins: S. T. C. (the poet); S. C. (his wife); S. N. C. (his daughter Sara); H. N. C. (Henry Nelson Coleridge, the poet's nephew and his daughter's husband); and H. C. (Herbert Coleridge, the poet's grandson, buried here in 1861).

Highgate *Church*, St. Michael, stands some little distance S. of the old chapel and school, facing the entrance to the Grove. It is of white brick and stone, well-built, spacious, and lofty; comprises nave and aisles with clerestorey, buttresses, crocketed pinnacles, and pierced parapet, chancel with large 5-light E. window, and at the W. end a tower and octagonal stone spire. The style is an impure Perp. (it was consecrated in Nov. 1832). The archt. was Mr. Lewis Vulliamy. Occupying nearly the highest point of Highgate Hill, its tall spire is conspicuous for miles around. The int. of the church is convenient, and well-kept, but in no way remarkable. The only mont. to be noted is a marble tablet with a long insc. to "SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Poet, Philosopher, Theologian," d. July 25, 1834. "This truly great and good man resided for the last 19 years of his life in this hamlet," and "James and Ann Gillman, the friends with whom he lived during the above period," add, with other commendation, that he was "the gentlest and kindest teacher; the most engaging home-companion."

The house in which Coleridge spent these 19 years, and in which he died, was the third house in the *Grove*, facing the church, a roomy, respectable brick dwelling, with a good garden behind, and a grand outlook Londonwards. In front of the house is a grove of stately elms, beneath which the poet used to pace in meditative mood, discoursing in unending monologue to some earnest listener like Irving or Hare, or an older friend like Wordsworth or Lamb. The house remains almost unaltered; the elms too are there, but four or five years ago some Vandal deprived them of their heads.

"Coleridge lives in the Grove at Highgate, with a friendly family who have sense and kindness enough to know that they do themselves an honour by looking after the comforts of such a man. His room looks upon a delicious prospect. . . . Here he cultivates his flowers, and has a set of birds for his pensioners, who come to breakfast with him. He may be seen taking his daily stroll up and down, with his black coat and white locks, and a book in his hand; and is a great acquaintance of the little children." *

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* Lysons and Prickett give ample notes of the monts. in the chapel; and in the Brit. Mus. (Add. MSS. 7943) is a full list of the epitaphs in the Old Chapel burial-ground.

> "Coleridge sat on the brow of Highgate, in those years, looking down on London and its smoke tumult, like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle . . . . sat there as a kind of *Magus*, girt in mystery and enigma; his Dodona oak grove (Mr. Gillman's house at Highgate) whispering strange things, uncertain whether oracles or jargon. . . . He would stroll about the pleasant garden with you, sit in the pleasant rooms of the place,—perhaps take you to his own peculiar room, high up, with a rearward view, which was the chief view of all." †

Of the other churches, *St. Ann's*, Brookfield, Highgate Rise, is not in Highgate par., Brookfield being an eccl. dist. of St. Pancras. The ch., a neat Gothic one, with painted glass windows, was erected in 1852, by Miss Burnett, as a memorial of her brother,—Miss (now Baroness) Burdett-Coutts giving the site, and a fine peal of bells. *All Saints*, North Hill, is a pretty little cruciform ch., with a bell-cote, early French Gothic in style, erected in 1865 from the designs of A. W. Blomfield, and enlarged in 1875. The Presbyterian chapel in Southwood Lane is interesting as having been founded as early as 1622. Like many of the old Presbyterian churches it became Unitarian in creed; and had among its ministers David Williams, "the High-priest of Nature," noteworthy as the founder of the Literary Fund, Rochmont Barbauld (husband of Mrs. Barbauld), and Alex. Crombie, LL.D., a man of some literary celebrity. In 1814 it passed into the hands of the Baptists. The handsome Gothic ch. on the summit of the hill near St. Michael's ch., is a Congregational ch., erected in 1860, and since enlarged. The large brick building, cruciform and Romanesque, opposite the Archway tavern, at the foot of Highgate Hill, is a Wesleyan ch., built in 1873 from the designs of Mr. J. Johnson.

Immediately behind St. Michael's ch., and falling rapidly away to the S., with, from the upper parts a good view over London, is *Highgate Cemetery*, the most beautifully situated of all the suburban cemeteries, and one of the most crowded. Consecrated in 1839, and since greatly extended, it has received a large share of the men of mark who have passed away in these 36 years. Strolling leisurely about the walks, the visitor cannot but be struck as his eye glances along the forest of monuments, with the many names familiar in art, science, and literature, in the pulpit or on the stage, in public or in social life, from men like Lyndhurst and Faraday, down to Wombwell and Tom Sayers—the latter having by no means the least conspicuous monts.

The ch. and cemetery occupy the site of the *Mansion House*, erected by Sir Wm. Ashurst, Lord Mayor in 1694, and afterwards the seat of Sir Alan Chambre, Justice of the Common Pleas. The house, which appears to have been of good architectural character, is said to have been built from the designs of Inigo Jones—but this is more than doubtful, as Jones died in 1652. When the house was pulled down, the enriched stone doorway, with the arms of Ashurst over it, was re-erected as the entrance to a house on the E. side of the High Street, now occupied by Mr. J. Oakeshott, surgeon.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House, where now stands the Grove (including the house in which Coleridge lived), was another noted mansion, *Dorchester House*, "a capital messuage or mansion-house of Henry, late Lord Marquis of Dorchester." The marquis was "remarkable for having been a bencher of Gray's Inn and a fellow of the College of Physicians." * His daughter, Lady Anne Pierpoint, was married from Dorchester House, July 1658, to John Lord Roos, son of the Earl of Rutland. Eight years after they were divorced by Act of Parliament, whereon ensued the publication of statements by Lord Dorchester and Lord Roos, the particulars of which are given by Walpole in his Royal and Noble Authors. Dorchester House was purchased by a crazy philanthropist, William Blake, "a woolen draper at the sign of the Golden Boy in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden," to use his own words, as "first only a Sumer's recess from London;" but "which, having that great and noble city, with its numerous Childhood, under view, gave the first thoughts to him of a great Design"—that of establishing in it "a Hospital for 40 poor or fatherless children" of Highgate,

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* Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, 1828, vol. ii., p. 53.

† Carlyle, Life of John Sterling, 1852, p. 68.

* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 439.

Hornsey, or Hampstead, who were to be "decently cloathed in blew, lined with yellow; constantly fed all alike with good and wholsom diet; taught to read, write, and cast accompts, and so put out to trades, in order to live another day." Blake called his institution the Ladies' Hospital, or Charity-school House of Highgate, hoping to obtain from the ladies of the neighbourhood and of London generally, and through them from their husbands the wealthy citizens, sufficient subscriptions to carry out his benevolent purpose. In furtherance of his design, he printed a strange, incoherent volume entitled 'Silver Drops, or Serious Things,' in which he earnestly appeals to the ladies to come to his assistance, and sets forth the excellence of the undertaking. The book has become a bibliographical curiosity. partly on account of its rarity and the quaint language in which it is written, but also from the circumstance that most of the copies are bound in choice old Morocco (or Turkey, as it was then called), and beautifully tooled at the sides as well as back, whilst several have the name of the lady to whom it was presented on the cover. Blake appears to have had 36 boys in his school in 1667; but subscriptions failed, his affairs became involved, he was compelled to mortgage the house, and after "an essay of the design in the maintenance of children at this school for two years," and having on the building, "and by presents to persons of honesty and piety [probably of his 'Silver Drops'] expended 5000*l*.," he complains that he "was, for debts contracted only for this hospital and well enough secured, seized, imprisoned above two years, just at the height of his expence, before his receipt of the promised assistances, to have repayed him and enabled his work." This final appeal was issued in the shape of a large print or 'Delineation of the Ladyes Hospital at High-gate,' the margin covered with incoherent statements—from which the above passages are quoted. The school —believed to be the first charity-school founded on the principle of support by voluntary subscriptions—probably came to an end about 1685; but Blake, nothing daunted by his failure, availed himself of the enforced leisure of his prison to draw up a scheme for a great extension of his original design,—which may possibly have been the germ of the charity-schools which in the next century sprang up in almost every parish. This he published, under the title of 'The State and Case of a Design for the better Education of Thousands of Parish Children successively in the vast Northern Suburbs of London, vindicated.' The house in which Coleridge resided, as well as the two houses before it in the Grove, occupy the site, and were partly built out of the materials of Dorchester House.

On the slope of Highgate Hill, towards Holloway, were several mansions of interest from their owners or associations. *Arundel House*, the seat of the Earls of Arundel in the 17th cent., stood on the l. or E. side of the road, on what is known as the Bank. It is probable that this was the house occupied by Sir Thos. Cornwallis, of which Norden spoke in the passage cited above. In May 1604 Sir Wm. Cornwallis gave a splendid entertainment to James I. and his Queen at his house at Highgate, for which occasion Ben Jonson prepared his dramatic interlude of The 'Penates.'* Sir Thos. Cornwallis died in Dec. 1604, and Sir Wm. is believed to have removed to the family seat in Suffolk: at any rate there is no later mention of the family at Highgate. Whether in the house of Cornwallis or another, Lord Arundel was resident at Highgate in 1617, when the Countess of Arundel, in the absence of the Earl, who was in attendance on the King in Scotland, entertained the Lord Keeper Bacon, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Julius Cæsar, the Lords Justices, and other members of the Council. James I. stayed the evening of Sunday, June 2, 1624, at the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, in order that he might hunt a stag in St. John's Wood, early the next morning. The next and most important reference to Arundel House is to the death within it of the great Lord Bacon. The circumstances connected with it are related, in an oft-quoted passage, by Aubrey, on the authority of Thomas Hobbes:—

> "The cause of his Lordship's death was trying an experiment, as he was taking the aire in the coach [April 2, 1626] with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotchman, physician to the King. Towards Highgate snow lay on the ground, and it came into my Lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved

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* Nichols, Prog. of King James I., vol. i., p. 430.

in snow as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently: they alighted out of the coach and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and stuffed the body with snow, and my Lord did help to do it himself. The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell so ill, he could not return to his lodgings (I suppose then at Gray's Inn), but went to the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, where they put him into a good bed warmed with a panne, but it was a damp bed that had not been laid in for about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold that he died in 2 or 3 days; as I remember, he [Hobbes] told me, he died of suffocation."

Bacon lay here a week, his death occurring on the morning of Easter-day, the 9th of April. The story of stuffing the fowl with snow rests on Aubrey's authority, but it receives some confirmation from a passage in a letter Bacon dictated (being unable to hold a pen), to Lord Arundel, to excuse his taking up his abode at his lordship's house—"but when I came here, I was not able to go back, and therefore was forced to take up my lodging here"—and thanking him for the attention he had received from his servants. He adds, "I was desirous to try an experiment or two touching the conservation and induration of bodies. For the experiment itself it succeeded exceedingly well; but in the journey (between London and Highgate) I was taken with such a fit of casting, as I know not whether it was the stone, or some surfeit or cold, or indeed a touch of them altogether." The subsequent history of Arundel House is without interest. In its later days it was occupied as a school; and it was pulled down in 1825.

In the various accounts of Highgate it is stated that it was from the house of Mr. Coniers at Highgate that the unfortunate Arabella Stuart made her escape, disguised in man's apparel; while some writers suggest that the house was Arundel House.* But the statement is altogether a mistake: the house from which she escaped was Mr. Thos. Conyers', at EAST BARNET.

Cromwell House, at the end of the Bank, just below the site of Arundel House, is so named from a tradition that the Protector once dwelt in it, a tradition abandoned in favour of another that the house was built by Cromwell as a residence for General Ireton, who had married his daughter. There is no direct evidence of this, but it is not unlikely. Ireton could, however, have lived but little here. He married Bridget Cromwell in 1646; was directly after engaged in active service; on the proclamation of the Commonwealth was sent to Ireland, and died there in Nov. 1651. The story told by Mr. Gibson, that "General Ireton was elected a governor and trustee of the Cholmeley foundation [the Grammar School], but was expelled the trust,"* is plainly an invention. Ireton died in the plenitude of his power. The expulsion of Commonwealth men did not commence till after the Restoration. By whomsoever, or for whom, built, Cromwell House is a good example of the carefully finished, artistic, red-brick mansion of the first half of the 17th cent. The rooms are large and of good proportions, and have the ceilings moulded in scroll and floriated patterns. That of the drawing-room has a coat of arms, said to be Ireton's. The staircase, a noble one of oak, has carved balusters, and statuettes on the standards of Commonwealth soldiers in their several uniforms. On the night of Jan. 3, 1865, the house, then occupied as a boarding-school, was partially destroyed by fire. It has been restored, not without material injury to its original character. In place of the old platform on the roof, which afforded a panoramic view of great extent, there has been erected a hideous and unmeaning octagonal turret, covered with cement, and crowned with a dome. Cromwell House is now a *Convalescent Hospital for Children*, a branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. It has accommodation for 56 children, and is an excellent and well-conducted establishment. Adjoining Cromwell House, at the corner of Hornsey Lane, is another large and stately old red-brick mansion, *Winchester Hall* (Mrs. Jeakes). It stands amidst good old trees, and commands from the level roof a wide panoramic view.

Directly opposite Cromwell House is *Lauderdale House*, the seat of the Duke of Lauderdale, the notorious minister of Charles II., and Lord Deputy of Scotland.

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* Prickett, Hist. of Highgate, p. 121. Howitt, Northern Heights, pp. 370, 374.

* Hist. and Antiq. of Highgate, p. 57.

> "28*th July*, 1666.—To the Pope's Head, where my Lord Brouncker and his mistress dined. . . . . Thence with my Lord to his coach-house, and there put six horses into his coach, and he and I alone to Highgate. Being come thither, we went to my Lord Lauderdale's house, to speak with him, and find him and his lady and some Scotch people, at supper: pretty odd company, though my Lord Brouncker tells me, my Lord Lauderdale is a man of mighty good reason and judgment. But at supper there played one of their servants upon the viallin some Scotch tunes only; several, and the best of their country, as they seemed to esteem them, by their praising and admiring them: but, Lord! the strangest ayre that ever I heard in my life, and all of one cast." *

According to a cherished Highgate tradition, Nell Gwynne lived some time at Lauderdale House, and here induced Charles II. to acknowledge her infant, afterwards the Duke of St. Albans, by holding the child out of window, and threatening to let it fall unless he gave it a title. In our own day, Lauderdale House was, 1843, the seat of R. Bethell, Esq., afterwards Lord Westbury and Lord Chancellor; and later for many years the residence of James Yates, Esq., F.R.S., when it was famed for its garden-parties, at which the literary and scientific celebrities were gathered to meet the lions of the season. Since his death, Lauderdale House has been converted into a convalescent branch of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a lease of it rent-free for 7 years having been granted to the governors of the hospital for that special purpose by its owner, Sir Sidney Waterlow. The Home was formally inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 8, 1872. The house, though altered and modernized, is in the main what it was in Lauderdale's time. It is a long, plain, stucco-fronted house of two stories, with a pediment on each of the two main façades, and a heavy roof. From the garden front, which has a recessed arcade, and is much the more picturesque of the two, there is a good view Londonwards. The terraced garden, with its brilliant flowers and velvet lawns, was in Mr. Yates's time a charming example of an old-fashioned garden, treated with the best modern skill. A large portion of the grounds has been incorporated with those of Fairseat House.

Next to Lauderdale House stood what was known as *Andrew Marvell's Cottage*, from a constant tradition that it was the residence of the author of the 'Rehearsal Transprosed.' A long, low, modest wood-and-plaster cottage, with a central bay window and porch, set 8 or 10 feet back from the footway, it had a pretty little old-fashioned shrubby garden, with a raised walk, behind. Having fallen out of repair, it was taken down by Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1869. The only vestige of it left is the flight of 3 stone steps which led from the road to the front door.

Just above the site of Marvell's Cottage is *Fairseat House*, a large, irregular, but grandiose, white-brick, Renaissance mansion, of recent erection, the seat of Alderman Sir Sidney H. Waterlow, M.P., who had the honour to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales as his guests, on their visit to Lauderdale House in 1872. The house is spacious, richly fitted, has from the two prospect towers nearly the best views over London which Highgate affords, and the grounds, which include the chief part of those of Lauderdale House and Marvell's Cottage, are extensive and pleasant. Opposite to Fairseat House is Ivy House, for some years the residence of Mr. Charles Knight.

On the Green, by Swain's Lane, may be observed another good but much battered old red-brick mansion, *Church House*, now in the occupation of Mr. Daniel, "cemetery mason," but which a century ago was the residence of Sir John Hawkins, the friend of Johnson and author of a ponderous History of Music, and of his daughter Letitia, the novelist and memoir writer. Sir John was chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, and always rode to the Sessions House, Hicks's Hall, in a stately carriage drawn by four horses. It may not however have been wholly from pride he figured thus: Highgate folk still remember that General Harcourt, a near neighbour of the musical knight, and other residents, "displayed a similar taste in equipage and horses;" * and it must be considered that the bad state of the roads made the steep ascent of Highgate Hill very laborious. From Pepys we have learnt that my Lord Brouncker deemed it necessary to "put 6 horses into his coach" in order to climb Highgate Hill; and the father of Wilkes of '45 fame, a wealthy distiller of St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, used, a little before Hawkins's time, to ride on Sundays to the Presbyterian chapel in Southwood Lane in his carriage drawn by six horses, his son John and Miss Mead, John's future wife, accompanying him.* Sir John Hawkins's capacious coach-house and stables now serve as the lecture hall and offices of the Highgate Literary Institute.

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* Pepys, Diary, vol. iii., p. 245. Highgate was at this time evidently a place of fashionable resort. Thus the Grand Duke Cosmo "went out again to Highgate, to see a children's ball, which being conducted according to the English custom, afforded great pleasure to his Highness, both from the numbers, the manner, and the gracefulness of the dancers."—Travels of Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, through England, 1669. 4to, 1821, p. 319.

* Prickett, Hist. of Highgate, p. 117.

A house a few yards farther on, the second house past the ch. towards West Hill, was the residence of one who in his day made far more noise than Sir John Hawkins, and nearly as much as John Wilkes, Dr. Henry Sacheverell, who died here June 5, 1724. The house is worth looking at as a genuine untouched moderate-sized gentleman's house of the reign of Queen Anne.

Passing onward by Cutbush's Nursery, noted alike for its flowers and the view from the upper part of the grounds, there will be noticed lying back on the rt. a modest roadside inn, with seats in front, and the royal arms, with a long inscription, over the entrance. This is the *Fox and Crown* (vulg. Fox-on-the-Hill), and the insc. records a remarkable accident which occurred to Her Majesty only a fortnight after her accession to the throne. The Queen was driving over West Hill with the Duchess of Kent, July 6, 1837, when the horses became restive and dashed off at a gallop. West Hill is very steep; there is an awkward turn of the road just below, and the position was perilous. Turner, the landlord of the Fox and Crown, was watching the coming carriage, saw the danger, and promptly caught a leader's head, and, with ready help, brought the carriage to a stand. Turner received a handsome present, and permission to place the royal arms over his door; but he died in poverty a few years back. At West Hill Lodge, just below the Fox and Crown, and before that at the Hermitage, lower down the hill, lived for some years William and Mary Howitt, known by many popular books.

A little lower down the hill on the l. is *Holly Lodge*, the seat of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. When the residence of the Duchess of St. Albans, Holly Lodge was famous for its fêtes and garden parties; and those given by the present owner have been at least equally celebrated. One of the most memorable was that given (July 19, 1870) to the Belgian Volunteers, and a party specially invited to meet them, including the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, and many other distinguished persons. The house has little architectural character externally, having become what it is by frequent additions, but the interior is handsome and commodious, and contains many good pictures and objects of art. The conservatory, in addition to a rich store of exotics, contains a fine collection of minerals, admirably classified and arranged for convenient examination by Professor Tennant. The gardens are kept in the finest condition, and the grounds are varied, well wooded, and in parts, as from the fir hill, afford good views. In Swain's Lane, a short distance from Holly Lodge, is *Holly Village*, a group of 9 detached model houses built by Miss (now the Baroness) Burdett-Coutts in 1865-6, from the designs of Mr. Darbishire. The houses are small, but built of the best materials, and with as much care and finish as though they were mansions. They are early Domestic English in style, all differ in form and details, and have a piquant and attractive aspect. They are ranged around a quadrangle laid out in lawns and flower-beds, and entered by an archway somewhat elaborately decorated with statues and carving.

The long low cottage apposite the principal entrance to Holly Lodge was for many years and until his death, June 1870, the residence of "Judge Payne," the ardent friend and popular advocate of ragged schools and other philanthropic objects. The adjacent mansion was the seat of Sir W. H. Bodkin, Assistant Judge of Middlesex (d. 1874), whose deputy Joseph Payne was.

Nearly opposite the entrance to Holly

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* Almon, Life and Correspondence of John Wilkes, vol. i., p. 3.

Lodge is Millfield Lane, a few yards down which on the l. is a fantastic looking house of many gables named *Brookfield House* (J. Ford, Esq.), which, when a much less pretentious place, and known as *Ivy Cottage*, was the residence of Charles Mathews (the elder), and contained his noted collection of theatrical portraits: a catalogue of the pictures, and a plan of their arrangement in Ivy Cottage, will be found in C. J. Smith's 'Historical and Literary Curiosities;' the pictures themselves are in the Garrick Club. In Mathews' days, and long after, Millfield Lane was one of the most delightful lanes on this side of London, but within the last few years the hedgerow elms have been ruthlessly cut down, the banks planed away, and high fences erected so as effectually to shut out the views on either hand.

> "It was in the beautiful lane running from the road between Hampstead and Highgate to the foot of Highgate Hill, that meeting me one day, he [Keats] first gave me the volume [of his Poems]. If the admirer of Mr. Keats's poetry does not know the lane in question, he ought to become acquainted with it, both on his author's account and its own. It has been also paced by Mr. Lamb and Mr. Hazlitt, and frequented like the rest of the beautiful neighbourhood by Mr. Coleridge, so that instead of Millfield Lane, which is the name it is known by on earth, it has sometimes been called *Poet's Lane*, which is an appellation it richly deserves. It divides the grounds of Lords Mansfield and Southampton, running through trees and sloping meadows, and being rich in the botany for which this part of the neighbourhood of London has always been celebrated." *

Caen Wood, Lord Mansfield's Park (*see* CAEN WOOD), is on the l. of Millfield Lane; on the rt. was Fitzroy House and Park. Fitzroy House, a large square brick building, with capacious and handsome rooms, but of little architectural merit, was built for Lord Southampton in 1780. In 1811 it was the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In 1828 the house was pulled down, the park parcelled out, and several villas erected on the more convenient sites. In one of these lived Dr. Southwood Smith, the popular physician, author of 'The Philosophy of Health,' and friend and conservator of Jeremy Bentham.

On an eminence originally a portion of Fitzroy Park, was *Dufferin Lodge*, the pleasant rural seat of Lord Dufferin, removed in 1869 to make way for *Caen Wood Towers*, the more pretentious villa of Edw. Brooke, Esq., a costly structure of red brick and stone, with stepped gables, bay-windows, long galleries, and massive towers, completed in 1872, from the designs of Messrs. Salomons and Jones.

In 1746, Marshal Wade, after his removal from his command in the Highlands, bought an old house in Southwood Lane, pulled it down, and built on the site a comfortable roomy brick dwelling in which to spend in quiet his remaining days. After the Marshal's death it was sold by his nephews, to whom he had bequeathed the property. It was for awhile the residence of Mr. Longman the publisher. The house is on the rt. in Southwood Lane, the last but one before reaching Jackson's Lane.

A large square modern brick mansion on the rt. of North Hill, known as *Park House*, was in 1847 rented as an Asylum for Idiots, the first instituted in this country. The asylum having been removed to Earlswood, Park House was purchased in 1863, and converted into the *London Diocesan Penitentiary*. On Highgate Hill, at the corner of Maiden Lane, stood of old a noted roadside inn, the Black Dog. This was afterwards converted into a private dwelling; and this, with the grounds, was purchased some years ago for the use of the Passionist Fathers, a monastery formed, named *St. Joseph's Retreat*, and a large Roman Catholic chapel built. Two or three years back a showy school-house, with tall campanile, was built on the lower part of the estate; and now, Nov. 1875, a large and costly monastery is being erected on the terrace, Italian in style, from the designs of Mr. Tasker.

The immense structure on the rt. in Maiden Lane, just below St. Joseph's Retreat, was erected by St. Pancras parish, in 1870, as an *Infirmary* for paupers. It is a plain brick building, in several blocks connected by corridors, on the pavilion system; has accommodation for nearly 600 patients, and is very complete in arrangements and appliances.

Opposite to it, on the l. in Maiden Lane, but with the chief entrance on Highgate Hill, is the *Smallpox and Vac-*

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* Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, vol. i., p. 413.

cination Hospital, erected in 1850—a spacious but unobtrusive brick building, well-placed on the S. side of the hill, and in all respects an admirable institution. Ordinarily about 1000 smallpox patients pass through it annually, but in years when the disease is epidemic more than double that number are received. So excellent are the arrangements, and so careful the supervision, that even in the worst years the nurses and attendants have enjoyed almost entire immunity from the disease.

Near the foot of Highgate Hill, by the kerb opposite the Whittington Stone public-house, at the corner of Salisbury Road, the first turning above the Junction Road from Holloway, is *Whittington Stone*, marking the site of that on which, according to the legend, the runaway apprentice, Richard Whittington, rested, footsore, when he heard Bow bells chime sweetly

> "Turn again, Whittington,
> Thrice Lord Mayor of London-town."

In Chatelain's 'Prospect of Highgate from Upper Holloway,' and other old prints, the stone is represented as a truncated shaft on a square base; and Mr. Tomlin has shown pretty conclusively* that it was a portion of a wayside cross, which probably stood in front of the Lazar-house and Chapel of St. Anthony. This hospital for persons stricken with leprosy was founded in 1473, by William Pole, yeoman of the guard to Edward IV.; it existed as a spital-house, serving also as a poor-house, as late as the reign of Charles I., but in 1653 the land was sold, with the buildings on it, and the spital-house was probably removed, as there is no later mention of it; the field, however, continued—till built over, 1852—to be called the Lazerette or Lazercot Field. Whatever was the original, the stone known as Whittington's remained till removed by one of the parish authorities in 1795. Popular dissatisfaction being loudly expressed at the removal, a new stone, inscribed Whittington's Stone, was soon after set up. This second stone was in 1821 removed by the churchwardens of Islington, in which parish it stands, and a new one erected, bearing the same inscription, together with the years in which Whittington was Mayor,—1397, 1406, and 1419. This stone was renewed in 1869, a low iron rail placed round it, and a large lamp above, together with a number of small coloured illumination-lamps: Whittington's Stone is, in short, degraded into a public-house signpost.

Sir Richard Whittington, by his will dated Sept. 3, 1421, founded a college of priests and choristers, together with an almshouse for 13 poor men, on the N. side of St. Michael's Church, Paternoster Row. Whittington's College was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., but the almshouse remained at College Hill, under the direction of the Mercers' Company. At length, in 1822, the Mercers' Company, finding they had a handsome surplus in hand from the Whittington estate, resolved to found new *Whittington's Almshouses*. Led probably by the popular associations, they selected for the site a piece of ground on the rt. of the Archway Road, nearly opposite and within view of the Whittington Stone. The almshouses are a range of modest but comfortable dwellings, with a chapel in the centre, a light, cheerful, Gothic pile, built about a large lawn, on which is a statue of Whittington. The almshouses are for 24 single women over 55 years of age, who receive lodging 'gifts,' medical attendance, and an annual stipend of £30 each. The general supervision is in a tutor (or master), and a matron. Besides these, there are in Highgate the almshouses in Southwood Lane, for 6 poor persons, originally founded by Sir John Wollaston in 1658, and rebuilt, and augmented with an annuity of £5 to each widow, by Edw. Pauncefort, Esq., in 1723,—but the houses are low, close, and gloomy.

The *Archway Road*, more than once referred to, was constructed as a means of avoiding the steep acclivity of Highgate Hill. In 1810 a Company was formed and an Act obtained to carry out the project of Mr. Robert Vazie, for a roadway on the E. of the hill, "from the foot of Highgate Hill, Holloway Road, to rejoin the main road just beyond the 5 m. stone." The new road was to be 1½ m. long, with a tunnel 765 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 19 ft. high. The works were commenced, and about 130 yards of the tunnel made; but in those days the art of tunneling was ill understood; the brick lining was insufficient; the London clay through which it was carried was treacherous, and suddenly the whole fell in with a noise that startled the neighbourhood. The tunnel was now of necessity abandoned, a wide open cutting substituted, and the present picturesque archway—a lofty single arch below, and 3 smaller arches with a balustrade over it—substituted. The failure of the tunnel was not the only or the chief difficulty in making the road. The subsoil was sand and gravel, and the road being in a deep cutting was exposed to the frequent and sudden influx of water, and all attempts to form a firm roadway failed. The road was formally opened in 1813, but after years of labour, trying numberless experiments, and a great outlay, the works were in 1829 placed temporarily under the management of the Holyhead Road Commissioners. By extensive and judicious drainage, and laying the road-metal in a thick bed of Roman cement, Telford, with his able assistant Macneil, brought the road in a short time into an excellent state. So marked was the success that the Archway Road occupies an important place in the annals of road-making; whilst the experience gained from the failure of the tunnel is said to have been of material service to Stephenson in constructing his early railway tunnels through the London clay. The cutting of the Archway Road was further of great scientific value; in that it furnished a large proportion of the fine collection of fossils of the London clay, formed by Mr. N. T. Wetherall, of the Grove, Highgate, which, after yielding a rich harvest to geologists, has now found a permanent home in the British Museum.

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* Perambulation of Islington, p. 141, etc.

The chain of ponds—4 in Lord Mansfield's park, 3 outside, the latter known as the *Highgate Ponds*,—lie to the l. of Millfield Lane, and are described under CAEN WOOD, p. 17. Immediately W. of them is *Parliament Hill*, or as it is sometimes called *Traitors' Hill*, the latter name, as is asserted, being due to a tradition that the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot were to meet on the hill to witness the effect of the explosion.* The more common tradition is that it was called Parliament Hill from the Parliamentary generals having planted cannon on it for the defence of London. The hill is 307 ft. above the Ordnance datum, and on a clear day commands a wide prospect. London, with the Surrey hills beyond, is well seen from it.

HILL HALL, ESSEX (*see* THEYDON MOUNT).

HILLINGDON, MIDDX. (Dom. *Hillendone*), a vill. on the Oxford road, 14 m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, 1¼ m. S.E. of the Uxbridge Stat., 2 m. N. of the West Drayton Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly. Pop. 8237; of the entire parish, which is very large, and includes the greater part of Uxbridge, and the hamlets of Colham and Yiewsley, 11,601. Inn, the *Red Lion*,—a house which entertained Charles I. as an unwilling guest, after his escape from Oxford, with his chaplain, Dr. Hudson, and Ashburnham, his groom of the chamber, when besieged by Fairfax, April 1646.

> "After we had passed Uxbridge at one Mr. Teasdale's house a taverne in *Hillingdon*, we alighted and stayed to refresh ourselves, betwixt 10 and 11 of the clocke [Monday morning. April 27]; and there stayed two or three hours: where the King was much perplexed what course to resolve upon, London, or North-ward? The considerations of the former vote, and the apparent danger of being discovered at London, moved him to resolve at last to go North-ward and through Norfolke, where he was least knowne. . . . . About 2 of the clocke we tooke a guide towards Barnet, resolving to crosse the roads into Essex." *

Hillingdon stands on the edge of the elevated heathland, which rises northward, by Little Hillingdon, Uxbridge Common, and Harefield; the river Colne forms its W. boundary, dividing it from Denham and Iver, Bucks; the Grt. W. Rly. (Uxbridge br.), and the Grand Junction Canal traverse the W. side of the par. Situated where several roads meet, and having about it many good houses, Hillingdon is a pleasant open roadside vill., with the old ch. backed by great elms, and a noticeable yew tree in the ch.-yard, on an eminence facing the main street, and forming a picturesque finish to the scene. The land is divided into pasture and arable; orchards are numerous, and there are many good seats standing in well-timbered grounds.

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* Howitt, Northern Heights.

* Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, 1735, vol. ii., Lib. IX. No. XXV., fol. 21, 'The Examination of Dr. Michael Hudson before the Committee of Parliament touching the King's Escape from Oxford to the Scots at Southwell.'

Colham, the principal manor, in which that of Hillingdon merged, belonged at the Dom. Survey to the Earl of Arundel; in the reign of Henry I. was forfeited to the Crown; and was in 1246 the property of William de Longespée Earl of Salisbury. It was conveyed by marriage to Eubulo Le Strange, in 1331, and remained the property of the Le Stranges till near the end of the 15th cent., when it passed by marriage to George Lord Stanley, eldest surviving son of Thomas Earl of Derby, who on his marriage was summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange. The manor continued in the Stanley family till 1637, when, by the bequest of Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, it passed to her grandson, George Lord Chandos, whose widow having married, as her second husband, George Pitt, Esq., of Strathfieldsaye, sold the manor in 1669 to Sir Robert Vyner, Bart. It has since passed through many hands. The old manor-house, Colham House, on the Colne at Colham, the occasional residence of the Earls of Derby, was pulled down early in the 18th century.

The *Church*, St. John the Baptist, is built of flint and stone, cruciform, and of large size, but the nave was lengthened, the transepts added, and a new chancel built, when the ch. was *restored*, by Gilbert Scott, in 1848: the old ch. had only nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. The W. tower, square, with double buttresses at the angles, and angle turret of three stages, and embattled, built 1629, repaired 1835, was the only part unaltered at the recent restoration of the ch. The window tracery and the carved stone-work were renewed or rechiselled throughout, and the walls refaced. The interior, as in most of Sir Gilbert Scott's churches, is carefully finished and effective, but, despite the old monts., looks modern. The roofs are all new, and some of the windows have painted glass by Willement. *Obs.* the Perp. font, the carved octagonal bowl being, in heraldic terms, supported by lions sejant and savage men alternately. On the walls are many monts., chiefly of local magnates. The following should be noticed: Sir Edw. Carr, d. 1635, with kneeling effigies of the knight in armour, his wife and two daughters, under a canopy of coloured marble, supported on Ionic and Corinthian columns. Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, d. 1743, well-carved recumbent marble statue of the Earl in Roman habit. Also various tablets, of Lady Anne Scott, d. 1737, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Thomas Lane, d. 1795, with medallion, etc. *Brasses.*—A good double brass, under canopy, of John Lord Strange, d. 1478, and of his wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. Lord Strange is in armour, his lady in long gown and hood. The mont. was erected by their daughter Jane, wife of George Stanley, Lord Strange, in 1509. On floor, a knight in armour with arms and quarterings of Stanley; first half of the 16th cent. Drew Sanders, gentleman and merchant of the staple, d. 1579, and wife. In the ch.-yard, E. of the ch., is the sarcophagus of John Rich, d. 1761, the first and most famous English harlequin, and 40 years manager of the Lincoln's Inn and Covent Garden theatres. There are many tombs in this part of the ch.-yard, but that of Rich will be recognized by the sculptured urn which surmounts it. Rich lived at Cowley Grove.

A new ch., St. Andrews, was erected in 1864-5 by the roadside, at *Hillingdon End*, or *New Hillingdon*, near Uxbridge, where has sprung up a village of genteel houses, which was created an eccl. district in 1865, and had 2673 inhab. in 1871. St. Andrews ch., designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, is a spacious Early Dec. edifice of coloured brick and stone, the chief feature of the exterior being the massive tower and tall spire, at the E. end of the S. aisle, which somewhat dwarfs the body of the building. The interior is wide, lofty, fairly lighted, and effective. The brick walls are left uncovered; the piers which divide the nave and aisles are of brick with stone bands; the roof is of timber; and there is an elaborate reredos of marble, alabaster, and coloured glass, with a rilievo of the Last Supper. Near the ch. is *Hillingdon Cemetery*, consecrated 1867, in which are two chapels by Mr. Benj. Ferrey, F.S.A., of a better order than usual.

Among the seats in and around Hillingdon, the most noteworthy is *Hillingdon*

House, a large plain mansion of two storeys, having a slightly advanced centre with pediment, erected by Meinhardt, last Duke of Schomberg, in 1717. After his death it became, in 1738, the seat of John Visct. Chetwynd. John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, sold it in 1785 to the Marchioness of Rockingham, and whilst the residence of the Rockingham family, it is often referred to in the Greville and other memoirs. It stands in an undulating, richly wooded park, with a good sheet of water winding through the valley. Other seats are *Hillingdon Court* (Lady Mills); *Cedar House* (J. T. Clarke, Esq.), by the ch., so called from a famous cedar, one of the earliest planted in England, which adorned the grounds till cut down in 1789; *Hillingdon Lodge* (R. C. Walford, Esq.); *Park Field* (D. Rutter, Esq.) *Dawley Court* (W. Fane de Salis, Esq.), in Hillingdon par., but above 2 m. from the ch., is noticed under DAWLEY FARM.

Colham Green, 1 m. S. of Hillingdon, is a hamlet of Hillingdon. The large building that will be noticed here is the Union Workhouse. *Gould's Green*, ½ m. S.E. of Colham, is another hamlet, where is *Moorcroft House*, an upper-class private lunatic asylum. Another hamlet—

Yiewsley, 1½ m. S. by W. from Hillingdon ch., has within the last few years become a somewhat populous place. It adjoins West Drayton, indeed the West Drayton rly. stat. is at Yiewsley, and the two now form a sort of railway town, as little attractive as railway towns usually are. Inns, the *De Burgh Arms; Railway Arms; Trout.* As the last sign suggests, there is angling in the neighbourhood. The Colne hardly maintains its old reputation as a trout stream, but there is said to be good bottom fishing. A neat brick ch., E.E. in style, with an apsidal chancel, S. porch, and bell-cote, was erected here in 1869, from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. Yiewsley was made an eccl. district in Jan. 1874. Near the ch. is a vicarage, built in 1874; and close by are good schools erected at the same time as the ch. Many houses for city clerks, etc., have been built within a short distance of the station; in the neighbourhood are extensive brick-works; by the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal are flour mills, oil mills, varnish works, etc.

HODDESDON, HERTS (Dom. *Hodesdone*), a small town, partly in Great Amwell par., partly in that of Broxbourne, on the Ware road, 17 m. from London, and 1 m. N. from the Broxbourne Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly.; pop. of the hamlet 2090, of the eccl. dist. 2316. Inns, *Bull; Salisbury Arms.*

Hoddesdon stands on rising ground; the Lea, here tolerably rural and picturesque, is its eastern boundary; and on the W. and N.W. are green lanes, narrow, winding, and overhung with hedgerow elms, running towards the characteristic Hertfordshire slopes of Broxbourne Woods, Bayfordbury, and Amwell. The towns of Hertford and Ware are each 4 m. distant. Hoddesdon is an ordinary roadside town of the smallest class. The houses are ranged for ¾ m. along both sides of the broad highroad, and are of all sizes and kinds, some old, but few unaltered, side by side with showy modern shops with plate-glass fronts. At the entrance to the town, on the rt., is a large mansion, *Rawdon House*, built by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon about 1640, and said, but without sufficient authority, to have been at one time a seat of the Dymocks, the hereditary champions of England. Occupied as a boarding-school by Mrs. Ellis, author of the 'Women of England,' and wife of the Madagascar missionary, and a good deal defaced, it has been thoroughly renovated, and is now the residence of H. Oxenham, Esq. It is a characteristic late Jacobean structure, with an enriched doorway with the Rawdon arms and carved work in the centre, 4 fine bays on the first floor, and a range of curved gables above; but it has been covered with stucco, and has lost much of its primal character. At the back is a low tower with the curved cupola roof so often seen in houses of its time. The int. has some good oak wainscoting and carving. On the rt. of the street, at the farther end of the town, is a large corn mill. Opposite to this are the two chief inns. Matt. Prior wrote in his 'Down Hall'—

> "Into an old inn did this equipage roll
> At a town they call Hodsdon, the sign of the Bull,
> Near a nymph with an urn that divides the highway,
> And into a puddle throws mother of tea."

The Bull remains, and, though much altered since Prior wrote, has still the look of an old inn; but the nymph with the urn (meant for "the effigies of the Samaritan woman") no longer divides the highway. Its site is occupied by a mean little town-house (police-station and engine-house) with a clock tower. The topographical books, indeed, say that the Conduit, the gift to the town of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, still remains, but there is not a vestige of it to be seen. The Salisbury Arms, just beyond the Bull, is noteworthy as having its sign suspended across the road from tall supports on either side.

Henry VIII., by a charter dated 1535, granted to Henry Earl of Essex, and Mary his wife, who then owned the manor, the right to hold a market in Hoddesdon every Thursday, and a fair of three days annually. The manor was forfeited to the Crown in the reign of Mary, and granted by Elizabeth to Robert Earl of Salisbury, in whose descendants it has continued. The market appears to have existed when Clutterbuck wrote, 1821, but has long been given up; the fair is still held, June 29 and 30, as a small pleasure fair. Elizabeth granted a charter, Jan. 4, 1560, for a Grammar School; it is now kept at Burford House, at the N.E. end of the town.

When Chauncy wrote, about 1700, "the chappel, erected for the ease of the inhabitants thereof, in the middle of this town," had become "through negligence so ruinous, that it was lately pulled down to save charges, so that nothing now remains hereof more than the clock-house, which is kept for the convenience of the inhabitants in this town."* A new church was afterwards built at the N. end of the town, on the l. of the Ware road, a poor little brick barn; this was transformed in 1865, and made to serve as the nave to a larger structure. The new portion, of red brick, Dec. in style, comprises a wide chancel with two short transepts or chapels. A campanile was to have been added, but it has not been built. The former ch. was mean; the present is ugly.

Though an old place, Hoddesdon exhibits few vestiges of antiquity. In 1861 several earthenware vases and other articles of Roman manufacture, were dug up on the N.E. of the town; and in making a new road from Burford Street to Ware Valley, in August 1874, several vases of red-ware, with well-executed incised patterns, a spear-head, and many coins, were found, and in the immediate vicinity "a large quantity of bones of various animals," marking, as was believed, the site of a Roman cemetery. In the Gentleman's Mag. for April 1830 (p. 305) is engraved the seal, apparently of the middle of the 14th century, of the Hospital of SS. Clement and Loei [Eloy], at Hoddesdon, with effigies of the saints in mitres under canopies; but nothing is known of the hospital.

Bennett, the editor and publisher of the works of Roger Ascham, the schoolmaster to Queen Elizabeth, kept a school at Hoddesdon, and had for a scholar Hoole, the translator of Tasso. For Bennett's edition, Samuel Johnson, also once a schoolmaster, with David Garrick for his pupil, wrote the life of Ascham. At Hoddesdon lived for some time John Loudon M'Adam, the road-maker. William Ellis, the missionary to the South Sea Islands and Madagascar, lived at *Rose Hill*, up a long narrow lane on the W. of the town, from shortly after his marriage with Sarah Stickney, 1837, till their death within a few days of each other, June 9 and 16, 1872. Mr. Ellis worked as secretary at the office of the London Missionary Society on week days, preached in the little Congregational chapel at Hoddesdon on Sundays, and at odd hours cultivated his roses and orchids at Rose Hill, winning with them, to his great delight, many of the prizes at the London as well as local flower-shows.*

"The *Thatched House* in Hodsden," into which Piscator and his scholar Venator "turned to refresh themselves with a cup of drink and a little rest," after their long morning's walk from Tottenham Cross, and longer talk over the relative merits of hunting, hawking, and fishing, has disappeared; and the primrose hills and fragrant meadows Izaak Walton so pleasantly describes as he strolls and angles along the Lea hereabouts, will, we fear, hardly appear so charming in the reality as they do in the pages of the Complete Angler. *Rye House*, the theatre of the Rye House Plot, and now a popular summer resort and angling station, is on the Lea ¾ m. N.E. of Hoddesdon. (*See* Rye House.)

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* Chauncy, Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 563.

* A full account of Ellis's life at Rose Hill is given in chapters ix. and x. of his Life, by his son, John Eimo Ellis, 8vo, 1873.

There are several good seats in the vicinity. On the W. are *Woodlands*, (Mrs. Warner), a good house, in charming grounds; *High Leigh* (Robert Barclay, Esq.), a spacious mansion, standing in a well-wooded and picturesque park; and *Westfield* (Herbert C. Lloyd, Esq.) The beautiful grounds of Broxbournebury (H. J. Smith-Bosanquet, Esq.) lie to the S.W.

HOLLY LODGE (*see* HIGHGATE).

HOLWOOD HOUSE (*see* KESTON).

HOOK, SURREY, a hamlet of Kingston, on the Leatherhead road, 2 m. S. of the Surbiton Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. 364, of the eccl. dist. 522. The hamlet consists of a few cottages by the roadside, with several genteel residences beyond. The manor, called Barwell, belonged to the priors of Merton from a very early period to the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thos. Vincent, of Stoke D'Abernon; was in 1595 alienated to Edward Carleton, of Stoke; has since been frequently transferred, and is now the property of Lord Foley. The larger part of the old manor-house, *Barwell Court*, about 1 m. S. by E. of the vill., and a little out of the highroad, was long ago pulled down, and the remainder tenanted as a farm; but it has been renovated, and is now the residence of A. B. Cunningham, Esq. The *church*, St. Paul, is a small brick building, in style E.E., of the year 1838, and now, happily, covered with ivy. Hook was made an eccl. dist. in 1839.

HORNCHURCH, ESSEX, about 2 m. E.S.E. of the Romford Rly. Stat. (Grt. E. Rly.), on the road to Upminster: pop. 2476. Inns, *White Hart; Bull.*

The vill., large and busy-looking, extends N. towards Butt's Green, as well as along the road. It has a good-sized brewery (Woodfine's), a well-known steam-engine and agricultural implement factory (Wedlake's), large tile and drain-pipe works, and other establishments; but in the main the business is agricultural, and all around are extensive farms. The par. is bounded E. by the little Rom brook, W. by the Ingerbourn.

The *Church*, St. Andrew, on the rt. of the road at the E. end of the vill., is a large Perp. building of stone, but patched with brick. It comprises nave with clerestorey, aisles (the S. aisle being of brick and modern), chancel, porches, and a battlemented tower at the W. end, of 3 stages, with turrets at the angles, that at the S.W. being the largest and carrying a flagstaff, and a slender spire which rises to a height of 170 ft. On the apex of the E. gable is fixed the carved skull of an ox, with broad-spreading curved horns. The int. is not of much interest. The chancel was restored in 1869: the fine E. window of five lights is filled with painted glass. At the E. bay of each aisle is a good oak parclose. The body of the ch. is filled with tall pews. On the S. of the chancel is a mont. with kneeling effigies. *Obs.* the great horse-chesnut on the N. side of the ch.-yard, and ash on the E.

The horns on the gable of the ch. are commonly supposed to symbolize the name. Its origin is accounted for by a coarse tradition, which is given by Weever.* The received explanation is that the priory founded here by Henry II. as a cell of the Hospice of St. Bernard in Savoy, was called the Monasterium Cornutum, and had the head and horns of an ox for a crest: † but this, of course, does not show how the name originated. On the suppression of the alien priories, William of Wykeham purchased the property, with the advowson of the living, for his New College, Oxford, to which it still belongs. A curious custom is maintained here. New College, or the lessee of the tithes, provides once a year a boar's head, garnished with bay leaves and decorated with ribbons, which is wrestled for in a field adjoining the ch.-yard.

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* Funeral Monuments, p. 646; Newcourt, Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 336.

† Dugdale, Mon. Aug., vol. ii., p. 420.

The Almshouses seen on the l. are Dame Appleton's, founded in 1587 and rebuilt in 1838; and two founded by John Pennant in 1587 and restored by Thos. Masheter, Esq., in 1837. The principal seats are the *Hall*, N. of the ch.; *Langtons* (John Wagener, Esq.), W. of the vill.; *Great Nelmes* (Rev. T. Harding Newman, D.D.), a good house and grounds, 1½ m. N.; *Ardley Lodge* (Geo. Ralph Price, Esq.); *Fair Kytes* (Joseph Fry, Esq.); and *Harrow Lodge* (C. Barber, Esq.)

HORNDON, EAST, Essex (Dom. *Hornindluna*), about 3½ m. S.E. from the Brentwood Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly., on the road to Tilbury: pop. 470.

East Horndon is rural and secluded, lying out of any great line of traffic, and the inh. wholly engaged in agriculture. The only vill. is at Heron Gate, by Thorndon Park. The *Church*, All Saints, stands some distance out of the road on the l., about 1 m. beyond Heron Gate, on high ground, surrounded by old elms, with a farm, the old manor-house of *Abbot's* or Low Horndon, below it on the S., and no other house near. It is a curious and interesting building, of red brick, of late Perp. date, consisting of nave and S. aisle, short transepts, chancel with chapels, a S. porch and a short thick tower, with heavy buttresses, stepped battlements, and a low, tiled roof-spire. *Obs.* sun-dial, 1728. The int. is plain. with high pews. The chancel roof has bosses at the intersection of the ribs, with shields of arms and roses. On the S. of the chancel is the Tyrell Chapel, in which are several monts. of that family; on the N. a smaller chapel, with a groined roof, now used as a vestry. The Tyrell monts. include an incised slab on the floor, with curious insc., of Sir John Tyrell, a devoted adherent of Charles I.; mutilated mont. of Sir J. Tyrell, d. 1422, and wife Alice. In the vestry is a mural brass of a lady of about the middle of the 15th cent. In wall of S. transept, a tomb under a canopy, with indents for brasses, of man, wife, and children, in which, oddly enough, local tradition asserts the head, or, as some say, the heart, of Anne Boleyn was interred. The transepts are remarkable as having an upper chamber, about 12 ft. by 8, approached by a stone staircase in the wall. These doorways having been blocked up, the upper rooms had been lost sight of till discovered by accident a few years ago. They have been opened to the ch., and now serve as galleries. They were probably intended for the chantry priests serving in the adjacent chapels, though there do not appear to have been any chimneys, or other housekeeping arrangements.

Heron Gate is a hamlet of Horndon, and the only village in the par. It consists of a few cottages by the roadside, near the top of the hill, 1 m. N. of East Horndon ch., and close to Thorndon Park. East Horndon comprised the manors of Heron and Abbots, and Heron's Gate is said to have derived its name from the gate which here served as the boundary of the two manors. The manor-house, Heron Hall, the ancient seat of the Tyrells, a stately brick mansion, with 4 towers at the angles, has long been taken down, but the moat and a few vestiges of the house remain. The last male of the Heron line and his wife are said to have been burnt to death on their wedding night, in a fire which destroyed the ancestral hall. The house stood about ¾ of a mile E. of Heron Gate. The country here is very pleasant; there are trees by the roadside, good views to the Langdon Hills and across the undulating country S. and S.W., and a charming public path through Thorndon Park by the rookery.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, Essex, stands on a low hill on the road from Billericay to Tilbury, 2 m. E. by N. from Orsett, and 1½ m. N.W. from the Stanford-le-Hope Stat. of the L. and Southend Rly.; pop. 611. Inn, the *Bell*.

Once a town with a market every Saturday, Horndon-on-the-Hill is now a quiet, little visited agricultural vill., chiefly interesting to a stranger for the fine views of the lower course of the Thames, the Essex levels, and Kentish hills. The manor-house, *Ardern Hall*, N.E. of the vill., was the seat successively of the Arderns, Fagels, Marneys, Shaas, Poleys, etc. The *Church*, St. Peter, is chiefly Perp., and consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and wooden tower. The neighbourhood lying between the marshes and the uplands affords some characteristic and picturesque scenery, not seldom recalling to the memory the works of one or other of the old Netherlandish landscape painters. Corn is grown largely, and vegetables, and especially peas, are extensively cultivated for the London market. Horndon was once celebrated for the growth of saffron, and there is still a farm here called Saffron Gardens. A Horndon yeoman, Thomas Highbed, was burnt in the market-place for heresy during the Marian persecution : he lived at Horndon House, on the rt. of the Orsett road, ¼ m. W. of the ch., and tilled the adjoining land.

HORNDON, WEST, Essex, 2 m. S.E. from Brentwood ; pop. 81. There is no vill. West Horndon adjoins Ingrave, and the two churches having, early in the 18th cent., fallen to decay, were taken down, the parishes united for eccl. purposes by Act of Parliament under the title of Ingrave-cum-West Horndon, and a new ch. built by James, Lord Petre, in 1734, nearly midway between the two old ones. (*See* INGRAVE.) West Horndon ch. stood on the Brentwood side of Thorndon Hall.

Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre, has been the property of the Petre family since the manor was purchased of Sir John Mordaunt by Sir Wm. Petre, before 1570. The present mansion was built by James Paine about 1770. It stands in a large and richly timbered park, from which there is an avenue nearly 2 m. long to Brentwood. The house is of white brick, and consists of a centre with a hexastyle Corinthian portico, and wings connected by semicircular corridors. The rt. wing is a Roman Catholic chapel. The reception rooms are much admired. The hall is 40 ft. square, the roof supported on 18 scagliola columns ; the saloon is 60 ft. by 30, the drawing-room is 38 ft. by 26, and richly fitted. The hall and principal rooms have numerous family and other portraits, and a few Italian pictures. Among the portraits are Sir Wm. Petre, by *Holbein*, and the Duke of Norfolk, attributed to the same master ; Mrs. Onslow, by *Cosway ;* Lord Derwentwater, with various relics of that unfortunate nobleman ; busts of Fox, Lord Petre, and others. The library contains some fine illuminated MSS. George III. and Queen Charlotte stayed at Thorndon Hall on their way to the great review on Warley Common in 1778. This was the first royal visit paid to a Catholic peer since the accession of the House of Hanover, and Lord Petre made magnificent preparations. A state bed was purchased at a cost of £2000, but their majesties brought and used their own bed. The visit caused some comment, and called forth one of Gilray's most powerful and popular caricatures—'Grace before Meat, or a Peep at Lord Petre's'—the king and queen being represented at Lord Petre's dinner-table under a canopy of state, while a priest with a crucifix is invoking the blessing.

HORNSEY, Middx., a once rural, now suburban vill., but still retaining some of its primitive features, 2 m. N.E. of Highgate, 5½ m. from the General Post Office by rd., 4 m. from King's Cross by Grt. N. Rly. : the stat. is about ¼ m. S.E. of Hornsey ch. Pop. of district of the mother ch. 5492 ; of the par. 19,357, but this includes part of Highgate, Muswell Hill, Hornsey Christ Church, and St. Matthias, Stoke Newington. Inns, the *Three Compasses*, by the ch. ; *Great Northern Tavern*, opposite the ch. ; *Railway Hotel*, by the stat.

In the 13th cent. the name was written *Haringee*, *Haringhee*, or *Haringey ;* in the reign of Elizabeth, *Harnsey*, but also, when Norden wrote, *Hornsey*. Lysons somewhat fancifully derives the name from "*Har-inge*, the meadow of hares ;" the more likely etymology is the patronymic *Hearing*.

The manor has belonged to the see of London from the earliest date recorded ; the only break in possession being the period of the Commonwealth. The bishops had a seat in Hornsey ; probably, as Lysons conjectures, marked by the mound in Hornsey Great Park spoken of by Norden :—

> "A hill or fort in Hornsey Park called *Lodge Hill*, for that thereon, sometime, stood a lodge when the park was replenished with deer ; but it seemeth by the foundation that it was rather a castle than a lodge, for the hill is trenched with two deep ditches, now old and overgrown with bushes ; the rubble thereof, as brick, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heaps yet to be seen, which ruins are of great antiquity, as may appear by the oaks at this day standing, above 100 years' growth, upon the very foundation of the building." *

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* Spec. Britt. : Middlesex, p. 36.

The site here intended is at the N.E. extremity of *Bishop's Wood* (*see* CAEN WOOD), a mile N.W. of Highgate, and overlooking Finchley Fields. "The form of the moat is still visible, and 70 yds. square; the site of the castle is still uneven, and bears the traces of former foundations; it is somewhat higher than the ground outside the trenches. The portion of the moat which still remains consists of [is formed by] a spring constantly running and is now used as a watering-place for cattle." * Bishop Aylmer's house at Hornsey, "the burning of which put him to 200 marks' expense," must have occupied a different site.†

Hornsey Woods and Great Park were portions of the Forest of Middlesex, and extended over what is now Highgate to Hampstead Heath. They were leased in 1755: Hornsey Woods to Lord Mansfield, the Great Park to Wm. Strode, Esq. Part of Hornsey Wood was incorporated with Lord Mansfield's park; a portion, known as Bishop's Wood, remains as wild woodland, but enclosed and preserved: it lies on the opposite side of Highgate Hill, 2½ m. from Hornsey in a direct line. (*See* CAEN WOOD.) Hornsey Great Park was divided and built over, cultivated, or enclosed as private grounds. Two or three fragments of woods, now known as the Highgate Woods, are still left on the Hornsey side of Highgate, by Southwood Lane, Wood Lane, and towards Muswell Hill. (*See* HIGHGATE.)

In Nov. 1387 the Duke of Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and Nottingham, united their forces in Hornsey Park, and marched thence on London in order to compel the king, Richard II., to dismiss the Earl of Suffolk from his councils. The Lodge in Hornsey Park, then a residence of the Duke of Gloucester, was in 1440 the reputed theatre of the "necromancy" by which the learned clerk, Roger Bolingbroke, and another priest, Thomas Southwell, sought to compass the death of Henry VI., at the instigation of Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester: and for which Bolingbroke was executed as a traitor at Tyburn, Southwell died in the Tower, and the Duchess had to do penance in the public streets,—incidents Shakspeare turned to such effective account in the Second Part of King Henry VI. When Edward V., under the escort of his uncle, Richard of Gloucester, made his public entry into London, May 1483, "when the kynge approached nere the cytee, Edmonde Shawe, goldsmythe, then Mayre of the cytie, with the Aldermenne and shreves in skarlet, and five hundreth commoners in murraye, receyved his Grace reverently at Harnesay Parke, and so conveighed him to the cytie, where he entered the fourth day of May, in the fyrst and last yere of his reigne."* Henry VII. was on one occasion met at the same place by the Lord Mayor and citizens, and conducted in like manner to London.† Jane Porter, in her 'Scottish Chiefs,' relates that the remains of Wallace were secretly removed and deposited temporarily in the chapel of Hornsey Lodge; and that Robert Bruce was concealed at Lodge Hill in the garb of a Carmelite, when Gloucester sent him a pair of spurs as an intimation that he must depart with all speed—but she does not give her authority for these facts, which seem to have escaped the notice of historians.

Lands in the manor of Hornsey descend by the custom of gavelkind. The submanor of Brownswood is "the corps of a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, and has a court-leet and court-baron." ‡ Other manors are Toppesfield, at Crouch End, Fernfields, and Duckett's, but there is nothing of interest in their descent.

Hornsey *village* is long, irregular, and scattered. By the ch. the street is broad, bordered by elms, and still rural; and the rural character is preserved in the lanes that run off from it, as it is in the extension of the main street towards Muswell Hill. Along the lanes are many good old houses half-hidden behind tall elms, and so-called villas are rising on every side. The New River meanders in devious fashion through the valley.§ The fields, though fast diminishing, are still pleasant, and the heights on either hand afford wide prospects: the new Alexandra Palace is of course conspicuous from all of them.

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* Prickett, Hist. and Antiq. of Highgate, 1842, p. 20.

† Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 422.

* Hall, Chronicle, p. 351.

† Stow, Annals, p. 792.

‡ Lysons.

§ Hone, Every-Day Book, vol. ii., 1311, gives an engraving of 'The New River at Hornsey': the spot represented was the garden of the Three Compasses inn, but the New River would now be sought

The *Church*, St. Mary, looks better at a distance than close at hand. The old ivy-covered tower is an attractive object from the neighbouring heights, and picturesque when near; but the body of the ch. is brick, and Gothic of the year 1833. The old ch., pulled down in 1832, is said by Camden and Norden to have been built with the stones from the bishop's house at Lodge Hill. The tower, the only part left of the old ch., is of reddish sandstone, square, embattled, with a newel turret at the N.W. angle, and has on it the arms of Savage (1497-1500), and Warham (1500-4), successively Bps. of London, thus fixing the date of its erection. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells. The int. of the ch. is kept in excellent order. Several of the windows have painted glass. Among the *monts.* are some worth looking at, saved from the old ch. Mural mont. to George Rey, with kneeling effigies of man, two wives and son, temp. Eliz. and James. Small brass, of about 1520, with good figure of a "chrisom" child (infant in swaddling-clothes). Marble Corinthian column, surmounted with arms, to Lewis Atterbury, LL.D., rector of Hornsey, d. 1731, brother of Bp. Atterbury: the mont. was brought here on the demolition of the old chapel at Highgate, in which Dr. Atterbury was for 36 years the preacher. In chancel, kneeling figure in alto-rilievo, of Francis Masters, a youth of 16, fine in feeling and execution for the period (1680) of its erection. Samuel Buckley, editor of Thuanus, d. 1741. Tablet by Behnes to Samuel Rogers.

Hornsey *Churchyard* is screened by tall elms, wears a secluded and rural air, and has always been a favourite with those who love to meditate among the tombs. *Obs.* at the extreme N.E. corner of the ch.-yd. the last resting-place of the Bard of Memory, a tall altar tomb on a high base, within railings. "In this vault lie the remains of . . . SAMUEL ROGERS, Author of the Pleasures of Memory . . . . Born at Newington Green, 30 July, 1763; Died at St. James's Place, Westminster, 18 Dec. 1855." His brother Henry and sister Sarah lie in the same vault. On the same side of the ch.-yd., but S.E. of the ch., is an upright stone to "Anne Jane Barbara Moore. Born Feb. the 4th, 1812; died Sept. the 18th, 1817," the youngest daughter of Thomas Moore, who died whilst the poet was residing in what is now called Lalla Rookh Cottage, at the end of the lane running W. from the ch. (*See* MUSWELL HILL.)

Thomas Westfield, Bp. of Bristol, was rector of Hornsey till 1637. Wm. Cole, F.S.A., "the Cambridge antiquary" and correspondent of Horace Walpole, held the rectory, but for little more than a year, 1749-51. John Lightfoot, the learned rabbinical divine, removed to Hornsey soon after his marriage, that he might have access to the books in Sion College library. The preface to his 'Erubhim' is dated "From my study at Hornsey near London, March 5th, 1629."

S. of Hornsey ch., with the New River winding through the grounds, is *Harringay House*, the seat of W. C. Alexander, Esq. Beyond, passing the filtering beds and pumping station of the New River Company, are walks to Tottenham Woods and Wood Green. Westward from the ch. is the pleasant lane to Muswell Hill and Alexandra Park. A footpath from the ch.-yd., S., leads to *Mount Pleasant* (222 ft. high), the E. extremity of what has been styled the Northern Hog's Back; from which there is a wide view across the valley of the Lea (the massive tower in the mid-distance is that of Tottenham ch.), Epping Forest, and the Essex uplands. In another direction the Alexandra Palace is seen to perfection. A narrow path leads from Mount Pleasant to

Finsbury Park, of about 120 acres, opened in 1869. It occupies the site of a portion of Hornsey Wood, and of the once popular *Hornsey Wood House*. The Wood was at one time notorious as a duelling ground. Hornsey Wood House was at first a little rural inn with a couple of large oaks before it, under which customers sat and took their modest refreshments. In course of time it grew into "a noted tea-house"; the house was enlarged, large grounds were added and planted,

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for there in vain: its course was diverted, and this portion filled up with the vestigia of a London cemetery.

and a lake formed, which grew in favour with cockney anglers. Afterwards, and up to the time of its demolition, 1866, Hornsey Wood House was the aristocratic pigeon-shooting ground. Finsbury Park is laid out in landscape-garden style, affords some pretty views, and would be pleasant if there were a little shade, and walking were not confined to the gravel paths. The name is however a foolish misnomer. The site has always been known as Hornsey Wood; Finsbury lies miles away, with Holloway, Highbury, Islington, and Hoxton intervening; and it tends to the confusion of local tradition, historical records, and topographical accuracy thus to obliterate, or transfer and confound, local names of well-defined and long-standing usage.

Crouch End, on the S.W. of Hornsey, was a hamlet, and is now an eccl. dist. of 1675 inh., has still some pretty rural lanes, like that to Stroud Green, and good old brick houses; but all available sites are being fast built over. Christ Church, on high ground at the S. end of the hamlet, near Hornsey Lane, is a good Dec. church, erected in 1863 from the designs of Mr. A. W. Bloomfield, and enlarged, and a tower with tall stone spire added in 1873. Nearly opposite the ch. is a stat. on the Highgate, Edgware, and High Barnet br. of the Grt. N. Rly. Between Crouch End vill. and Priory Lane, Highgate Archway Road, is a pretty field walk over the brow of the hill by the Shepherd's Cot, near which is a fine prospect, in its general features resembling that from Mount Pleasant, but more broken and varied.

Fortis Green is a hamlet of villas and cottages lying between Muswell Hill and the Finchley Road, 1½ m. W. of Hornsey ch. For eccl. purposes it is united with the district of St. James, Muswell Hill.

Hornsey Rise, adjoining Crouch End on the S., belongs to Islington par., and the London district. Here is the *Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society's Asylum*, a cheerful-looking range of cottages for 180 inmates, erected in 1871-75. Opposite to it is the *Alexandra Orphanage for Infants*, 1867-70, which consists of a number of detached Gothic houses varying in character, and built with some attention to picturesque effect: about 150 children are in the Orphanage, but it is desired to raise the number to 400.

HORTON, Bucks (Dom. *Hortone*), 1 m. N. of the Wraysbury Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., 1¼ m. S.W. from Colnbrook, 18 m. from London: pop. 835. Inn, *The Crown*.

Horton is memorable as the place John Milton, after leaving Cambridge, came to reside at, and where for nearly six years (July 1632 to April 1638), "As ever in his great Task-master's eye," he trained himself for the work he trusted to accomplish. "At my father's country residence, whither he had retired to pass his old age, I, with every advantage of leisure, spent a complete holiday in reading over the Greek and Latin authors." He read not merely the Greek authors "down to the time when they ceased to be Greek," and the chief Latin writers, but employed himself in tracking out the obscure footsteps of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, till they received their freedom at the hand of King Rodolphus.* But what is now of more importance, it was during his residence at Horton that occurred the grand outburst of poetry which proclaimed the advent of a new poet, and justified the prophecy of his ultimate greatness. Comus, the Arcades, Lycidas, and probably L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, and some of his sweetest sonnets, were written at Horton,—the first two, as we know, for the noble family at Harefield, where, as there is reason to believe, he was a valued guest. (*See* HAREFIELD.) Lawrence, the subject of the sonnet—

> "Lawrence, of virtuous father virtuous son,
> Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire,
> Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
> Help waste a sullen day?"—

is said to have dwelt in the neighbourhood of Horton. His near relative, William Lawrence—appointed to a judgeship by Cromwell—died at Bedfont, near Staines.† Of Milton's house, the tradition alone remains. It is said to have been pulled down about 1795.‡ The house stood nearly opposite the *ch.*; the site is now occupied by a modern Elizabethan villa, *Byrken Manor House* (Edw. Tyrrell, Esq.)

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* Letter to Carlo Diodati, Sept. 23, 1637; Second Defence, etc.

† Warton's Milton, p. 353.

‡ Letter of a late Vicar of Horton, quoted in Todd's Account of Milton's Life and Writings, prefixed to the Works, p. 19, ed. 1809.

In the garden was, till a few years ago, the bole of an old apple tree, under which, as tradition affirmed, Milton was accustomed to sit and meditate; a young apple tree now marks the spot.

Even though it were not so closely associated with the opening manhood of our great poet—"His daily walks and ancient neighbourhood"—Horton would be a pleasant and interesting place to visit. Lying at the S.E. extremity of Bucks, with the Colne, as its eastern boundary, dividing it from Middlesex, and the broader Thames separating it from Windsor, whose

> "Towers and battlements it sees
> Bosom'd high in tufted trees,"

and the green fields everywhere intersected by willowy watercourses—

> "Meadows trim with daisies pied,
> Shallow brooks and rivers wide,"—

the scenery about Horton, though level, is very charming in a quiet, sylvan, homely way. The village—hardly a village—is a loosely straggling place, with a great tree at the crossing of the roads. The *Church*, St. Michael, is of various dates, from Norman to late Perp.; and though somewhat patched and defaced by modern mendings, looked, with its heavy, ivy-covered tower, sombre and venerable. It was, however, restored in 1875, and whilst improved in condition, has suffered in appearance. It comprises nave, N. aisle, and short chapel on the S., chancel, and W. tower, with a short turret at the S.E. angle, and two porches. Under the N. porch is a rather rich Norm. doorway, with double chevron moulding. The arcade of the nave and S. aisle is E.E., with cylindrical shafts. The body of the ch. is late Perp., and poor. The font is large plain Norm. On a slab in the ch. are some indents of brasses of a man and wife. In the N. chapel is a costly marble sarcophagus to a member of the Scawen family, as is believed; but there is neither inscription nor heraldic device. The mont. that will most secure attention is a plain blue slab on the floor of the chancel, inscribed, "Heare lyeth the Body of Sara Milton, the Wife of John Milton, who died the 3^{d} of April, 1637." The poet it will be remembered left Horton for Italy very shortly after his mother's death. Before leaving, *obs.* the two grand old yew-trees in the ch.-yard.

S. of the ch. stood an old mansion, *Place House*, built in the reign of Elizabeth,—the seat of the Brerewoods, afterwards of the Scawens, and then occupied by a succession of tenants. It was taken down in 1785. *Horton House* (W. P. Ainslie, Esq.) is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Colne, some little way S. of the ch. The house is modern, semi-classic, with a portico of four columns, stiff, stately, and commodious.

HORTON KIRBY, Kent (Dom. *Hortune*), on the Darent, 1½ m. N.E. of Farningham, and ½ m. E. of the Farningham Road Stat. of the L., C., and D. Rly.: pop. 1382.

At the Dom. Survey, Horton possessed a church, 2 mills, arable land, meadows, and woods, whence pannage could be had for the swine. Its pop. included 20 bondmen and 16 villans, attached to the soil; but one Godel, who held land, was free to choose his abode, and to have whom he pleased for lord. It does not make a very attractive picture, perhaps, but the place was evidently prosperous, and its value, unlike most places recorded in the Survey, had increased by half since the time of the Confessor. The four Saxon manors had been consolidated into one.

But though the Norman Survey is the earliest written record, Horton has of late unfolded some fragmentary pages of her earlier history. On a woody knoll near the height on the Franks estate, known as the Folly, on the W. side of the Darent, and about ½ a mile from the vill., some labourers, grubbing up trees in the spring of 1866, came upon traces of a building, which, upon careful excavation, proved to be the foundations of a house of moderate size. Admirably constructed with flat bricks and mortar of the best make, it seemed to be a Roman villa of the best period. Nothing beyond the foundations was, we believe, found; but we have heard that some relics have been discovered nearer Farningham. Be that as it may, here is proof that Horton Kirby was not without inhabitants during the Roman occupation. Curiously enough, a year later, June 1867, evidence was unexpectedly found of a later and much larger colonization. In digging for the building of the Boys' Home, near the Rly. Stat., N. of Horton Kirby, on the side of he hill sloping to the river, several graves were opened, close together, and so similar in their contents as to leave no doubt that here was the burial-place of a tribe of rude habits, but who had made some progress in the arts. The graves penetrated but a short way into the chalk—in most cases only a few inches—and were often so short that the bodies had to be much bent to insert them. The bodies appeared to have been placed in coffins, as with them were traces of wood, and a few nails. The bones were much decayed—those of the children had entirely perished—and the crania were all fragmentary. The graves had been dug without any regularity, the heads being directed indifferently to all points of the compass. With them were found many fragments of rude earthenware jugs, dishes, and other household ware, iron rings, knives, and keys, a knife-sheath, a bone spindle-whorl, a whetstone, and several fibulæ—one having a flowing pattern and a small piece of red glass in the centre; the smaller, a cruciform central ornament, with human heads rudely punched out in the interspaces. Unless the last-named article be so regarded, nothing was found to indicate the religious belief of the occupants of the graves; and this circumstance, and the position of the bodies, seemed to suggest that they were heathens. That they were a peaceful people may be inferred from no weapon of any kind having been found. The ornaments on a fibula are of the kind known as late Saxon work; but some of the graves and their contents were of so rude a description as to render it probable that the interments extended over a somewhat long period, and that some may have been British. Later excavations (1872), made on the N. of the rly. embankment, show that the cemetery stretched over a considerable space, reaching far towards South Darenth.*

Horton was one of the many manors given by the Conqueror to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux. On his fall, it appears to have been granted to the bishop's tenant, Anchetil de Ros. It remained in the Ros family—one of whom built Horton Castle—till about 1292, when it passed by marriage to Roger de Kirby, or Kirkby, of Kirkby Hall, Lancashire, who re-edified the castle, and from whom it derived the addition of Kirby. About the end of the reign of Richard II., it was carried, by the marriage of the heiress of the Kirbys, to Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Oxfordshire. Horton was forfeited to the Crown, by the complicity of John Stonor in the insurrection headed by Lord Audley in 1496. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Robert Hudston. About the middle of the 17th century it passed by marriage to the Michels; and in 1736 was devised with other lands by John Michel to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, for the purpose of founding 8 fellowships, 4 scholarships, and 4 exhibitions in that college, the recipients of which are still designated Michel fellows, scholars, and exhibitioners. Horton Kirby Manor remains the property of Queen's College. On the Darent, N. of the ch., are a few unimportant vestiges of the castle.*

The vill. is built about an irregular parallelogram, with the ch. a little N. of it. About it are a few old and some picturesque houses. The neigbourhood is full of beauty. The river is pleasant throughout. The chalk hills on either side vary the aspect of the valley at every turn, and afford wide and diversified prospects. East is the broad open country towards Falkham; S. and W. are the charming valley, park, and woods of Eynesford, Lullingstone, and Farningham; and N. the quaint little Darenth ch., and unspoiled wood beyond. The employments are chiefly agricultural; but the paper mill of Messrs. Spalding, at South Darenth, employs many hands.

South Darenth, on the rt. bank of the river, midway between Horton Kirby and Darenth, has become a busier-looking place than the parent village; but there is nothing in it to call for special notice.

Horton *Church* is a large and interesting cruciform building, venerable in fact and appearance, but on close inspection showing signs of modern renovation. In the main of about the middle of the 13th cent., the chancel and transepts retain their original lancet windows, whilst those of the nave are Perp. insertions. The body of the ch. is of flint, but it is much patched with brick; and the upper part of the central tower is wholly of brick, and modern. The old S. porch is of flint and stone. *Obs.* on entering, the holy-water stoup on the rt. The *int.*, restored in 1863—not wisely perhaps, but thoroughly—is striking from the great height of the tower-arches and width of the aisles, and the widely separated lancets of the chancel, with the tall, thin, detached, and banded shafts between them. The transepts have wide arcades, with string-course moulding above the windows, and a piscina, marking the place of an altar, at the end of each arcade. The arches at the end of the nave, opening respectively into the N. and S. transept, it will be observed, differ in size and position, while the centre line of the chancel in the nave is nearly 5 feet nearer to the N. wall than to the S. (11 ft. 3 in. and 16 ft.): the roof is consequently out of line by so much, and the W. window is not directly over the central doorway. The roof is open timber, well restored. The font is E.E., and large. Several of the windows have painted glass. In the chancel are mural *monts.* of the Bathursts of Franks, some partially erased. In the N. transept is a small *brass* of John Browne, Esq. (d. 1599), and wife; and in the S. transept a larger one of a female, of fair 16th-cent. work, but without an inscription. *Obs.* in the ch.-yard the large hollow yew S.W. of the church.

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* Notes; Statement by the Rev. R. Coates, Vicar of Darenth, on exhibiting articles found in graves at Horton Kirby, at Archæol. Institute, June, 1867; C. Roache Smith, Gent. Mag. 1866, 1867.

* Hasted, Hist. of Kent, vol. i., p. 293; Philipott, Vill. Cant., p. 192; Oxford Univ. Cal.

By the river side, ½ m. S. of the ch., is *Franks* (Fred. Power, Esq.), a stately Elizabethan mansion—a little Hatfield—of red brick and stone, with a rich central doorway, with balcony over, bay windows at each end, many gables, enriched chimney shafts, and spire-capped turret. Before the house a reach of the river expands out lake-like, fringed with ash and alder, and brightened with swans. The interior of the house has some good carved oak, and ornamented plaster-work. Franks, as Philipott notes, "an ancient seat in this par., was the mansion of gentlemen of that sirname, who, about the latter end of Henry III., came out of Yorkshire, and planted themselves at this place;" but the present mansion was the work of Ald. Lancelot Bathurst, who bought the estate and built the house in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as the insc. over the dining-room testifies: "E. R. 1591." Bathurst died in 1594. The house was thoroughly restored in 1862.

The neat group of buildings on the hill-side N. of the ch. is the *Home for Little Boys*, of which the first stone was laid by the Princess of Wales, July 7, 1866, and which was formally opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the following year. It now consists of 10 detached houses, each standing in its own large garden, and accommodating 30 boys under the care of a warden and his wife; a large school-house; a neat E.E. cruciform chapel; workshops, infirmary, etc. The buildings, which are of brick, and of a modest, domestic Gothic character, seem comfortable and well adapted to their purposes. The archt. was Mr. T. C. Clarke. The boys must be homeless and under 10 years of age when received; they are maintained, educated, taught a trade, and leave "prepared for industrial life" at 14.

HOUNSLOW, Middx., a town on the main western road, partly in the par. of Heston (in which is the chapel), and partly in that of Isleworth; 9 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and a stat. on the Loop-line of the L. and S.W. Rly.; pop. 9294 (Heston 4224, Isleworth 5070).

In the Dom. Survey the hundred of *Honeslowe* occurs; somewhat later the name is written *Hundeslowe*, or *lawe*, whence Lysons suggests as a derivation, "Hounds' law," which may be taken for what it is worth. He adds in explanation, to *lawe* a hound, was an obsolete word for laming him, by cutting out one of the balls of his foot, which was done by the foresters to all dogs kept on the "King's forests," above a certain size; and "Hounslow-Heath was within the forest of Staines." *

According to a Parliamentary Survey made in 1650, the town of Hounslow contained "120 houses, most of them inns and alehouses, depending upon travellers." This could hardly be said of it now, though inns and alehouses seem unduly numerous. Hounslow, in fact, was for centuries mainly dependent upon the travellers passing through it. As the first stage from London on the main western road, its coaching and posting business was necessarily very great. It is said that in its palmiest days as many as 500 stage-coaches passed through it daily, and that 1500 horses were kept in the town. The opening of the railways destroyed that traffic, and Hounslow was for awhile in a very depressed condition. It has, however, quite recovered. Large numbers of genteel houses have been built in and about it, and the place has now a good local trade. But it is a dull place to visit. The town consists of a long mile of characterless shops, many inns, a commonplace ch., and a town-hall, erected in 1857; and the immediate neighbourhood is flat, monotonous, and uninteresting.

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* Lysons, Environs, vol. ii., p. 413.

A priory of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity existed at Hounslow in 1296, in which year the prior obtained a charter empowering the brethren to hold a market weekly on Wednesdays, and an annual fair of 8 days' continuance. The priory continued down to the Dissolution, and is often referred to. It had at least one distinguished member, Robert de Hounslow, a native of the town, d. 1430, grand provincial of the order for England, Ireland, and Scotland, and eminent in his day as a writer. The market has long been discontinued.

The chapel of the priory continued to be used as the chapel-of-ease for Hounslow till about 1833, when it gave place to the present ch. of the Holy Trinity. The old chapel was a small building of the Dec. period, but had been so often repaired and altered, and was in so bad a state, that its demolition was not to be regretted. The present ch. is a plain white brick building, Gothic, of the year 1835, and enlarged by the addition of a chancel in 1856. A second church, St. Paul's, Hounslow Heath, a neat E.E. fabric, was completed in 1874, from the designs of Messrs. Habershon and Pike: the eccl. district was formed in 1871.

HOUNSLOW HEATH. The fame of Hounslow is mainly due to its Heath—

"Hounslow, whose Heath sublimer terror fills,
Shall with her gibbets lend her powder mills." *

The Heath stretched from Hounslow town westwards for over 5 miles. By the Survey of 1546 it contained 4293 acres, but other accounts make the area much greater. On it were vestiges of Roman, and possibly of British camps, and it was the scene of military and other assemblages in more recent times. A tournament was held here in the reign of John. In 1267 the Londoners, with the Duke of Gloucester at their head, took arms against Henry III., and encamped in great strength on Hounslow Heath. Charles I., after an interview with the Parliamentary deputation at Colnbrook, Nov. 1642, marched his army under cover of a fog to Hounslow Heath. Thence Rupert marched on to Brentford, and having compelled his opponents to retreat, returned to head-quarters at Hounslow Heath, where "the King lay that night with the body of his army, and where (if Essex had pleased the next day) there was a large fair heath for the two armies to have tried once again their courage and fortunes." * When Charles was a prisoner at Hampton Court, Fairfax "appointed a general rendezvous for the whole [parliamentary] army upon Hounslow Heath within two days; when and where there appeared 20,000 foot and horse, with a train of artillery, and all other provisions proportionable to such an army." † The meeting was attended by the speakers of the two houses of parliament, with their maces, accompanied by many of the members.

The early summer of 1678 saw Charles II. with his army encamped on the Heath.

> "*June* 29.—Return'd (from Windsor) with my Lord (Chamberlain) by Hounslow Heath, where we saw the new-rais'd army encamp'd, design'd against France, in pretence at least, but which gave umbrage to the parliament. His Majesty and a world of company were in the field, and the whole armie in battalia, a very glorious sight. Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers called *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full; they had furred caps with coped crowns like Janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind, as we picture fools. Their clothing being likewise pybald yellow and red." ‡

In June 1686, James II. had an army of 13,000 men, with 26 pieces of artillery, encamped on Hounslow Heath. It was at the time he was pressing forward some of his most obnoxious measures, and, as Evelyn notes, "there were many jealousies and discourses of what was the meaning of this encampment." But whatever was the purpose of the king, it soon became evident that there was no ill-feeling on the part of the soldiers, and the Londoners flocked to the camp in such numbers that the place became, as Macaulay has described it in one of his most brilliant pages, "merely a gay suburb of the capital." *

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* Mason, Heroic Epistle.

* Sir Philip Warwick, Memoires of the Reigns of King Charles I., p. 234.

† Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, vol iii., p. 62, ed. 1720.

‡ Evelyn, Diary.

Again, in the summer of 1687, James had his army on Hounslow Heath, but now the disaffection was hardly concealed. The king was at the camp when the news arrived of the acquittal of the Bishops. He left at once for London, but "he had scarcely quitted the camp when he heard a great shouting behind him. He was surprised, and asked what that uproar meant. 'Nothing,' was the answer, 'the soldiers are glad that the Bishops are acquitted.' 'Do you call that nothing?' said James. And then he repeated, 'So much the worse for them.'" † He might well ask if his courtiers thought that nothing, To him that shouting on Hounslow Heath must have sounded very like the knell of his dynasty. Three years later, on occasion of a French descent on the Devonshire coast, Queen Mary, in the absence of her husband, reviewed the troops assembled on Hounslow Heath, and Marlborough, their commander, warmly complimented the men on their martial bearing. Hounslow Heath saw no more such gatherings till the reign of George III., when the king more than once held grand reviews of regulars and volunteers.

The Heath was however, in the 17th and 18th cents., most celebrated as the haunt of highwaymen. Every great line of road was infested by these "collectors of the highway," as they were termed; but in the 'Lives of Famous Highwaymen,' Hounslow Heath and Finchley Common figure oftenest. They frequented the Hounslow inns to learn who among the travellers promised the best booty, and the meaner sort were said to make friends with the grooms and coachmen. "Am I to have the honour of taking the air with you this evening upon the Heath?" asks Matt. of the Mint of Captain Macheath, in the Beggars' Opera; "I drink a dram now and then with the stage-coachmen in the way of friendship and intelligence; and I know that about this time there will be passengers upon the Western road, who are worth speaking with."

Noble and vulgar were alike laid under contribution; and indeed the audacity of the robbers was almost incredible. To be stopped in crossing Hounslow Heath was regarded as almost a matter of course.

> "Our roads are so infested by highwaymen, that it is dangerous stirring out almost by day. Lady Hertford was attacked on Hounslow Heath at three in the afternoon. Dr. Eliot was shot at three days ago, without having resisted; and the day before yesterday we were near losing our Prime Minister, Lord North; the robbers shot at the postilion, and wounded the latter. In short, all the freebooters that are not in India have taken to the highway. The Ladies of the Bedchamber dare not go to the Queen at Kew in an evening."*

The prime minister escaped more easily than another prime minister's friend. Mr. Northall, Pitt's confidential legal adviser, and secretary of the Treasury under the Rockingham ministry, who had more than once before encountered highwaymen, and one of whom had died by his hand, was stopped on Hounslow Heath, as he was returning from Bath, with his wife and child in the carriage, March 1776, and, on refusing to give up his purse, was shot. He was carried to an inn at Hounslow, where he wrote a description of the robber to send to Sir John Fielding, the Bow Street magistrate, and died as he finished it. † A similar fate befel another well-known personage. Messrs. Mellish, Bosanquet, and Pole, great names in the city, were returning from a stag hunt at Windsor, when on Hounslow Heath the coach was stopped. Purses and watches were quietly surrendered, but one of the robbers fired his pistol into the carriage. The bullet struck Mr. Mellish, who died on reaching the

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* Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1686; Macaulay, Hist. England, vol. ii., p. 357.

† Macaulay, vol. iii., p. 123.

* Horace Walpole to Sir H. Mann, Oct. 6, 1774; Letters, vol. vi., p. 129; and comp. his George III., vol. iii., p. 43.

† Jesse, Memoirs of George III., vol. i., p. 354. Lord Stanhope says, Hist. of Eng., chap. xxx. (vol. vii., p. 312) that "he died of the fright": Northall however, was hardly a man of that temperament.

Magpies. But the assailants were not always so fortunate. Earl Berkeley (the father of Grantley Berkeley, who tells the story,) was wakened out of his slumber as he was being driven over the Heath on his way to Cranford House by the sudden stoppage of the coach, and a head peering in at the window. "Now, my Lord, I have you at last; you said you would never yield to a single robber—deliver!" "Then who is that looking over your shoulder?" said the Earl. Thrown off his guard, the fellow turned round to look, when the Earl shot him dead.* The dramatists and novel writers of course availed themselves freely of Hounslow Heath and its incidents.

> "Strap rode up to the coach door, and told us in a great fright, that two men on horseback were crossing the Heath (for by this time we had passed *Hounslow*), and made directly towards us." †

The exploits of the highwaymen, exaggerated by mystery and rumour, attracted no little attention and some admiration. Even in our own day some of the more noted have been rated as heroes. "The Flying Highwayman," wrote the Annual Register for 1761, "engrosses the conversation of most of the towns within 20 miles of London." He rode three different horses—a grey, a sorrel, and a black; he had done rare feats on the Heath, and he "has leapt over Colnbrook turnpike a dozen times within this fortnight." In the last half of the 17th cent. it was no uncommon thing for the gay young cavalier to take to the road as the readiest mode of mending his fortune by lightening the purses of the well-to-do roundhead citizens he held in supreme contempt; but even a century later stories were credited of other than vulgar footpads resorting at times to Hounslow Heath. It is gravely related, for example, that Twysden Bishop of Raphoe, playing the highwayman there in 1752, was shot through the body, and died from the wound at a friend's house; his death being announced as from "inflammation of the bowels." ‡ But though the story may be a tradition of Cranford House, it was merely one of those good stories which the unscrupulous wits of the time were wont to circulate after dinner or to put forth as hearsay at their clubs.

When caught, short shrift was in those days given to the highwaymen; and the road across Hounslow Heath was made hideous by the gibbets on which their bodies were left to rot. Mr. Crabb Robinson was assured by his coachman—an old man—that "when he was a boy the road beyond Hounslow was literally lined with gibbets, on which were in irons the carcases of malefactors blackening in the sun." * Forty years later some were still there: "In 1804, as I was riding home from school, the man who accompanied me proposed to show me something curious. Between the two roads, near a clump of firs, was a gibbet, on which two bodies hung in chains. The chains rattled; the iron plates scarcely kept the gibbet together; the rags of the highwaymen displayed their horrible skeletons. That was a holiday sight for a schoolboy 60 years ago." † The highwaymen generally went to their doom in their gayest attire. An intelligent Frenchman, travelling in England in 1765, observes that though he heard they were very numerous, he saw no highwaymen except such as were hanging upon gibbets by the roadside: there, he says, "they dangle, dressed from head to foot, and *with wigs upon their heads*." ‡

In 1793 large cavalry barracks were erected on Hounslow Heath, and about the same time the enclosure of the Heath was commenced. For a time enclosure and cultivation went on slowly, but in 20 or 30 years the process was pretty well completed—much to the disgust of a sturdy radical who rode over it (Oct. 1822):—

> "A much more ugly country than that between Egham and Kensington would with great difficulty be found in England. Flat as a pancake, and, until you come to Hammersmith, the soil is a nasty stony dirt upon a bed of gravel. *Hounslow Heath*, which is only a little worse than the general run, is a sample of all that is bad in soil and villainous in look. Yet this is now enclosed, and what they call *cultivated*." §

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* Gent. Mag., xliv., p. 538; Grantley Berkeley, Life and Recollections, vol. i.; Stanhope, Hist. of Eng., vol. vii., p. 331.

† Smollett, Roderick Random.

‡ Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Life and Recollections, vol. i., p. 213.

* H. C. Robinson, Diary, Sept. 13, 1819, vol. ii., p. 132.

† Charles Knight, Passages of a Working Life, 1864, vol. i., p. 40.

‡ M. Grosley, A Tour to London, vol. i., p. 12.

§ William Cobbett, Rural Rides, p. 61.

The Cavalry Barracks are on the rt. of the road, about ½ m. beyond Hounslow. They contained 544 officers and men, at the census of 1871. Opposite to them, on the l. of the road, is a drill or exercise ground, of about 300 acres, reserved for this purpose at the enclosure of the Heath. The base line, of 27,404 ft., of the first trigonometrical survey executed in England, was laid down by General Roy, on Hounslow Heath, in the summer of 1784; and when the General Survey of the British Isles was undertaken by the Master-General and officers of the Ordnance, in 1791, they commenced their operations by remeasuring General Roy's base line.

Hounslow Powder Mills, which, as we have seen, were with her gibbets supposed to add "sublimer terrors" to the Heath, are situated on the King's and Isleworth rivers, and chiefly in Isleworth parish. Mason's reference was probably to the great explosion which occurred in them on the 6th of Jan., 1772, which caused a prodigious amount of mischief, and was heard, it is said, as far as Gloucester. Walpole gives an amusing account of the damage done to his *castle*, Strawberry Hill. "The N. side of the castle looks as if it had stood a siege. The two saints in the hall have suffered martyrdom! They have their bodies cut off, and nothing remains but their heads."* Many explosions have occurred since; the last serious one was on Nov. 3, 1874, when 5 lives were lost. Every precaution is taken now to prevent such accidents; and by the separation of the buildings, etc., to localize their effects as far as possible if they occur.

HUNSDON, Herts (*Dom. Honesdone*), a vill., and the site of a once royal mansion, is 5 m. E.S.E. from Ware, 2½ E. of the St. Margaret's Stat. of the Grt. E. Rly. (Ware and Hertford line), and about the same distance N.E. of the Roydon Stat. on the Cambridge line: pop. 518. Inn, *Fox and Hounds.*

As early as 1124, Richard, Earl of Hertford, had a park at Hunsdon, from which he covenanted to give a doe yearly to the monks of St. Augustine, at Stoke. At the end of the reign of John it belonged to Sir Walter Montgomery, Earl of Ferrers. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by John Eugaine, and in 1367 passed in default of male heirs to John Goldington, whose son sold it to Sir Wm. Oldhall, Kt., and M.P. for the county. Sir Wm. was attainted of high treason, 1460, as an adherent of the House of York; but on the accession of Edward IV. the estates were restored to his son, Sir John Oldhall, who built here "a fair house in the mode of a castle." He seems to have shortly after made over the estate in trust; but for what purpose is not clear. However his death at Bosworth Field, and subsequent attainder, carried the manor to the crown, and the king, Henry VII., granted it to his mother, the Countess of Richmond, and her husband, Thomas Earl of Derby, for their joint lives. On their deaths, Henry VIII. granted it, Feb. 1514, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. He dying, May 1524, the manor reverted to the crown, and Henry built himself a "palace royal here, at great cost and charge, where he was pleased to resort for the preservation of his health."* Hector Ashley in three years received above £1900, on account of buildings at Hunsdon House; but whether as architect is not known.† That he might have "his game and pleasure ready at hand," Henry, after building his palace, in 1531, annexed the manors of Roydon and Stanstead, and made them an honour, with his palace of Hunsdon as the capital place of the honour (*See* Hampton Court.) The house appears, however, to have been most used as a residence of his children.

Edward VI. granted Hunsdon House, May 1548, to his sister, Princess Mary, who made it her residence. Here she heard the news of the death of her brother, and at once took horse for her manor of Kenninghall, that she might be within reach of Framlingham Castle. Mary annexed Hunsdon to the Duchy of Lancaster, and held it during the whole of her reign.

Shortly after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth granted Hunsdon to Henry Carey, son of Sir Wm. Carey and his wife Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne, the Queen's mother, and created him, Jan. 1559, Baron Hunsdon. In Sept. 1571 Elizabeth visited Lord Hunsdon here, and stayed some days. A painting, well known by the engravings, in which Elizabeth is represented sitting in a state litter, which is borne on the shoulders of 6 noblemen, and attended by a large retinue of lords and ladies, has been understood to represent "Queen Elizabeth carried in state to Hunsdon House," since it was seen by Vertue, in 1737, at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, the seat of the Digby family, and so described by him in his 'Historic Prints,' 1740. The picture was exhibited under that title at the First Special Exhibition of National Portraits, 1866 (No. 256), when it was clearly shown by Mr. G. Scharf, to be *not* the visit to Hunsdon House in 1571, but the procession of Queen Elizabeth in a litter to celebrate the marriage of Anne Russell, daughter of John, Lord Russell, with Lord Herbert, son of Edward, 4th Earl of Worcester, at Blackfriars, June 16, 1600.*

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* Walpole to Hon. H. S. Conway, Jan. 7, 1772, Letters, vol. v., p. 367.

* Chauncy, Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 387.

† Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. i., p. 200.

Hunsdon continued in the male branches of the Carey family for over 100 years, when it descended to Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Carey, who married William Lord Willoughby, of Parham, who, on the death of his wife, sold Hunsdon to Matthew Bluck, one of the six clerks in Chancery. In 1702 Elkanah Settle published in a pompous folio, 'Spes Hunsdoniana: a poem on the anniversary birthday of the incomparable youth, Mr. Matthew Bluck, son and heir to the Worshipful Matthew Bluck, Esq., of Hunsdon House, in Hartfordshire.' This incomparable youth, the grandson of the original Matthew, mortgaged Hunsdon House in 1737 to a Mr. Nicolson, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Nicolson Calvert. It is now the seat of James Wyllie, Esq.

When given to Henry Carey, Hunsdon House appears to have been "ruinous and decayed"; but he no doubt speedily put it into a fitting condition to receive the queen as his guest. Norden, in 1593, calls it "an ancient house lately begun to be enlarged with a stately gallery, fair lodgings, and offices," by Lord Hunsdon.† The house was surrounded by a moat, and approached by two bridges, of three arches; had a stately front, with a handsome central entrance and tall clock tower, and two projecting wings; extensive outhouses, stables, etc.; and tradition still, or but a few years ago, told of a subterranean passage running from it to the Rye House—nearly 3 m. in a direct line. But in process of time Hunsdon House has undergone many alterations. The clock house and the two wings, which are so conspicuous in Chauncy's print, were long ago pulled down, the interior completely modernized, and the stables converted into a farm-house.* A few years since it was entirely restored, and now has the appearance of a handsome Elizabethan mansion of very respectable dimensions. It is of red brick, oblong, with turrets at the angles, gables in the attic, and terra-cotta chimney shafts of good patterns: altogether a noble-looking edifice, backed as it is by the majestic elms in the park.

The *Church* stands close to Hunsdon House. It is small, of flint, stone, and plaster; Perp. in style; cruciform, with a tower and short thin spire at the W. The tower is partly covered with ivy, and contains a peal of 5 bells. On the N.W. is an old wooden porch, and the doorway under it has a bold moulding, the Tudor rose in the spandrils of the arch, and terminal heads to the dripstone. The tracery of some of the windows has been renewed, but altogether it is an interesting ch. of its kind, and the exterior is picturesque, especially as seen in combination with the neighbouring trees and portions of Hunsdon House.

The *interior* is plain, except the chancel, which has modern decorations. The large E. window has a representation of the Crucifixion, and some of the other windows are filled with painted glass. The N. transept is shut off from the body of the ch. by a richly carved screen, and forms the Carey chapel. In it is a large and elaborate mont., blocking up the end window, to Sir John Carey, 3rd Baron Hunsdon, and Lady Mary Hunsdon his wife. On it are recumbent effigies of Lord Hunsdon, in armour, with large trunk breeches, sword by his side, dog at his feet; his wife in long robe and standing ruff, with swan at her feet: both richly coloured. The mont. was probably erected by Lord Hunsdon, as the insc. leaves spaces for the dates of decease, which have never been filled. *Obs.* here the good old carving on the pews. On the N. of the chancel is a mont. of Sir Thomas Forster, d. 1612, with recumbent alabaster effigy under a canopy supported on marble columns. Here, also, are several large and showy mural monts. to Blucks, Calverts, Chesters, etc. In the nave is a good mural *brass*, with effigy tolerably perfect, of Margaretta Shelley, d. 1495, wife of Jno. Shelley, citizen and mercer of London.

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* G. Scharf, F.S.A., Archæol. Journal, vol. xxiii., p. 131.

† Norden, Spec. Brit.: Hertford.

* Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 288.

There is no proper vill. The shops are in *Hunsdon Street*, which lies a mile N. of the ch.; and in the lane that leads to it are a few cottages, and a few more about *Hunsdon Green*, on the N.W. In the neighbourhood are some good seats, the chief being *Hunsdonbury* (J. S. Walker, Esq.), by Hunsdon Green; *Mead Lodge* (Chas. J. Phelps, Esq.), on the S.; *Briggins Park* (Albert Deacon, Esq.), a very pretty estate on the border of Essex, towards Roydon; and *Bonningtons* (Salisbury Baxendale, Esq.)

HYDE, THE, Middx., a roadside hamlet commencing at the 6 m.-stone on the Edgware road: Inn, the *King's Arms*. The W. side of the road is in Kingsbury par., the E. in Hendon. Of old it was rural, now it is a mere roadside gathering of small commonplace houses, shops, an inn, a school, and a chapel.

In the summer of 1771 Goldsmith wrote his comedy, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and in the following years (1772-4) his 'Animated Nature' here—at Mr. Selby's, "a farmer's house near the 6 m.-stone." He took the lodgings, as he said, "that he might have full leisure" for his task; and "carried down his books in two returned post-chaises." The farmer's family were puzzled at his strange ways and fits of abstraction; thought him "an odd character," and always spoke of him as "the gentleman"—partly, perhaps, out of respect to his visitors, among whom were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Wm. Chambers, Johnson, and Boswell.

> "Since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, I have been almost wholly in the country at a farmer's house, quite alone, trying to write a comedy. . . . . Every soul is a-visiting about and merry but myself. And that is hard too, as I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh. There have I been strolling about the hedges, studying jests with a most tragical countenance. The comedy is now finished." *

Boswell brought Mickle (translator of the Lusiad) to visit Goldsmith here:—

> "He was not at home; but having a curiosity to see his apartment, we went in and found various scraps of descriptions of animals scrawled upon the wall with a black-lead pencil." †

Mr. Forster, speaking of Goldsmith's "Edgware Road lodging," says that "almost all" of the 'Animated Nature' "was written here *or at Kingsbury*," ‡ not observing that the Edgware Road lodging *was* at Kingsbury. It was whilst here that Goldsmith had the sudden attack of illness, March 1774, which "warned him to seek advice in London," where he died a fortnight later.

ICKENHAM, Middx. (Dom. *Ticeham, Ticheham*, later *Tykeham*), 2½ m. N.E. from Uxbridge Stat. (G. W. Rly.), on the road to Ruislip: pop. 386.

Ickenham is an old-fashioned country village, the houses straggling along the lanes, and nestling a little more closely about the village green. There the main roads cross; and there, in the middle of the green, stands the village pump, within a capacious enclosure with seats all round and a tall conical roof overhead—the very place for a little cosy village chat and scandal on an idle summer afternoon,—and beyond, on the farther side of the green, half hidden behind the tall trees, is the village church: making altogether a very pretty village landscape. Outside the vill., on the Hillingdon road, is the capital 17th cent. mansion of Swakeley, and all around are broad green meadows, spotted here and there with farm-houses that look the very picture of comfort and prosperity.

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* Goldsmith to Bennet Langton, Sept. 7, 1771.

† Boswell, Life of Johnson, vol. iii., p. 220, ed. 1844.

‡ Forster, Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith, vol. ii., p. 296.

The *Church*, St. Giles, is small, the walls partly covered with plaster, the tall roofs tiled, the style early Perp. It consists of nave with N. aisle, brick chancel, wooden belfry and spire rising from the W. end of the nave, and containing 4 bells, wooden porch with tiled roof at the S.W. The interior is poor and without any special feature: the chancel arch was added in a recent restoration. It has some monts. to the Shorditch's, Dixons, Clarkes, and Turners, but none of any general interest; and ***brasses*** with effigies of Edmund Shorditch and wife, d. 1584; another merchant and wife, seemingly of a somewhat earlier date; and another of a man, of which the inscription is illegible. The octagonal font has been rechiselled.

The manor of ***Swakeley*** appears to owe its name to Robert Swalclyve, to whom it belonged in the early part of the 14th cent., and from whom it passed to John Charlton in 1350. By the attainder of Sir Richard Charlton in 1486, his property was forfeited, and Swakeley was granted to Sir Thos. Bourchier. Henry Bourchier Marquis of Exeter sold Swakeley in 1552 to Ralph Pexall. The manor was afterwards divided, a portion going to Oliver Becket, another to Bernard Brocas; but after some further changes the whole was reunited in the hands of Sir John Bingley, who in 1629 sold it to Edmund Wright, afterwards Sir Edmund Wright, alderman and (1641) Lord Mayor of London. Ald. Wright built the present mansion in 1638. Sir Edmund's daughter Catherine married Sir James Harrington, Bart., one of the judges of Charles I., who, thus becoming the owner of Swakeley, sold it, in 1665, to Sir Robert Vyner, Bart., noted as Lord Mayor for his entertainment of Charles II. at the Guildhall, and for his facetious manners. We have a picture of Sir Robert in his house shortly after he purchased it.

> "*Sept.* 7, 1665.—To Branford. . . . There a coach of Mr. Povy's stood ready for me, and he at his house ready to come in, and so we together merrily to *Swakeley*, to Sir R. Vyner's: a very pleasant place, bought by him of Sir James Harrington's lady. He took us up and down with great respect, and showed us all his house and grounds; and it is a place not very moderne in the garden nor house, but the most uniforme in all that ever I saw; and some things to excess. Pretty to see over the screene of the hall, put up by Sir J. Harrington, a Long-Parliament-man, the King's head, and my Lord of Essex [the parliament general] on one side, and Fairfax on the other; and upon the other side of the screene, the parson of the parish, and the lord of the manor and his sisters. The window-cases, door-cases, and chimnys of all the house are marble. He showed us a black boy that he had, that died of a consumption; and, being dead, he caused him to be dried in an oven, and lies there entire in a box. By and by to dinner, where his lady I find yet handsome, but hath been a very handsome woman: now is old. Hath brought him near £100,000, and now he lives, no man in England in greater plenty, and commands both king and council with his credit he gives them. After dinner Sir Robert led us up to his long gallery, very fine, above stairs, and better, or such, furniture I never did see." *

In 1741 the manor was bought by Benj. Lethieullier, Esq., who, in 1750, sold Swakeley House to Thos. Clarke, Esq. It is now the seat of T. Truesdale Clarke, Esq. The house is a spacious, picturesque, and well-built, red-brick mansion, little altered externally, and in good preservation. The style is wanting in the playful exuberance of the true Elizabethan or Jacobean, but it is stately and effective, and among the majestic elms which surround it, and with the old ch. by its side, Swakeley forms an excellent representative old English manor-house. The principal front has the centre, in which is an enriched doorway, carried up four storeys high, the rest being lower; the projecting wings terminate in large bay windows; along the attic is a great but irregular array of gables, and above are stacks of ornamented chimney shafts. The grounds are very pleasant. Other seats are ***Buntings*** (W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq.), and *Ickenham Hall* (G. Corderoy, Esq.)

IDE HILL, KENT, famous for its prospect, a hamlet, and created in 1852 an eccl. dist., of Sundridge par., with the addition of small portions of Chevening and Chiddingstone parishes; pop. 764; $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Sundridge, on the road to Chiddingstone, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from the Sevenoaks Rly. Stat. by a pleasant walk across Whitley Woods. Inn: the *Cock*, noted for dinners.

A plain brick ch. was erected here by Bp. Porteus in 1807. Failing to satisfy later ecclesiological tastes, it was taken down in 1863, and a new ch. raised to the honour of St. Mary the Virgin. This is a cruciform structure, of Kentish rag with Bath-stone dressings; Dec. in style; and has on the N.E. a tower and shingled spire 90 ft. high, at the junction of the nave and chancel. The int. is rather richly decorated, and several of the windows are filled with painted glass. The archt. was Mr. C. H. Cooke.

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* Pepys, Diary, vol. iii., p. 81.

But the main interest of Ide Hill is the view. The hill is 700 ft. high, and the summit commands a magnificent stretch of weald country, rich in woods, villages, mansions. farms, not wanting in streams, and having the soft chalk downs to grace the extreme distance. It is one of the finest views of its kind in Kent, and the whole neighbourhood is full of charm.

ILFORD, GREAT, Essex (Dom. *Ilefort*), on the Colchester road, 6½ m. from Whitechapel ch.; 7 m. by G. E. Rly., Colchester line. Inns: *Angel; Red Lion.* Ilford is a ward of Barking par., but for ecclesiastical purposes was in 1830 constituted a district par.: pop. 3689.

Ilford, no doubt, owes it name to the ford over the Roding here; but whether it was an "*ill* ford," as Morant supposes, or an "*eald* (old) ford," as Lysons thinks more likely, we will not undertake to determine. It is a respectable roadside town, but looked livelier in the old coaching times, when the *Angel* was a busy posting house, and the other half-dozen inns seldom lacked customers. The Roding has been made navigable for barges to Ilford (2 m. above Barking) where is a wharf. By the river is a large corn mill, and there are extensive lime and brick works.

Ilford *Church* is a neat structure of white brick, E.E. in style; erected in 1831, and extended eastward, and painted windows inserted, in 1866. In the tower is a peal of 6 bells. Better worth looking at is *Ilford Hospital,* on the N. of the main road, originally founded (*temp.* Stephen) by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking, as the Hospital of the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, for 13 "lepers of the king's servants." By the statutes as modified in 1346 by Ralph Stratford, Bp. of London, every leper was obliged on admission to take an oath of chastity, of obedience to the Abbess of Barking, and not to possess property to his own use. The chief officers were a prior and a master of the lepers elected by themselves. At the Dissolution there were only two poor inmates. Elizabeth granted the site and endowments in 1572 to Thomas Fanshaw, his heirs, etc., on condition that they should keep up the building and maintain therein a master and six poor aged men, with a chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel. The estate has since passed through many hands, and now belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury, who is master of the hospital. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle. The oldest part is the chapel, a long, narrow, rough-cast building; late Perp. in style; but both chapel and houses were in the main rebuilt in 1719.

Will Kemp called at Ilford in his Nine Days' Morris-dance to Norwich, 1599.

> "Forward I went with my hey-de-gaies to Ilford, where I again rested, and was by the people of the town and country thereabout very well welcomed, being offered carouses in the great spoon, one whole draught being able at that time to have drawn my little wit dry; but being afraid of the old proverb (He had need of a long spoon that eats with the devil), I soberly gave my boon companions the slip."*

Cranbrook House (R. Crook, Esq.), ¾ m. N., was the residence of Sir Charles Montague, d. 1625, whose mont. is conspicuous in Barking Ch. *Valentines* (C. M. Ingleby, Esq., LL.D.), which adjoins it on the N., was erected by Jas. Chadwick, Esq., son-in-law of Abp. Tillotson; and a walk in the grounds is known as Bishop's Walk. In the house is some good carving by Grinling Gibbons. In the field behind Valentines was found, in 1724, a stone coffin, containing a human skeleton, and in 1746 "an urn of coarse earth, filled with human bones."† These objects do not appear to have been preserved, or ever described by a competent authority; the former was perhaps, the latter almost certainly, Roman. The Roman road to *Durolitum* passed along here, the great encampment at *Uphall* (*see* BARKING) is in Ilford ward; and various relics of the

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* Kemp, Nine Daies Wonder, ed. A. Dyce (Camden Soc.), p. 5. In the original ed. is a marginal note to the above, "A great spoon in Ilford, holding above a quart." It was probably kept at one of the inns for some drinking mummery, like the horns at Highgate, but we find no other reference to it.

† Lysons, Environs. vol. i., p. 626.

Roman occupation have been brought to light in the neighbourhood.

The Ilford brick-fields, by the London road, and at Uphall, towards Barking, are of classic fame in the annals of geological research, on account of the very remarkable remains of the larger mammalia of the pleistocene, or post-pliocene deposits of the Thames Valley found in them. These occur chiefly in the Lower Brick-earth, underlying the Thames Valley gravels, and comprise not only the elephant (*Elephas primigenius*), but 16 other species of mammalia, among them being the rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus*, *R. leptorhinus*, and *R. megarhinus*), the bear (*Ursus arctus*, and *U. ferox*), tiger (*Felis spelæa*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), bison (*B. priscus*), ox (*Bos primigenius*), great stags (*Megaceros Hibernicus*, and *Cervus elephus*), horse (*Equus fossilis*), and beaver (*Castor fiber*).* The place of these deposits in time, is, probably, as Prof. Phillips remarks, "somewhere between that of the late pre-glacial and early post-glacial ages, when the levels of the country were different from what they are at present." † How different the entire conditions of the country were then from what they are now, the most cursory consideration of even the above imperfect list of the Ilford mammalia will sufficiently indicate. We may add that the magnificent collection of pleistocene mammalia formed by Sir Antonio Brady almost exclusively from the Ilford pits, is now in the British Museum, and an admirable catalogue of it has been drawn up by Mr. W. Davies. As has been pointed out, the occurrence of "the teeth of perhaps 100 elephants in this collection, attests the abundance of these great pachyderms at one time inhabiting the Thames Valley." ‡

ILFORD, LITTLE, Essex, ¾ m. S.W. of Great Ilford, and a stat. on the G. E. Rly. (Colchester Line): pop. 675, of whom 33 were inmates of the gaol. Inn, the *Three Rabbits*, on the London road.

The ch. and quiet old vill. lie among perfectly flat fields, ¼ m. S. of the highroad, but the parish stretches some way N. of it, and comprises within its boundaries the *County House of Detention*, better known as *Ilford Gaol*, a large brick structure, erected in 1831, and the *City of London Cemetery*. Little Ilford *Church* (the Virgin Mary), is a mean brick substitute for a venerable ivy-clad building, one of the most picturesque village churches near London, destroyed a few years back. In it are some *monts.* removed from the old ch.—N. of chancel, mural, of William Waldegrave, d. 1610, and wife, d. 1595, alabaster effigies, coloured, with kneeling effigies beneath of their 3 sons and 4 daughters, and at the sides, arms and obelisks: a characteristic example of the monumental art of the time. In the vestry, John Lethieullier, of Aldersbrooke, d. 1724, Smart Lethieullier, "the antiquary of Essex," d. Aug. 27, 1760. and other members of the Lethieullier family, noted in Essex annals. The manor of Aldersbrooke was purchased in 1786 by Sir J. Tylney Long, who pulled down the mansion and built a farm-house on the site. Lysons, writing at the end of the last century, says, "A great mart for cattle, from Wales, Scotland, and the north of England, is held annually, from the latter end of Feb. till the beginning of May, on the flat part of the forest," or Wanstead Flats, and he adds that "a great part of the business between the dealers is transacted at the Rabbits in this parish." * The *mart* has long ceased, and the Three Rabbits is a less important house than of old, but is still frequented by graziers and cattle dealers.

IMBER COURT (*see* Ditton).

INGRAVE, Essex (Dom. *Inga*, *Ginga*; anc. *Ginges Radulfi*, *Ging Raff*, *Ing Raffe*, *Ingrafe*),† on the road to Orsett and Tilbury, 2½ m. S.E. from Brentwood; pop. 633.

Ingrave is pleasantly situated on high ground, with the fine park of Thorndon Hall on the W., and on the E. and S.E. the broad tract known as Ingrave Common, but long since enclosed and cultivated. At the Dom. Survey, the place belonged to Ranulfus, or Ralph, the brother of Ilger, whence the name *Ging Ralph*, Ralph's ing or meadow. The vill. consists of first a sprinkling of wooden cottages about a small village green and along the road, then of newer and more formal, but very clean, brick tenements, with a few houses of a better class. a triangular green with a small pond and inn. Ingrave was united with West Horndon par. by Act of Parliament, the churches of the two parishes taken down, and a new one built to serve the united par., as an inscription on the tower records, "by Robert James Petre, Baron Writtle," in 1734. (*See* HORNDON, WEST.)

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* Boyd Dawkins, Quart. Journal, Geol. Soc., vol. xxiii., p. 91; Proc. of Geol. Soc., 1867; Searles V. Wood, Geol. Mag., vol. iii., p. 57.

† Phillips, Geology of the Valley of the Thames, 1871, chap. xviii., p. 472.

‡ Proc. of Geol. Assoc., vol. ii., p. 274.

* Lysons, Environs, vol. i., p. 670.

† Chisenhale-Marsh, Domesday Book relating to Essex; Morant, Hist. of Essex.

The *Church*, St. Nicholas, stands close to the road, at the N. end of the vill., and is a plain red-brick building with a massive tower at the W., in which is a peal of 5 bells. The int. is as gloomy as the exterior, and only noteworthy as containing 2 brasses of the Fitz Lewis family, the ancient owners of Heron Hall, brought from old Ingrave ch.—Margaret Fitz Lewis, probably wife of Sir Lewis Fitz Lewis, d. 1500, and John Fitz Lewis, d. 1442, and his 4 wives, in heraldic dresses. Nearly opposite to the ch., by the entrance to Thorndon Hall, are the Roman Catholic Schools, built and maintained by Lord Petre—a neat white-brick building, with a statue of the Virgin and Child in a niche in the front.

INGRESS (*see* GREENHITHE).

ISLEWORTH, MIDDX., on the l.

bank of the Thames, between Brentford and Twickenham, 8½ m. W.S.W. from Hyde Park Corner, and about ¼ m. E. from the Spring Grove Stat. of the L. and S. W. Rly. (Loop-line). The pop. of Isleworth par. in 1871 was 11,498, but this includes 4531 in the eccl. dist. of Hounslow Heath, 1331 in St. Margaret's, and 136 in Spring Grove; the parent district, All Saints', Isleworth. had 4948 inh., and of these 808 were in public institutions.

The name has somewhat puzzled inquirers. In the Dom. Survey it is written *Gistelworde;* later it appears as *Istelworth* and *Istylworth;* and Norden, in 1591, writes "*Thistleworth*, or *Istleworth*." *Thistleworth* appears to have been the local pronunciation down almost to our own day. It seems clear, therefore, that the derivation from *isle* is inapplicable, and none quite satisfactory has been suggested. It is probably, a patronymic combined with *worth*, an enclosure.

The history of Isleworth is chiefly connected with Syon. Simon de Montfort and the Barons encamped in Isleworth Park in 1263. The following year a great multitude of the citizens of London, under Sir Hugh le Spencer, Constable of the Tower, and lately created by the Barons Justiciary of England, marched to Isleworth, and "spoiled" the house of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who then held the manor, destroyed his water-mills, and did other mischief. The City, for this and other services rendered to the Barons, had shortly after to submit to many indignities. The posts and chains by which the entrance to the City was guarded were removed from the ends of the streets. The Mayor and 40 of the principal citizens, who had gone as a deputation to the king, were seized and thrown into prison, and kept there till a fine was paid which the king at first fixed at 60,000 marks, but at length reduced to 20,000.* The site of the Duke of Cornwall's house is uncertain. Lysons thinks it "probable that it was a spot of ground behind the Phœnix yard, called in old writings the Moated Place;" Mr. Aungier places it near Isleworth House; while tradition assigns it a site more to the W.† In Aug. 1647 Fairfax had his head-quarters at Isleworth.

In 1415 Henry V. founded a convent of Bridgetines at Twickenham, the first and only house of the order established in England. Sixteen years later, 1431, Henry VI. gave permission to the abbess and convent to remove to a more spacious house which they had erected at Isleworth, settled on them an annuity of 1000 marks, and by Act of Parliament gave them the manor. Syon monastery was dedicated to "St. Saviour and St. Bridget of Syon," and, according to the rules of the order, consisted of the abbess and 59 nuns, 13 priests, 4 deacons, and 8 lay brethren—the number of the apostles and 72 disciples of Christ. From various benefactors it received considerable gifts and endowments, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £1944. The Report of the Commissioners charges the nuns and priests with gross misconduct, but their testimony may fairly be read with some mistrust. Tradition asserts the existence of a tunnel carried beneath the Thames from Syon to the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, to further the intercourse of the monks and nuns of the two houses. Syon was one of the first of the larger monasteries suppressed. It is said to have been particularly obnoxious to the king, Henry VIII., and to Cromwell, on account of reputed complicity of the inmates with the proceedings of the Maid of Kent. One of the commissioners, Thomas Bedyll, in his Report to Cromwell, has a remark that seems to imply that some such rumour had been circulated. He had, he writes, ordered the confessionals to be walled up, "for that hearing of outward confessions hath been the cause of much evil and of much treason, which hath been sowed abroad in this matter of the King's title, and also in the King's Grace's matter of his succession and marriage." *

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* Maitland, Hist. of London, p. 59.

† Lysons, ii., p. 453, note; Aungier, Hist. and Antiq. of Syon, p. 231.

Henry retained the monastery of Syon in his own hands till his death. In 1541 it became the prison of Queen Katharine Howard till three days before her execution. The corpse of Henry himself rested here the first night on its way to the vaults at Windsor. Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, gave monastery and manor to the Protector Somerset, who on the site, and from the materials, built himself a stately mansion. On his fall it reverted to the Crown, and in 1553 the King granted it to John, Duke of Northumberland. His was a brief and sorry tenancy. Edward died on the 6th of July 1553, and Northumberland's daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey, was at Syon when the king's death and her own succcession were announced. On the 10th she went by water in state to the Tower, which she was not to leave again alive. Northumberland himself was beheaded on the 10th of August, and Syon again reverted to the Crown. In 1557 Queen Mary restored the monastery, and recalled the nuns; but 30 years had passed since their dispersion, most of the elder nuns were dead, and many of the younger, according to Fuller, had married; "however," he adds, "with much ado, joining some new ones with the old, they made up a competent number." * Before two years were over a new Queen was on the throne, and the monastery was again suppressed. Elizabeth in 1560 made Sir Francis Knolles keeper of Syon House for his life, with reversion to his son Robert, but kept the place in her own possession. James I. shortly after his accession granted the house and manor to Henry, Earl of Northumberland. Its subsequent history will be found under SYON HOUSE.

The nuns of Syon, after the final suppression of the monastery, did not at once disperse, like most of the communities. Some, indeed, returned to their families. The abbess, Clementina Tresham, being sick, retired to Rushton, in Northamptonshire, and soon after died there; Margaret Dely, a nun, was buried, 1561, in Isleworth ch.; but the rest repaired together to the Continent. After seeking in vain an abiding-place in France, Germany, and Flanders, they made their way to Lisbon, where Isabella de Azevedo gave them, 1594, a house and grounds, and they formed a new community of the Sisters of Syon. With many fluctuations of fortune, including the destruction of the convent by the great earthquake of 1755, they held together till 1807, when, on the approach of the French army, the convent was closed, and in 1809 the superior and nine of the nuns removed to England. On the fall of Napoleon, the nuns who had stayed in Portugal returned to their house, and several from England rejoined them. The convent of the Sisters of Syon was re-established; but after awhile the numbers dwindled, and in 1861 the 12 remaining nuns returned to England, and were received in Spetisbury Convent, Dorsetshire. When the nuns migrated from Isleworth they carried with them the keys of the monastery, as an assertion of their right to their old estate. A late Duke of Northumberland visited the Lisbon convent, and presented the nuns with a silver model of the lost Syon. "We still hold the keys," said the

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* Aungier, p. 87.

* Fuller, Church Hist. of Britain, b. vi., sect. 5.

abbess. "I dare say," replied the duke; "but we have altered the locks since then!"*

A chapel was founded at Brentford End, by John Somerseth, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VI., in honour of the nine orders of holy angels—the only chapel, according to the preamble of the charter, which had ever been founded in their honour. On an adjoining piece of land he built a hospital for 9 poor men, who were incorporated as a guild by Henry VI. The guild afterwards received an augmentation of 7 brethren, and funds for a chantry for two priests in the chapel, the estates being made over to Syon monastery. It was suppressed with the other religious houses. Edward VI. gave the estate to the Protector Somerset, and, after many transfers, it now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. As long ago as 1635 no vestige of the buildings remained, and the site is now uncertain.

Isleworth extends for three miles along the Thames, where the river first becomes sylvan, Kew Gardens and Richmond Lower Park lining the opposite bank. The first mile from Brentford is occupied by the ducal park and palace of Syon. Then comes the ivy-clad ch. and mill, the river-side village, with its good old-fashioned red-brick, middle-class residences, shops, wharves, and boat-houses, and in front of all the long willowy eyot. Farther on and wider apart are fair and stately seats, with velvet lawns sloping to the river, and girt with shadowy trees; and ever and anon, and more frequently as we approach Twickenham, varied with clusters of modern Gothic neo-archaisms, misnamed villas.

From the river the parish stretches back 2½ m. N.W. to Heston; its extreme length, from E. to W., along the Great Western Road, is about 4½ miles. A large part of the ground is laid out in the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers for the London markets. There are brick-fields, and extensive cement works. A great flour-mill, worked by the Isleworth river and by steam; a large brewery, steam yacht and launch and boat yards, and a fleet of lighters and barges, give employment to the river-side population. And as a counterpoise to its ducal and dignified side, Isleworth has its rough and grimy region, the trouble of policemen, and terror of quiet-loving villagers, known as the Irish Quarter. In Norden's day there was "a copper and brasse myll wher it is wrought out of the oar, melted, and forged;" and where "workemen make plates both of copper and brasse of all syces little and great, thick and thyn, for all purposes: they make also kyttles." The hammers, "some of wrought and beaten iron, some of cast iron, of 200, 300, some 400 weight," greatly moved the old surveyor's admiration, they being "lifted up by an artificiall engine by the force of the water." This branch of industry has, however, long departed from Isleworth, as has another of later introduction, but of much interest—that of pottery and porcelain. The porcelain works were abandoned towards the end of the last century; but the delft manufacture was continued on a small scale as late as 1811. Specimens of the Isleworth ware are now in request with collectors. The Hounslow Gunpowder Mills are partly in Isleworth par.

The *Church*, All Saints, stands on a raised terrace by the river at the Syon end of the par. Except the tower, which is of stone, and of the Perp. period, the ch. is of brick, and of the years 1705-6. The old ch. being in a bad state, Wren was, in 1701, invited to make designs for a new one. These were pronounced too expensive for adoption, and laid aside; but when the ch. was at last erected, Wren's plans were, it is said, brought out and used—being first altered and improved on economical principles by the churchwardens. Apart from its ivy-covered tower, there could not well have been an uglier ch. than that of Isleworth a few years ago; but it has been transformed, the windows altered, a new roof of higher pitch, and a lofty white-brick Dec. chancel added, greatly to the benefit of the general effect. And the interior is even more improved than the exterior. The body of the ch. is lengthened by the new chancel, and the opening of the tower into the nave; heightened by the loftier roof; and brightened by painted glass windows, the very elegant and novel tinting of the roof, shafts, and decorative features, and the substitution of open seats for high pews. The organ, by Father Schmidt, is of unusual power and sweetness; and the 8 bells in the tower are, according to the Isleworth creed, the most musical by the river-side.

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* Aungier, Hist. of Syon Monastery; Lysons, Environs, vol. i.; Fuller, Church Hist. of Britain; Thorne, Rambles by Rivers: the Thames, vol. ii.

Among the *monts.*, obs. on S. side of the tower, Sir Orlando Gee, d. 1705, steward to Algernon and Joceline, Earls of Northumberland, Registrar of the Admiralty: a marble bust to waist, representing the knight in flowing peruke and long cravat. On the opposite wall, and, like Gee's, brought here from the old chancel, is a mont. with marble bust of Anne Tolson, d. 1750, foundress of the almshouses named after her. E. end of the N. gallery a mural mont. to Catherine, wife of Sir Francis Darcy, d. 1625; with kneeling effigies of Sir Francis in armour, and his wife, under a canopy supported by Corinthian columns. On wall of S. gallery, one to Sir Francis Devaux, F.R.S., physician to Charles II., d. 1694; one with small effigies of 3 children of Sir Thomas, afterwards Visct. Savage, and Earl Rivers; also a mont. by Nollekens to George Keate, d. 1797, known by his Narrative of Capt. Wilson's Voyage to the Pelew Islands. Chiefly in the vestry are some *brasses*, among which should be noticed, a nameless knight in armour, about half life-size, of the latter part of the 15th cent.; two chrisom children, 16th cent.; Wm. Chase, d. 1544, "Serjeant to King Henry VIII., and of his honourable houshold of the hall and woodyerd"; effigy in armour; and, what is not the least interesting, a small effigy of Margaret Dely, "a sister professed yn Syon," at the second suppression of the monastery. She d. Oct. 7, 1561; and this is probably the latest brass of the kind in this country. The brass of Agnes Jordan, abbess of Syon at the first suppression, is in Denham ch. (*See* DENHAM, p. 140.) Margaret Howard, wife of Roger Earl of Orrery, whose marriage to the Earl was the subject of Suckling's beautiful ballad of "A Wedding," was buried at Isleworth. Among the vicars were, John Hall, who, after holding the living for 14 years, was hanged at Tyburn, 1535, for denying the royal supremacy; Nicholas Byfield, 1615-22, author of several theological works, and father of the more famous Adoniram Byfield; Dr. William Cave, author of the Lives of the Fathers, and other learned books; and William Drake, 1777-1801, distinguished in his day as an antiquary.

The parish register records the baptism, Oct. 5, 1617, of Waller's *Sacharissa*,—Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Dorothy Sidney; the baptism, June 22, 1676, of Anthony Collins, the famous deistical writer (*see* HESTON); and the first marriage, March 1679, to Lord Ogle, of the Lady Elizabeth Percy, afterwards the wife of Thomas Thynne, of Longleat Hall, murdered, Sept. 1682, by Count Koningsmark, and thirdly, May 1683, the wife of the proud Duke of Somerset —thus having in 4 years three husbands, and being yet only 17.

A new district ch., St. John the Baptist, was erected, 1857, at Woodlands, near the rly. stat., on a site given, with a large subscription, by Algernon late Duke of Northumberland. It is a neat E.E. building, and cost about £9000. Near it is a range of almshouses, for 6 poor men and 6 women, built and endowed by the late John Farnell, Esq. Several other almshouses are in the par.: Sir Thos. Ingram's, 1654, for 6 poor women, housekeepers of the par.; Mrs. Anne Tolson's, 1750, and lately rebuilt, for 6 poor men and 6 women; Mrs. Mary Bell's, 1738, for 6 women; and Mrs. Sermon's, for 6 women.

The "Manor-place" of Richard, king of the Romans, has already been spoken of. This was no doubt the palace which Henry IV. is said to have had here. But Isleworth has had other famous mansions. *Worton* was a royal manor till Henry VI. gave it to Syon monastery. It is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland. *Worton Manor House* (F. Walton, Esq.), a good modern mansion, in the Worton Road, midway between Isleworth and Hounslow, was at the close of the last cent. the residence of Col. Fullarton. Wyke manor-house, also given by Henry VI. to the nuns of Syon, stood by Wyke Green. The present *Wyke House* adjoins the entrance to Osterley Park, and is noticed under BRENTFORD (p. 59). A little S.E. of it was *Syon Hill*, built by Robert Earl of Holdernesse, d. 1778: the house has been taken down, but the park remains.

Kendal House, on the rt. of the Twickenham Road, was the residence of Amengard de Schulemburg, Duchess of Kendal, mistress of George I.

> "In a tender mood he [the King] promised the Duchess of Kendal that if she survived him, and if it were possible for the departed to return to this world, he would make her a visit. The Duchess on his death [1727], so much expected the accomplishment of that engagement, that a large raven, or some black fowl, flying into one of the windows of her villa at Isleworth, she was persuaded it was the soul of her departed monarch so accoutred, and received and treated it with all the respect and tenderness of duty, till the royal bird or she took their last flight." *

Kendal House was sold on the death of the Duchess, and converted into a place of public entertainment, of the kind described under HAMPSTEAD. The style of our ancestors' amusements a century and a quarter ago may be judged from the invitations to Kendal House. There were to be public breakfasts upon Wednesdays and Fridays. The long room for dancing was 60 ft. long, and, like all the other rooms, "elegantly fitted up." "The orchestra on the water is allowed by all that have seen it to be in the genteelest taste, being built an octagon in the Corinthian order, above 50 ft. in diameter, having an upper and lower gallery, where gentlemen and ladies may divert themselves with fishing, the canal being well stored with tench, carp, and all sorts of fish in great plenty." There are "two wildernesses, with delightful rural walks"; a rapid river runs through the grounds; a pleasant grove of trees screens you on hot summer days from the heat of the sun; "there is a man-cook, and a good larder;" and everything is "as cheap, or cheaper, than at any place of the kind." † When the fashion for these places died out, Kendal House was pulled down and the site appropriated.

Close by Kendal House stood another noted mansion, *Gumley House*. It was built towards the end of the 17th cent. by the wealthy John Gumley, whose daughter and sole heiress gave her hand, wealth, and house to Wm. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, the famous orator and minister of Georges I. and II., and friend and rival of Walpole. Whilst his residence, Gumley House was a place of mark; after his death it was the residence of Lord Lake; it is now a Roman Catholic convent. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Secretary of State to William III. and Queen Mary, and whose name is of such frequent occurrence in the history of these reigns, d. at his country seat at Isleworth in 1718. This house, which was much admired in the Duke's time, had a parallel fate to that of Gumley House, terminating as a Roman Catholic school and chapel. It was pulled down in the early part of the present century. Lord Baltimore. Secretary of State to James I., one of Walpole's Noble Authors, and the original grantee and founder of the colony (now State) of Baltimore, had a summer residence at Isleworth,* but where it stood we know not.

Lacy, one of the patentees of Drury Lane Theatre, built himself a large house by the river, which, under the name of *Lacy House*, attained some celebrity; it having been successively the residence of Sir Edward Walpole, his daughter Mrs. Keppell, widow of the Bp. of Exeter, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It was taken down several years back. Next to it stood *Seaton House*, the residence of General Bland; afterwards of Lord James Hay, and later of Lord and Lady Frederick Gordon.

Isleworth House (Mrs. M'Andrew) is celebrated for the beauty of the grounds and the charming views of the river and Richmond. The house is a very fine one. The Syon Vista in Kew Gardens was cut by command of William IV., after a visit to Lady Cooper at Isleworth House, in order to open a view of the Pagoda and Observatory to the front of the house. A house by it had for occupants Lady Charlville, Lord Muncaster, and the Duchess of Manchester. The most noticeable of the recent mansions is *Gordon House*, the fine seat of the Earl of Kilmorey. *Silver Hall*, in the North Road, a good old 17th cent. mansion, so called from an early owner, was pulled down in 1801. A new Silver Hall was built on a somewhat different site, and is now the seat of F. H. N. Glossop, Esq. Besides those incidentally named, Isleworth has numbered among its inhabitants Mrs. Middleton, one of the Beauties of the

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* Horace Walpole, Reminiscences of the Courts of George the First and Second; Letters, vol. i., p. ciii.

† Daily Advertiser, April 4, 1750, quoted by Lysons.

* Strafford Correspondence, vol. i., p. 24.

Court of Charles II., who appears to more advantage on Lely's canvas than in the pages of Grammont; Sir Theodore Mayerne, "First Physician to three Kings"—Louis XIII. of France, James I. and Charles I. of England; the Rev. Samuel Clarke, an eminent Nonconformist divine and biographer of the 17th cent.; and Sir Ralph Winwood, ambassador to Holland and Secretary of State to James I.

St. Margaret's, by the river-side towards Twickenham, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, was pulled down some years back, and the park broken up and built over, and is now a village of modern villas. A spacious and handsome mansion, built by Lord Kilmorey, but never occupied, was purchased in 1856, and converted into the *Royal Naval Female School.* The institution is for the maintenance and education of the daughters of naval and marine officers. The larger part of the girls are received at an almost nominal charge; a certain portion pay £40 a year each; and some are provided for from the Patriotic Fund. The house is a noble one; there are good grounds, and a pretty little E.E. chapel has been lately added for the children's use. *The Chesnuts* (W. Knox Wigram, Esq.), and *St. Margaret's Lodge* (G. S. Measom, Esq.), are among the larger villas.

IVER, Bucks (Dom. *Evreham*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the West Drayton Stat. of the Grt. W. Rly., $2\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Uxbridge, and 17 m. from London: pop. 2239, of whom 680 are in the eccl. dist. of Iver Heath, and 74 in that of Gerard's Cross.

The par. is of great extent, reaching N. and S. from Colnbrook, part of which is in Iver par., to Gerard's Cross. The extreme length is said to be over 10 m. The country is varied, and much of it very pleasing. The upper part is undulating, rising northwards into low hills and open heath, and varied with parks and woodland; the lower, level meadows; the E. side bounded by "the trouty Colne." Iver village is long, rambling, clean, quiet, secluded, and, in parts, picturesque. Of old it had a market and a fair, but the former has long been discontinued, and the latter is only maintained as a little village holiday. Two old inns, the *Bull* and *Swan*, by the ch., mark the former greater size of the place; the Bull is of brick gabled, with a good group of chimney shafts; the Swan, half-timber.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is large, ancient, —ranging in date from Norm. to Perp., but externally showing chiefly its later features,—of flint and stone, mended with brick; and consists of nave with clerestorey, aisles, long chancel, and large and lofty square embattled tower at the W. end, in which are 6 bells. The *int.* is spacious and imposing. The arcade of 5 arches, between the nave and N. aisle, is Norm. On the S. is a gallery. The E. window is a fine one of 5 lights, Dec. S. of the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The oak stalls have well-carved poppy-heads; and there are piscinas at the E. end of the aisles. The Norm. font has a square bowl of Sussex marble, supported on a thick central pedestal and four thin octagonal shafts. *Monts.*—N. of chancel, Lady Mary Salter, d. 1631; recumbent effigy, with boy on each side, between Corinthian columns which support a tall canopy; below, kneeling figures of Dame Salter with 2 daughters behind her, and infant lying with its head on a skull; opposite 2 male figures kneeling. There are other monts. to the Slaters, Bowyers, and other local families; but the most noteworthy, perhaps. is a tablet in the N. aisle to a learned bricklayer:—

> Venturus Mandey, d. 1701, of St. Giles in the Fields, London, many years "Bricklayer to the Hon. Soc. of Lincoln's Inn." He was "studious in mathematicks, and wrote and published three Books for the Public good: one entitled Mellificium Monciones, or the Marrow of Measuring; another of Mechanical Powers, or the Mystery of Nature and Art unvayled: the third an Universal Mathematical Synopsis. He also translated into English, Directorium generale Uranometricum, and Trigonometria Plana et Sphærica, Linearis et Logarithmica: Auctore Fr. Bonaventura Cavalerio Mediolanense, and some other tracts which he designed to have printed if Death had not prevented him."

On a large slab in the nave is a *brass*, without name or date, but believed to be of Richard Blount, d. 1508, and wife Elizabeth. It has a figure of a knight in plate armour, with sword on l., dagger on rt. side, spurs, etc.; wife in rich embroidered robe and girdle, pointed head-dress and lappets; 3 sons and 3 daughters. There are also two or three inscribed brasses, without effigies. *Obs.* the great elm W. of the ch.-yard.

St. Margaret, *Iver Heath*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of

Iver vill., is a neat building of flint and stone, late E.E. in character, erected in 1862. It comprises nave, chancel, and low embattled tower. Iver Heath is a secluded little hamlet, in the midst of very pleasing scenery.

Richings, the most celebrated of the seats in Iver, is noticed under that title. Others are *Huntsmore Park* (Christopher Tower, Esq.), a stately old many-gabled house, standing in fine grounds by the Colne, ½ m. N.E. of the vill. In the Tudor times it was a manor house with a courtyard. *Delaford* (C. Clowes, Esq.), ¾ m. N. of Iver, is a spacious classic edifice, with a semicircular portico, erected by Col. Francis Needham (afterward Lord Kilmorey), in 1761, but altered and enlarged in 1802, by Chas. Clowes, Esq., who had purchased the estate in 1790. It stands in a small but pleasant park, through which flows a branch of the Colne. *Iver Grove*, 1 m. W. of the church, was for some years the residence of Admiral Lord Gambier. Queen Elizabeth is said to have stayed at *Rycots*, now a farm-house, surrounded by a moat. Cromwell is claimed as a resident at *Thorney*. Mr. Charles Knight had a small property at Iver, where in early life he spent many summer months.

JUNIPER HILL, Surrey (*see* Mickleham).

KELVEDON HATCH, Essex, (Dom. *Kelvenduna*), 3 m. S. by E. from Ongar Stat., on the road to Brentwood; pop. 401.

Kelvedon Hatch is a secluded and pleasant place; almost exclusively agricultural, but possessing several good seats. There is no vill. proper; the church is in the grounds of Kelvedon Hall, and close by the mansion. The largest gathering of houses is about *Kelvedon Common* and *Kelvedon Mill*, 1½ m. S. of the ch.; but these are partly in Doddinghurst parish. The *Church*, St. Nicholas, is a small and plain red brick 18th century building, with a wooden bell turret and short shingled spire rising from the W. end of the roof, and a wooden porch. On the walls are several old monts., but of no general interest, being chiefly to members of the Dolby, Luther, and Wright families, who have held the manor; and there is a *brass* of a man and his wife, without an insc., but of about the middle of the 16th cent.

Kelvedon Hall (E. Carrington Wright, Esq.), is a large old red brick mansion, surrounded by fine oaks and lofty elms, which overhang the ch.-yd. The building carried out from the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel—in curious propinquity, for a country vill., to the par. ch. By the house is a large sheet of water; beyond it are some shady woods. By that E. of the ch. is a pleasant footway (1½ m. N.E.) to Stondon Massey

KEMSING, Kent, 3 m. N.E. from the Sevenoaks Rly. Stat., through *Seal*, and thence by a pleasant walk of a mile along field-paths and hop-gardens; pop. 408.

The village consists of a farmhouse or two with hop-kilns attached; a few cottages of Kentish rag and brick, and one or two of half-timber and plaster; a village smithy, and a couple of 'publics'; in the centre of the village a well (half well, half pond, with steps descending to the spring) dedicated to the Anglo-Saxon saint Edith—who is claimed as a native of Kemsing—and, dominating all, the church, dedicated, like the well, to the local saint. The village is exclusively agricultural; hops being perhaps the staple product. The *Church* is small, and consists of a nave and chancel, a wooden bell turret, with thin shingled spire, rising from the western roof, and a wooden porch on the S.W. The nave windows are late Dec., except a lancet on the S. side, which should be noticed, as it contains a bit of old painted glass worth looking at—a small circular medallion with a representation of the Virgin and Child, on a white diapered ground. The chancel is Perp. The *int.* is plain and fitted with tall pews. There are no monts. of value or interest. In the chancel is a small but quite perfect 14th cent. *brass*, of Thomas Hop, rector of Kemsing, d. 1346.*

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* Boutell, Mon. Brasses, 95: it is well engraved in the Reliquary for Jan. 1873.

The ch. was restored and reseated in 1870. S. of the ch. is the shell of a large yew.

Above the ch. rises a ridge of chalk hills, to which a path leads direct from the ch.-yd., through a hop-garden, and across the Pilgrims' Road, making for the yew-tree on the hillside due N. The view from the summit will amply repay the trifling labour necessary to reach it. The *Pilgrims' Road*, here crossed, is the ancient track way traversed by the pilgrims from the W. and S.W. on their way to Canterbury. It may still be traced at intervals along the ridge or slopes of the Downs from Alton in Hampshire, through Surrey (by way of Reigate and Merstham), and across Chevening Park, by Otford to this spot, and thence onwards by Wrotham and Halling, where, crossing the Medway, it again takes to the hills and proceeds towards Canterbury by way of Detling, Hollingbourne, and Charing,—seldom, however, touching the towns or populous villages.

KEN WOOD, MIDDX. (*see* CAEN WOOD).

KENLEY, SURREY, a hamlet of Coulsdon par., and a stat. on the Caterham branch of the S.E. Rly. Inns, *Kenley Hotel; Rose and Crown*, Caterham Road.

Kenley was until lately only known as a charming but almost houseless district, stretching over hill and dale between Riddlesdown and Coulsdon, and along the Caterham Valley. Now there are a rly. stat., hotel, and water-works; the hillsides are spotted over with villas, smaller houses are creeping along the valley, and shops have been opened to supply the bodily, and a church the spiritual needs of a growing village. Some of the new houses are large and handsome; the only older one of any size is *Kenley House* (J. Young, Esq.)

The country around Kenley is unusually pleasing. (*See* CATERHAM JUNCTION; COULSDON.) The cuttings of the abandoned Surrey and Sussex Railway afford ready means of observing the geological formation of the district. The cuttings are through beds of chalk banded with flints — the chalk here being some 250 ft. thick. At the mouth of the Kenley tunnel is observable a considerable *fault*, with the resultant grooves and ridges of the rubbed surfaces. The fossils are chiefly *Micraster cor-anguinam*, *Ananchytes ovata*, *Spondylus spinosus*, and *Inoceramus Cuvieri*.* The *Church*, All Saints', was erected in 1872 from the designs of Mr. J. Fowler. It is of Kentish rag and stone externally, of brick inside; is early Dec. in style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire on the N.E.

KENTON, MIDDX., a hamlet of Harrow, from which it is about 2 m. E.—midway between Harrow and the Edgware Road. Though so near to London it remains a secluded rural hamlet of two or three farmhouses, a few cottages, a little inn (the *Plough*), a school-house in which service is held on Sundays, a great house, *Kenton Lodge* (J. D. Smith, Esq.), with a couple of groups of elms before it, and a rookery, and another not far off called *Kenton Grange* (Henry Ricardo, Esq.) The walk to Harrow is pleasant; still more so is the longer one by Wembly Park to Kingsbury.

KESTON, KENT, on the borders of Surrey (A.-S. *Cystaninga*, Dom. *Chestan*), famed for its Common, and as the residence of William Pitt, is 3½ m. from Bromley on the road to Westerham: pop. 717. The best way to it from Bromley is through Hayes and over Hayes Common—a very pleasant walk.

Keston is a charming place for a summer ramble. There is no village proper; a few houses are collected together by the *Red Cross* inn, at Keston Mark, or Keston Cross, on the Hayes side of Holwood, where the Farnborough road crosses the main road from Bromley to Westerham; a few more by the mill on the Common, where is another country inn, the *Fox*; and two or three more by the *ch.*, at the S. end of Holwood Park. Keston Common is a prolongation of Hayes Common (*see* HAYES), equally enjoyable and more picturesque, because more broken and varied—though in places somewhat rudely encroached upon.

The name as given above shows its

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* Caleb Evans, F.G.S., 'Some Sections of Chalk between Croydon and Oxtead,' Proc. Geol. Assoc., 1870.

antiquity. But it was a Roman and possibly a British settlement before it was Saxon. Holwood House occupies a portion of an extensive encampment. long known as Cæsar's Camp, and which is now generally held to mark the Roman station, *Noviomagus.* From the accounts published when the works were much more perfect than now, it was an oblong earthwork with a double, in parts triple, vallum and deep trenches, the outer vallum being nearly 2 m. in circuit and enclosing an area of over 100 acres. But large portions of the lines have been levelled, laid out as lawns, planted, or converted into arable land ; and what remains untouched is overgrown with trees and shrubs, and would require time and labour to make out. Many Roman remains, foundations of buildings, tiles, broken pottery, and coins of the Middle and Lower Empire, have been found within the lines on Holwood Hill; and at Blacknest Farm, W. of the ch. The foundations of a circular building, evidently Roman, and, as some believed, a temple, were laid open in 1828 ; and in 1854 at the Lower Warbank extensive remains were discovered, consisting not only of a Roman villa, but vestiges of rude habitations; the site, as was considered, of a British village and the house of its Roman master. These discoveries led to the formation of a sort of club, the Noviomagians, ostensibly to prosecute the investigation of the site, but we have not heard much of the results of their researches beyond some agreeable meetings.

A well just under Warbank, by the roadside and near the entrance to Holwood Park, is known as *Cæsar's Well*, though this appears to be a comparatively modern appellation, and may have been given to it when antiquaries were calling attention to the camp. It is a circular well, has been carefully bricked round, with steps to descend into it, but the brick lining has been allowed to get out of repair, and the steps are lost. The water, fed no doubt by springs in Holwood Park, flows out cool and clear, and running along a short winding channel spreads out into the large sheets of water known as the *Keston Ponds.* These are bordered by trees, and form an agreeable object on the broad common. The well is the reputed source of the *Ravensbourne*, which flowing by Bromley, Beckenham, and Lewisham falls into the Thames at Deptford Creek. The brick lining and steps were probably of the last quarter of the 18th cent. An account of Holwood and Keston, published in 1792, says that "of this spring an excellent bath was formed, surrounded by pales and trees ;" and another, going more into detail, "*Cæsar's Spring* has long been converted into a most useful public cold bath ; a dressing-house is built on the brink of it ; it is ornamented with beautiful trees, and from its romantic situation forms a most pleasing scene." Further we are told that this part of Keston Common "has long been the promenade of the neighbouring company, and parties of gentry from even so far as Greenwich, have long been accustomed to retire with music and provision to spend in this delightful spot the sultry summer's day, drinking at Cæsar's Fountain," etc.* Dressing-house, pales, and trees have long vanished, but the memory lingered on in the name of the Cold Bath, by which it was spoken of by the country people hereabout within the last 30 or 40 years.

The *Church*, on the rt. of the road at the S. extremity of the Common, in a narrow elm-girt ch.-yard, is a humble country ch., interesting most from its situation and absence of pretension. It is small, consisting only of nave and chancel, with a little wooden bell-cote rising from the W. end of the nave : the strange brick excrescence at the W. end, covering the whole width of the nave, is the vestry. The ch. itself is of whole flints, but patched with brick, with high-pitched, moss-covered, tiled roofs ; late E.E. in style, but most of the windows altered by the village "carpenter and builder." A doorway and one or two lancet windows on the S. have been stopped up, and the E. window altered. The int. is quite plain, fitted with high pews, with a row of hat-pegs on the walls above ; and walls and ceilings are covered thickly with whitewash. Note, however, the late Norman chancel arch. The only *mont.* is a tablet to Geo. Kirkpatrick, of the H. E. I. service. In the ch.-yard, S.E. of the ch., obs. the flat grey granite tomb, with large red granite cross, of a late Lord Chancellor, Robert Monsey Rolfe, Baron Cranworth, d. July 26, 1868.

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* Ambulator, 1792; European Mag., Dec. 1792, quoted in Hone's Table Book, 1827, col. 627.

The park of *Holwood* skirts the E. border of Keston Common. Before Pitt made it famous, Holwood had belonged to a series of undistinguished owners. In 1673 it belonged to Capt. Pearch; in 1709 to Nathaniel Galton; from him it passed to the Burrels of Beckenham; from them in succession to Calcraft, whose parties were celebrated, Ross, Barrow, who transformed the grounds and excavated the lakes, and Randall, "an eminent shipbuilder."

Pitt was born in Hayes, the next village; and he said to his friend, Lord Bathurst—"When a boy I used to go a-bird-nesting in the wood of Holwood, and it was always my wish to call it my own."* In the autumn of 1785 he purchased it of Mr. Randall, the payments extending from Nov. 1785 to Aug. 1794, and amounting in all to £8950. He entered with ardour upon the possession, and his liking for it never abated.

> "He took the greatest delight in his residence at Holwood, which he enlarged and improved (it may truly be said) with his own hands. Often have I seen him working in his woods and gardens with his labourers for whole days together, undergoing considerable bodily fatigue, and with so much eagerness and assiduity that you would suppose the cultivation of his villa to be the principal occupation of his life." †

The cultivation of his grounds was his especial delight. As he wrote, he had a "passion for cutting," and he inspired his friends with a share of his ardour. Thus Wilberforce enters in his Diary: "April 7, 1790. Walked about after breakfast with Pitt and Grenville. We sallied forth armed with bill-hooks, cutting new walks from one large tree to another, through the thickets of the Holwood copses." Within the house his tastes found equally free play. "The apartments," writes George Rose, "were strewed with Greek and Roman classics." The walls of one room he is said to have covered with Gilray's and other political caricatures levelled directly at himself. On the alterations of the house he spent a good deal of time. When he bought it, it was a small, plain, rectangular brick building, which Mr. Burrows had improved and beautified by covering with plaster. As engraved during Pitt's occupancy, we see a sort of wing carried out at one end, with a semi-octagonal termination; this Pitt built; and it reminds one of the saloon he designed for his friend Richard Thornton. (*See* CLAPHAM, p. 111.) The roof of the main building is truncated, terminating in a broad platform enclosed by balusters—an alteration not unlikely to have been Pitt's. "No one," as his friend Lord Bathurst said of him, "had a more exquisite sense of the beauties of the country." He delighted in the prospects from Holwood, ranging as they do over a wide extent of the woods and plains of Kent and Surrey, and embracing almost all the amenities of the scenery of our home counties—water excepted—and this platform must have extended the range to the utmost.

But Pitt's increasing pecuniary embarrassment compelled him to sell Holwood, and Sir George Pocock became its purchaser for £15,000. It again changed hands, and at length was bought by a Mr. John Ward, who, about 1823, pulled Pitt's house down, and erected in its stead the present more pretentious structure—a large semi-classic edifice, with a portico, completed in 1827 from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. Mr. Ward uprooted Pitt's plantations with as little remorse as he levelled his house; and now there is nothing in or immediately about the house to remind a visitor of its famous owner. The choicest relic lies a little way from it. Through one side of Holwood Park there is a public walk—a very pleasant one, and one not to be overlooked. The entrance to it is by a ladder-style, just beyond the well noticed above. Along the path are one and another quaint antique oak, each larger or wilder than the preceding, till on the rt., close by the path, you come upon one slightly decaying, but of huge girth—a notable tree, for under its shadow Pitt was accustomed to sit and watch the shifting colours of the landscape; and here he and Wilberforce settled the measures to be adopted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Opposite to the tree, on the l. of the path, is a stone bench, on the back of which is engraven—

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* Earl Stanhope, Life of Pitt, vol. iii., p. 349.

† Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Hon. George Rose, vol. ii., p. 227.

> "From Mr. Wilberforce's Diary, 1788. 'At length, I well remember, after a conversation with Mr. Pitt, in the open air at the root of an old tree at Holwood, just above the steep descent into the Vale of Keston, I resolved to give notice on a fit occasion in the House of Commons, of my intention to bring forward the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.' Erected by Earl Stanhope, 1862. By permission of Lord Cranworth."

The tree has long been known as *Pitt's Oak;* it is now becoming a fashion to call it the *Emancipation Oak.* Holwood was the seat of Lord Cranworth till his death here in 1868; it is now the residence of Robert Alexander, Esq., C.B.

Other seats at Keston are, *Forest Lodge* (Lady Caroline Legge), and *Ravensbourne* (Mrs. Bonham-Carter).

KEW, SURREY, on the Thames, between Mortlake and Richmond, and opposite Brentford, with which it is united by a stone bridge: pop. 1033. The Kew and Brentford Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. is on the Brentford side of the river, and alongside it is a stat. of the North London Rly. The Kew Gardens Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. is on the Surrey side, opposite Cumberland Gate, Kew Gardens, and is in connection with the L. and N.W., N. Lond., Grt. W., and L. C. and D. Rlys. By road Kew is 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner. Inns: *King's Arms; Rose and Crown.*

Kew is believed to be first mentioned in "a court roll of the manor of Richmond, in the reign of Henry VII.; it is there written *Kayhough;* in subsequent records its name is varied as *Kayhowe*, *Kayhoo*, *Keye*, *Kayo*, and *Kewe:* its situation, near the water-side, might induce one to seek for its etymology from the word *key*, or quay."* This is scarcely satisfactory. The oldest forms point to an earlier and probably a Celtic etymology. British remains have been found (1860 and following years) in the bed of the river near Kew Bridge, in proximity to portions of ancient piles, in such quantities as to indicate a British settlement, if not, as has been thought, a pile-village like the Swiss *pfahlbauten.* The remains comprised fragments of pottery and household utensils, and bronze spear-heads, swords, and daggers, of the early British and Romano-British periods.

The vill. comprises a few good houses dispersed about the borders of a Green of some 13 acres, near the centre of which is the church, and at the W. corner the principal entrance to Kew Gardens, and a number of smaller houses along the E. side of the Richmond Road, which runs S., by the side of Kew Gardens, from the S.E. corner of Kew Green. Since the opening of the Kew Gardens Rly. Stat., many houses have been built in its vicinity and along the Richmond Road; but there is still a good deal of ground occupied as market gardens.

Kew was a hamlet and chapelry of Kingston-upon-Thames until 1769, when it was constituted a distinct vicarage. The *Church* (St. Anne), a plain brick building with a Doric portico and octagonal clock-turret, was erected in 1714, but has since been enlarged and altered. The int. is chaste, and kept in excellent order; has an arched ceiling supported on 6 columns, and at the W. end the Royal Gallery built by George III. On the walls are many tablets in memory of persons eminent in their day and now forgotten. The organ is said to have been Handel's; was long used by George III.; was given to the ch. by George IV.; and is much praised for sweetness of tone. In the vaults the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., was buried (1850), without Garter King at Arms being present,—the Duke being the first prince of the blood-royal so interred: the coffin has since been removed to the sepulchral chamber abutting on the E. end of the ch., designed by B. Ferrey, F.S.A. In the ch.-yard lie side-by-side, on the S. of the ch., Jeremiah Meyer, R.A. (d. 1789), the eminent miniature and enamel painter of the last cent. (there is a tablet, with bust of him and verses by Hayley, in the ch.); Joshua Kirby, F.R.S., architect, and author of the well-known treatise on Perspective; and Thomas Gainsborough, our great landscape and portrait painter. Gainsborough did not reside at Kew, but was brought here by his own desire, and laid alongside his friend Kirby: his grave is marked by a plain flat blue slab, inscribed with merely his name and dates of birth and death. Here also are the graves of John Zoffany, R.A. (d. 1810); William Aiton, the distinguished botanist, and long head of Kew Gardens (d. 1793); Francis Bauer, F.R.S., the celebrated microscopist and scientific draughtsman (d. 1840); General Douglas and Governor Eyre.

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* Lysons, vol. 1., p. 147. In 1524 it was written *Kai-ho.*

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, resided at Kew, with his wife Mary, sister of Henry VIII. and widow of Louis XII. of France. Suffolk House was pulled down early in the reign of Elizabeth. Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, had a house at *Kai-ho* in 1524. Queen Elizabeth visited Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, at his house at Kew in 1594, and again in 1595. The Lord Keeper's steward had made a careful "Remembrance for Furniture at Kew, and for her Majestie's Entertainment," among the items in which was "What present shall be given by my Lord," and "The like for my lady," which would seem to have been a very needful provision:—

> "On Thursday her Majestie dined at Kew, my Lord Keeper's house. . . . Her entertainment for that meal was great and exceedingly costly. At her first lighting she had a fine fanne, with a handle garnisht with diamonds. When she was in the middle way, between the garden gate and the house, there came running towards her one with a nosegay in his hand, delivered yt unto her with a short well-pened speech; yt had in yt a very rich jewell, with many pendants of unfirl'd diamonds, valewed at £400 at least. After dinner, in her Privey Chamber, he gave her a fair pair of virginals. In her bed-chamber he presented her with a fine gown and juppin, which things were pleasing to her Highnes. And to grace his Lordship the more, she, of herself, tooke from him a salt, a spoone, and a forcke of faire agatte." *

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, about this time had a residence at Kew, which he afterwards sold to Sir Hugh Portman, "the rich gentleman that was knighted by her Majesty at Kew."† Sir Hugh was a Dutch merchant, whence his house came to be popularly known as the *Dutch House*. Opposite to this was a larger mansion, *Kew House*, which in the middle of the 17th cent. belonged to Richard Bennet, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Capel,—created, 1692, Lord Capel of Tewkesbury.

> "27 *Aug.* 1678.—I went to my worthy friend Sir Henry Capel, brother to the Earl of Essex: it is an old timber house, but his garden has the choicest fruit of any plantation in England, as he is the most industrious and understanding in it." *

Lord Capel was afterwards appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he d. in 1696. His widow continued to reside at Kew House, where she died in 1721, and was buried in Kew ch. The property then passed to Samuel Molyneux, Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales, who had married Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of Algernon, Earl of Essex, and grand-niece of Lord Capel. Molyneux was of a scientific turn, and erected in his grounds a large zenith sector, made for him by Graham, with which he and Bradley, then Savilian professor at Oxford and afterwards Astronomer Royal, observed, Dec. 21, 1725, the displacement of the star γ *Draconis*, which led to Bradley's great discovery of aberration—"the first positively direct and unanswerable proof of the earth's motion." A sun-dial on the lawn, facing the present Kew Palace, marks the spot which the sector occupied: the inscription on the pedestal commemorating this fact was placed there by order of William IV. in 1830.

Molyneux died in 1728; and in 1730 Frederick, Prince of Wales, took a long lease of Kew House of the Capel family, and employed Kent to decorate the house and lay out the grounds. After his death the Princess Dowager of Wales continued to reside at Kew House, and commenced the formation of the 'Exotic Garden'—the parent of the present Botanic Garden. Sir Wm. Chambers had charge of the works, and he erected various temples and ornamental buildings, of which, in 1765, he published an account in a large folio volume, with 40 fine engravings by Rooker, etc., entitled 'Plans, Elevations, and Perspective Views of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew in Surrey,' and which—"a work to wonder at, perhaps a Kew"—was one of the exciting causes of Mason's famous 'Heroic Epistle.'

After the death of the Princess Dowager in Feb. 1772, George III. occupied Kew House, and subsequently purchased the fee-simple of the estate. He lived here, as Madame D'Arblay writes, in "a very easy, unreserved way, running about from one end of the house to the other without precaution or care. . . . There is no form or ceremony here of any sort. . . . They live as the simplest country gentlefolks. The King has not even an equerry with him ; nor the Queen any lady to attend her when she goes her airings." Addington in 1805, when about to be created Viscount Sidmouth and Lord President of the Council, waited on George III. at Kew, and dined with the King at the homely hour of "rather before one," the dinner "consisting of mutton-chops and pudding."* The King's favourite amusement, whilst here and in health, was improving the grounds and uniting them with those of Richmond Lodge. Here, too, he pursued with zeal his farming operations, having taken for the purpose Keel's Farm in the adjoining parish of Mortlake; ploughed up and tilled a large part of Richmond New Park, and turned the Old (or Deer) Park, and part of Kew Gardens, into pasture for the large flock of Merino sheep he imported to Kew in 1791,—the progenitors of our present stock. For a while the improvements were entrusted to Capability Brown, whose decided measures and impatience of interference rather tried the King's temper. If Mason may be trusted, when he heard of Brown's death the King went to the under-gardener, and in a tone of great satisfaction said, "Millicent, Brown is dead : now you and I can do what we please here."†

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* Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney, Dec. 15, 1595: Sydney Papers, vol. i. p. 376.

† *Ibid.*

* Evelyn, Diary. Evelyn records other visits (Oct. 30, 1683; March 24, 1688), chiefly noting the improvements in the gardens, the "orangerie and myrtelum most beautifull and perfectly well kept," and the like.

The Dutch House, mentioned above, which was only divided from Kew House by a public carriage road, had been taken on lease by Queen Caroline, when making her alterations in Richmond Old Park; and, the lease not having then run out, the freehold was, in 1781. purchased by Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., who made it a nursery for her children. Hence the house came to be known as the *Royal Nursery*, and later, from the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., receiving his education in it, as the *Prince's House;* whilst Kew House was known as the *Queen's Lodge*. During his first serious attack of insanity, George III. lived with the Willises in the Prince's House, the Queen, with the princesses, remaining at the Lodge.* Kew House was partly pulled down in 1802, and subsequently the remainder was demolished. The older house then became the usual suburban residence of the royal family, and obtained the name by which it has since been known of *Kew Palace*. In it Queen Charlotte died, Nov. 17, 1818. After remaining long dismantled and unoccupied, it has been repaired and appropriated as apartments. Kew Palace is a picturesque old red-brick mansion, but hardly justifies its title. It stands in the enclosed ground in front, as you enter the principal gate to Kew Gardens.

Kew House was demolished preparatory to the erection of a new palace at Kew, the King having become much attached to the locality. James Wyatt prepared the designs, and works were commenced by the river-side, opposite the W. end of the eyot and the centre of the town of Brentford. The building was of stone, in form a rectangular castle, with a round tower at each angle, two smaller turrets in each front, and a tall square tower rising from the centre. A low crenellated screen, close to the towing-path, provided a river entrance and servants' apartments and offices. Throughout the walls had battlements, machicoulis, and loopholes; the windows were but narrow; the rooms closets. Only the shell was completed. The renewed illness of George III. delayed the works; his successor, naturally enough, disliked both the site and the building; and, after standing for years untouched, in 1827 Kew Palace was razed.

Sir Peter Lely had his country seat on the N. side of Kew Green, to which he frequently retired in his later years. It has been long pulled down, but it was occupied by Sir Peter's descendants till the middle of the 18th cent. Stephen Duck, the thresher poet, lived in a house at Kew provided him by his patroness Queen Caroline, and preached at Kew Chapel, where for a time he attracted vast congregations. Among the present residents on Kew Green are H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge Cottage, on the W. side of the Green;

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* Madame D'Arblay, Diary, vol. iii., p. 33; Pellew, Life of Lord Sidmouth, vol. ii., p. 342 and n.

† Mason to Walpole, May 19, 1783.

* Rose, Diaries, vol. i., p. 355.

Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, the Director-General of Kew Gardens; and till his death, 1875, Sir Arthur Helps. At Cumberland Gate is the residence of Major-General F. P. Nott.

Kew Bridge is a stone structure of 7 arches spanning the Thames and several smaller brick arches on the low Surrey shore. It was designed by James Paine, and built at the cost of Mr. Robert Tunstall; the first stone being laid June 4, 1783, and the bridge opened for public use in Sept. 1789. It was afterwards bought for £22,000 by Mr. G. Robinson, and continued private property till the end of 1872, when it was purchased, under powers of an Act of Parliament, for £57,300, and formally opened free of toll, Feb. 8, 1873. The large and gaily decorated state barge that may be noticed moored on the E. side of Kew Bridge, is the Maria Wood, formerly the City Barge, when the Lord Mayor and Corporation were wont to indulge in swan-upping and other river jaunts, now private property, but much in request for civic entertainments.

KEW GARDENS comprise the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Pleasure Grounds, and are *open every week-day from* 1 *o'clock till sunset* (Christmas Day alone excepted); *on Sundays from* 2 *till sunset.* The principal entrance to the Botanic Garden is by the ornamental wrought-iron gates (designed by Mr. Decimus Burton) at the N.W. corner of Kew Green. Another entrance is by Cumberland Gate in the Richmond Road, opposite the Kew Gardens Stat. of the L. and S.W. Rly. The Pleasure Grounds are divided from the Botanic Garden by a wire fence, but visitors can pass freely from one to the other. There are also separate entrances to the Grounds at the *Lion Gate*, Richmond Road, near the Pagoda, for Richmond; *Isleworth Gate*, at the S.W. corner of the grounds, by the Thames for Isleworth; and *Brentford Gate*, at the N.E. angle, for Brentford. The visitor who is not familiar with the Gardens will do well to purchase at the entrance lodge the official 'Route Map' (price 1*d.*), which not only points out the route by which the plant-houses may be most readily seen, but by a well-arranged "Index to some of the more Interesting Plants," shows the locality of any particular plant. The official guides to the "Royal Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds" (1*s.*), and to the Kew Museums (6*d.*), drawn up by Prof. Oliver, F.R.S., keeper of the Kew Herbarium, furnish full information respecting houses, plants, and contents of the museums.

The foundation of the Exotic Garden at Kew is usually ascribed to the Princess Dowager of Wales. As we have seen in the preceding section, "that great statesman and gardener," Sir Henry Capel, had formed a fine collection of rare plants when Evelyn visited Kew House in 1678. But the Princess, during her long residence at Kew, entirely changed its character. The Gardens were extended, the rarest and choicest plants were collected, houses like the famous orangery, designed by Chambers, were erected, and the whole was placed under the direction of one of the most skilful botanists and gardeners of the time, William Aiton.

> "The gardens which the Princess Dowager of Wales has lately laid out at Kew, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, unite all that the English taste has been capable of producing, most magnificent and most variegated. These gardens consist chiefly in thickets of a considerable extent, laid out in such a manner that each forms a whole, from which we pass to another unknown to ourselves, and without so much as suspecting that there was anything farther. In one of these thickets is a Gothic chapel . . . . . which forms a saloon as spacious as it is singular. In another, on the summit of a hill made by art, rises a temple in the form of a rotunda, in the most pure taste of Grecian architecture. . . . Amongst the curiosities to be seen at Kew-gardens, we should not forget a considerable collection of foreign plants of all sorts; a quarter is assigned to it in the neighbourhood of the palace, which unites all the conveniences necessary in a botanical garden." *

George III. and Queen Charlotte took a warm interest in the garden, continued Mr. Aiton in its management, erected many new houses, stoves, and pits, employed skilful collectors in various countries, and, with the active assistance of Sir Joseph Banks in securing the co-operation of Capt. Cook and other distinguished navigators, "enriched the Gardens of Kew with the vegetable productions of the southern hemisphere to an extent unparalleled before or since." Mr. Aiton's great work the 'Hortus Kewensis,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1789, made the treasures of Kew known throughout Europe, and Darwin's Imperial Kew was seen not to be a mere poetic flourish:

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* M. Grosley, F.R.S., A Tour to London (in 1765), or New Observations on England, translated by T. Nugent, LL.D., 1772, vol. ii., pp. 117—120.

> "So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
> Imperial Kew, by Thames's glittering side;
> Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
> For her the unnam'd progeny of Spring," etc.*

From the death of George III. till the accession of Victoria, Kew Gardens were comparatively neglected. In 1838 the Government appointed a Committee to inquire into the management of Kew Gardens, and its Report, drawn up by Dr. Lindley, and presented to the House of Commons in 1840, led to the adoption of Kew Gardens as a national establishment, the appointment of Sir W. Hooker as Director, and the opening of the Gardens to the public. Since then they have been increased in extent from 11 acres to 75, and enriched with plants from every region; palm and temperate houses of magnificent proportions have been erected; museums formed; and under the admirable management of Sir W. J. Hooker, and since his decease of his son, Dr. J. D. Hooker, the present Director, Kew Gardens have become the richest, and perhaps the most beautiful and instructive establishment of the kind in Europe.

Referring to the Guides mentioned above for a more particular account of the Gardens and their contents, we here merely draw attention to their beauty and picturesque variety, as deserving admiration equally with their richness and scientific value. The Broad Walk, bordered on each side with clumps of rhododendrons and a line of deodars, is, when the rhododendrons are in bloom, one of the finest walks of its class we possess. The lawns are everywhere diversified with rare and beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers. In addition to the Pinetum proper, beyond the great Palm House, there is a wonderful variety of the choicest pines, araucarias, cedars, deodars, cypresses, American snowdrop trees and maples, planes, limes, beeches, oaks, and many other hardy trees; a splendid collection of rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs, and an almost endless variety of flowers. The Herbaceous Beds, on the E. side of the gardens, in which hardy herbaceous plants are arranged in the Natural Orders to which they belong, have a special interest for the botanical student. The conservatories, palm-houses, stoves, and museums would require many visits to examine thoroughly; but even the briefest examination will discover unexpected and multifarious objects of interest and beauty.

The large and solid-looking house seen on the rt., after entering by the principal gate, was brought here from the gardens of Buckingham Palace in 1836. Formerly known as the Australian House, it is now called the ***Aroideous House***, because chiefly filled with plants of that order. Aroids, as the Guide points out, "chiefly abound in the swamps and humid forests of the tropics, where several species are gigantic climbers: they are represented in Britain by the common Arum (*A. maculatum*)." The larger tropical kinds flourish in this artificial atmosphere. Notice the Dumb Cane (*Dieffenbachia seguina*) of the West Indies, which paralyses the mouth if merely chewed. Besides the aroids and associated species there are fine young palms and other plants here.

For the palms it will, however, be well to go at once to the great *Palm House*, at the end (on the rt.) of the broad walk. The Palm House was completed in 1848, from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, and was, with the exception of the great conservatory at Chatsworth, the largest building of the kind that had then been constructed. It is 362 ft. long; and comprises the centre, 138 ft. long, 100 wide, and 66 high, and two wings each 50 ft. wide and 30 ft. high. It contains about 45,000 sq. ft. of glass.* In its contents the Kew Palm House is quite unrivalled. The collection of palms is magnificent, and there are bamboos, sugar-canes, dragon trees, banyans, India-rubber, figs, numerous flowering climbers, and, indeed, nearly all that is rare and rich in tropical plants for which such a house is a suitable habitat; and out of a tropical forest probably so superb a display of tropical foliage can nowhere else be seen. The staircases and galleries afford the visitor means of looking over and among the trees as well as at them from the floor.

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* Darwin, Botanic Garden, Canto IV.

* The Chatsworth Conservatory is 300 ft. long, 145 ft. wide, and 67 feet high to the centre of the coved roof; it is said to contain about 70,000 sq. ft. of glass.

Immediately N. of the Palm House is the *Water Lily House*, in which is a beautiful collection of exotic water-lilies (including the sacred lotus of Egypt), the papyrus, and other choice aquatic plants. The queen of water-lilies, the famous Victoria Regia, has, however, been removed from this house, and is now in the *New Range* (No. 6), N.W. of the mound on which is the Temple of Æolus. This (No. 6) is a large house, and holds a great diversity of plants. The great central compartment is occupied by the Victoria Regia, nepenthes, the mango, and a number of curious pitcher plants. The rt. wing contains a fine collection of orchids and dendrobiums; the left wing is devoted to economic plants, such as the bread-fruit, castor-oil, allspice, nutmeg, gamboge, indigo, orange; whilst the long annexe, beyond the central tank, displays heaths, begonias, pelargoniums, and the like in most tempting varieties. A group of houses a short distance N.W. of the New Range will be found very interesting. The nearest, the *Succulent House*, 200 ft. long and 30 wide, contains an extraordinary collection of cactuses, aloes, euphorbias, opuntias, stapelias, etc.,—some of wondrous beauty, some eminently grotesque. Next is an Ornamental Greenhouse, occupied by a miscellaneous collection of plants, like the Chinese magnolias, gleichenias, mimosas, etc. Beyond this is the *Temperate Fern House*, and on the rt. the larger *Tropical Fern House*, 140 ft. long and 28 wide, filled with the choicest and rarest examples of this beautiful group of plants, and with many remarkable varieties of pitcher plants. There are various other houses, but these will suffice to indicate the range and richness of the living species.

The Museums abundantly illustrate the economic products of the vegetable world. *Museum No.* 1, the handsome Italian building at the head of the Ornamental Water, and directly facing the great Palm House, is devoted to specimens and products of Dicotyledonous plants, or Exogens, the largest and most varied primary class in the vegetable kingdom. The museum has three floors, and the numbering is from the top floor. The arrangement of the objects is according to the orders to which they belong, and is calculated to assist the student, but is hardly so attractive to the non-scientific visitor. Nearly all the articles have descriptive labels attached, but the very useful Official Guide to the Museums (price 6*d.*) will greatly facilitate the examination. *Museum No.* 2, or the *Old Museum*, at the N.E. corner of the Gardens, is appropriated to specimens and products of Monocotyledonous plants, or Endogens, of which palms and grasses may be cited as typical examples. Here, too, are specimens and products of the Acotyledons, flowerless plants, or Cryptogamia. *Museum No.* 3 is the old *Orangery* on the l. of the broad walk, built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761. It is now filled with specimens of timber, including very complete collections of Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian woods, and examples of remarkable trees and miscellaneous objects too large to be exhibited in the cabinets of the other museums. We may add that in addition to the Museums there is a *Herbarium*, "the largest in existence, and constantly increasing by additions from every quarter of the globe." It is not exhibited to the public, but the botanical student can obtain permission to examine it upon application to the Director.

The *Pleasure Grounds*, or *Arboretum*, which adjoin the Botanic Gardens on the S., are open during the same hours as the Gardens, and may be entered from them. The Pleasure Grounds have an area of about 270 acres, and are intersected with broad and picturesque walks, lined with rhododendrons, cypresses, junipers, boxtrees, trees and shrubs of the order Rosaceæ, etc., while on the lawns are almost endless varieties of oaks, elms, beeches, maples, hickories, some noble cedars, walnuts, as well as many less familiar kinds; an extensive pinetum, and a collection of rare Antartic plants. In following the walks, the *Syon Vista*, with its borders of deodars, limes, and standard Robinias, and terminated by Syon House and the tower of Isleworth church, should not be overlooked; nor should the still more picturesque walk by the Thames, with the view of the river from the mound at the S. end. Return from it by the *Lake*, 5 acres in extent, and rich in aquatic plants and wooded islands.

The *New Temperate House*, erected from the designs of Mr. D. Burton in 1861-3, stands on a high terrace, and is more solid and ornamental in character than the Palm House. It consists of a centre 212 ft. long, 137 wide, and 66 ft. high, and 2 octagons each 50 ft. in diameter. The original design included 2 wings, each 112 ft. long, to be carried out from the octagons, but these have for the present been abandoned. The house was designed for the reception of trees and shrubs from temperate climates, and especially those of Australia and New Zealand, and already it exhibits a luxuriant mass of foliage. It is especially rich in Australian trees of the genera Eucalyptus, Acacia, Banksia, the characteristic trees of Tasmania and New Zealand, Norfolk Island pines, tree ferns, the Amboyna pitch pine, Himalaya rhododendrons, the pomegranate, the date palm, and trees and shrubs from China and Japan.

A short distance S.E. of the Temperate House is the *Pagoda*, from its height the most conspicuous object in the grounds. It was built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761, and is a solid octagonal structure of hard grey bricks, 49 ft. in diameter at the base and 163 ft. high.* It is in 10 storeys, each storey diminishing a foot in diameter and height, and each having a balcony and projecting roof. Originally a Chinese dragon crawled over every angle of each roof, but these have all taken flight. The other Chinese buildings with which Chambers adorned the vicinity of the Pagoda have been demolished, but here, as in the Gardens, some of the classic temples have been allowed to remain.

Obs., before leaving the grounds, the *Flagstaff*, erected in 1861 on a low mound near the Unicorn Gate: it will be seen on the l. on entering the Grounds from the Gardens. It is the trunk of a Douglas Pine (*Abies Douglasii*), a native of British Columbia, and is 159 ft. high—the finest spar, it is believed, in Europe.

Adjoining the Pleasure Grounds on the S. is *Richmond Old Park*, or the *Deer Park*, 357 acres, united to Kew Grounds and Gardens by George III., but again separated from them. The building near the centre, seen from many parts of the Pleasure Grounds, is the *Kew Observatory* of the British Association, lent to that body by the Queen for magnetic, photo-heliographic, spectroscopic, and meteorological observations.

KIDBROOKE, KENT (*see* BLACKHEATH).

KILBURN, MIDDX. (*see* HAMPSTEAD).

KINGSBURY, MIDDX. (pop. 622),

on the rt. bank of the Brent, 6 m. N.W. from London, is a thoroughly country vill., and, though lying but 1 m. W. of the 5 m. stone on the Edgware Road, is the richest spot in the county for water-birds and wild-fowl. It may be reached from the Welsh Harp Stat. of the Midland Rly., 1½ m. by Kingsbury Lake, or by a pleasant walk of 2½ m., along bye-lanes and fields, N. from the Willesden Stat. of the N.W., and the North London and Hampstead Junction Rlys., by way of Willesden and Neasdon. *Obs.*, on ascending the hill just before reaching Kingsbury, the picture made by the old-fashioned farm-like cottages on the rt., nestling under the big elms, the avenue in front, and the little church glimmering through the trees—in a homely way, very like one of Creswick's early village scenes.

Kingsbury probably owes its name to the camp mentioned below, and to its belonging to the king—*Cynges-burh* or *byrig*. Lysons conjectured that "some Saxon monarch had a residence here," but the name seems to be the only ground for the conjecture. Edward the Confessor presented it to Westminster Abbey. In the deed of gift it is written *Kyngesbyrig*. In Domesday it appears as *Chingesberie*. At this time it must have been thickly wooded, as it afforded "pannage for 1200 hogs."

The *Church* (St. Andrew) stands away from the houses, on elevated ground, and within what appears to be part of an ancient encampment, which Stukeley very decidedly sets down as a Roman work —"Cæsar's second station after he had crossed the Thames." The ch. is old, weather-beaten, and lonely, and the white owl breeds under the roof-roots. It is very plain, both inside and out, but should be examined by the antiquary. It is said to be built of Roman bricks, and Bloxam found in it vestiges of Saxon architecture, but rough-cast effectually conceals both now. It is small, consisting of nave and chancel of equal height, and a wooden tower and short spire at the W.; the windows have early Perp. tracery; a handsome timber porch of the Dec. period was taken down in 1830. In the chancel are *monts.* to John Bul, d. 1621, Gentleman of the Poultry to Queen Elizabeth and King James; and Thos. Scudamore, d. 1626, servant to Elizabeth and James for 47 years. *Brass*, John Shephard, d. 1520, and wives Anne, with 7 sons and 3 daughters, and Mawde, with 5 sons and 3 daughters. In the ch.-yard, E. of the ch., is the vault of William, 3rd Earl of Mansfield, d. 1840.

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* "We begin to perceive the tower of Kew from Montpellier Row; in a fortnight you will see it in Yorkshire." Horace Walpole to the Earl of Strafford, July 5, 1761.

The large sheet of water seen E. of the ch. is the *Kingsbury Reservoir*, or, as it is now frequently called, Kingsbury Lake, " a famous resort for water fowl," and a favourite haunt of London anglers; a path from the church style leads to the embankment at the foot of the reservoir, where notice, in the centre, as a fine specimen of massive brick-work and masonry, the great semicircular penstock or weir, by which the surplus water is let off into the Brent. From this embankment the reservoir extends E. for above a mile, and in one part nearly ¼ m. wide, crossing the Edgware Road in two branches, at Brent Bridge by the *Old Welsh Harp*, and at Silk Bridge, ¾ m. farther. The best view of the whole extent of the lake is obtained from the penstock. The reservoir was formed in 1838, on the Brent, with a N. arm on the Silk stream, in order to supply the locks of the Regent's Canal, and was soon discovered by the waders. A 'List of Water Birds occurring at Kingsbury Reservoir' was published in the *Zoologist* for 1843; but the most complete account of its winged visitants will be found in Mr. J. V. Harting's admirable little vol., 'The Birds of Middlesex.' From this we learn that no fewer than 46 species of waders and 21 of wild fowl have been observed here at different times. The heron is not uncommon; several varieties of snipe occur; wild duck and teal are numerous in winter; bitterns, curlews, plovers (both golden and ringed), spoonbills, whimbrels, ruffs are more or less frequent, and even such rare birds as the turnstone, avocet, and bar-tailed godwit are occasionally seen, and, we are sorry to add, almost invariably shot; whilst the smaller birds, as bramblings, larks, greenfinches, goldfinches, lesser redpoles and twites occur in such numbers that Mr. Harting (a resident at Kingsbury) has "frequently seen half-a-dozen London birdcatchers busily employed there with their nets, all day long, in the month of October."

The reservoir is well stored with jack, perch, roach, tench, and carp. The fishing is rented by Mr. W. P. Warner, of the *Old Welsh Harp*, and strictly preserved. Annual subscription, one guinea each rod; day tickets for jack 2*s.* 6*d.*, for roach and general fishing 1*s.* The *Well Springs*, ½ m. N. of the ch., are also "a favourite haunt of the heron" (*Harting*), and here the golden oriole and the tawny owl have been seen; but the establishment of the Hendon races, and the opening of the Welsh Harp Rly. Stat. have done much to destroy the quiet of Kingsbury Lake and to scare away the larger and rarer birds.

A field-path from the N. side of the ch.-yard leads by *Fryern Farm* to *Kingsbury Green*, a larger collection of houses than Kingsbury vill., but having little in it to arrest the visitor. A lane leads from it to *The Hyde* in the Edgware Road, ½ m. W. About half-way up this lane, at the corner of a farmer's drove lane on rt., get over the gate to what looks like an opened barrow, for the splendid view from the summit.

KINGSDOWN, Kent, 21 m. from London by rd., 4½ m. S. by E. from the Farningham Road Stat. of L. C. and D. Rly., through Horton Kirby and Fawkham Green; pop. 421.

Kingsdown is a curiously out-of-the-world place. There is no vill., and the ch. stands in a little clearing in the midst of a nut-wood, with only a small school-house, and one half ruinous and unoccupied dwelling near it. The ch. (St. Edmund the King) has nave (Dec.), chancel (Perp.), with a square tower and spire. It is small, rough-cast, has heavy buttresses on the N., and tall red-tiled roof. The int. is plain, ceiled, filled with high pews, and whitewashed; font old, round, but covered with plaster and painted. *Obs.* in N. end window of nave a seated figure of Christ, crowned, of untouched painted glass, late 14th cent., and in the next window a standing figure of the Virgin; also some heraldic fragments.* In the ch.-yard, S.E. of the ch., is a very large yew, formed of several trunks grown together. On the W. is another less flourishing, but of a single trunk, 22 ft. in girth. The lonely and neglected but picturesque ch., sombre yews, and surrounding wood, form, as the evening is drawing on, a scene to inspire a poet or poetic painter. It is, however, threatened with restoration, when all poetic visions will be swept away.

At *Maplescombe*, 1¼ m. N.W., are some remains of an old church; but the rd. is not easy to find from Kingsdown ch. (ask for *Mapscombe*), and the ruins are of little account. The country is wooded, hilly, and pleasant, with some good distant views.

KING'S LANGLEY, Herts (Dom. *Langelei*), 4½ m. N. by W. of Watford, 3½ m. S. of Hemel Hempstead, 19½ m. from London by road, 21 m. by L. and N.W. Rly. (the stat. is ¾ m. S. of the vill.): pop. 1495. Inn, *Rose and Crown.*

Langelei belonged at the Dom. Survey to Earl Moreton, to whom it had been given by the Conqueror; but was forfeited by his son, Earl William, for his share in the rising of the Norman barons against Henry I. The manor was retained by the Crown, and Henry III. built here a royal seat, the place henceforth taking the name of *King's Langley* (or Langley Regis), in distinction from the adjoining manor, which, as held by the Abbot of St. Albans, was designated Abbot's Langley (*see* ABBOT'S LANGLEY). Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., was born at the manor-house, King's Langley, in 1344, whence he was known as Edmund de Langley. His father created him Earl of Cambridge in 1362, and in 1386 Richard II. made him Duke of York. He married Isabel, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile. She was buried, 1394, in the ch. of the Preaching Friars, at King's Langley, and Edmund de Langley was by his desire laid beside her on his death in Aug. 1403. The mont. raised to their memory is now in Langley church.

Richard II., with his Queen and Court, including the Duke of York, many bishops, lords, and ladies, held a royal Christmas at his manor of Langley in 1392. After his death at Pomfret Castle, and the exposure of his body at St. Paul's, March 1400, his corpse was brought to King's Langley, and interred in the ch. of the Preaching Friars. It remained there, however, only till the reign of Henry V., who had it removed and laid beside Richard's first wife, Anne, in Westminster Abbey. At this time and onwards the royal manor seems to have been an appanage of the queens dowager; it is said that the earliest autograph letter of an English queen is one from Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., to the Regent, John Duke of Bedford, dated "at our manor of King's Langley." Henry VII. gave Langley manor in 1505 to his consort Katherine for her life. In 1534 Henry VIII. gave it to Anne Boleyn for the like (as it proved very short) term. James I. gave his manor, park, and chase of King's Langley, in 1610, to his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, on whose death, in 1612, the lordship was transferred by letters patent to Prince Charles. In 1626 Charles I. granted to Sir Charles Morrison a lease for 99 years of the park, with reversion at the expiration of that term to Sir Baptist Hicks; and in 1628 alienated the manor to Edward Pitchfield and others, by whom in 1630 it was conveyed to Thomas Houlker. The Parliament, when in arms against Charles I., seems to have regarded this alienation as invalid, as King's Langley is one of the manors contained in the grant to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general, in 1645, but which his early death rendered void. Houlker's son sold the manor to Henry Smith, Esq., and after one or two more transfers, it passed to the Capels, Earls of Essex, to whom it now belongs.

The royal manor-house stood a little to the W. of the ch. Some shapeless fragments of the outer walls mark the site. About the end of the last century enough of the walls and foundations remained to show that the house was large and nearly square. A mill and farm occupy the grounds.

Roger Helle founded at King's Langley

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* They are described by Mr. Winston in the Archæol. Journal, vol. ii., p. 188.

a priory of Dominican (Black, or Preaching) Friars, which King Edward largely augmented, 1274 and 1280, with gifts of lands and manorial rights. In 1312 the corpse of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II., after his execution on Blacklow Hill, was brought to the ch. of the Dominicans for interment; where, as already mentioned, was deposited in 1400 the corpse of the deposed and murdered monarch, Richard II. The priory received further grants of lands from Edward IV., 1466, and augmentations from private benefactors; but it appears never to have been wealthy, and at the suppression the revenue was valued at only £127 14*s*. Philip and Mary, by letters patent of June 25, 1557, restored the priory. and conveyed to it the land and buildings at King's Langley; but the triumph was brief, as in the first year of Elizabeth, 1559, the establishment was again suppressed, and house and appurtenances resumed by the Crown. Elizabeth gave the living and ch. lands to the Bp. of Ely; the living is now in the gift of the Abp. of Canterbury. The site of "the late house or priory," 7 acres in extent, was granted by James I., in 1606, to Edward Newport and John Compton, and passed from hand to hand till it fell to William Houlker, who demolished the priory buildings, and so effectually, that now only the memory of them is left.

King's Langley is watered by the little river Gade; the Grand Junction Canal borders it on the E., and beyond that the L. and N.W. Rly. runs on an embankment at the foot of the hill. The vill. lines the highroad, and consists of small country shops, one or two little inns, private residences, with garden walls and overhanging trees, mills by the river, the ch. on high ground at the London end: altogether a good specimen of a quiet country roadside village. The occupations are in the main agricultural; but the paper-mills of Messrs. Dickinson, and a brewery, employ many of the men, and straw-plaiting the women and girls. The surrounding country is varied in surface, in parts richly wooded, and there are plenty of green fields, footpaths, and shady lanes.

The *Church* (All Saints) is Perp.; of flint and stone, the S. side rough-cast; and consists of nave with aisles, chancel, square embattled tower at the W., with an angle turret, and a porch of flint and stone. It has been partially restored, a new E. window inserted, and the tracery of the other windows renewed. The *int.* is neat and well kept, but chiefly remarkable for the monts. Of these the most important is that of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, 5th son of Edward III., and his wife Isabel, which stands on the N. of the chancel, having been removed there from the priory ch. at the Dissolution. It is an altar tomb of white marble about 5 ft. high, with on the top a slab of Purbeck marble. It has no effigy or inscription, but on the front are 4, at the W. end 3 shields, within frames of 8 cusps. When Chauncy wrote, the shields bore the arms of England and France with those of Pedro of Castile, the father of Isabel; but these have been defaced, and recent restoration has not added to the archæological value of what remained. Another altar tomb of Caen stone has male and female effigies, much worn and injured. There are also *monts.* of the Cheyneys, Dixons, Sir William Glascocke (d. 1688), Master of Bequests and Judge of the Admiralty under Charles II., and others; and a *brass* of John Carter, of Giffres, d. 1588, and his 2 wives—one with 4 sons and 5 daughters, the other with 5 sons and 4 daughters.

The noticeable red-brick building by the rly.-stat. is the Booksellers' Provident Retreat: it is noticed under ABBOT'S LANGLEY, to which par. it belongs; as are also the hamlets of *Hunton Bridge* and *Langley Bury*, *Nash Mill*, and *Lavertock Green*.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,

SURREY (Dom. *Chingestun*), a municipal borough and market town on the rt. bank of the Thames, opposite Hampton Wick, with which it is united by a stone bridge, 10 m. from London by road, and 12 m. by the L. and S.W. Rly.; (Stat. on main line at Surbiton; on the Twickenham loop line at New Kingston, N. of the town: this stat. serves also for the N. London, and L. C. and D. Rlys.) The pop. of the *borough* was 15.263 in 1871; that of the *parish* (exclusive of Ham), 25,159. Inns: *Griffin; Sun; Railway Hotel*, Surbiton Stat.

The name is plainly A.-S., and means

the King's, or royal town. It has been sought to derive it from the stone on which the early English kings sat to be crowned; but the oldest form is *Cyningestun, Cingestune*,* king's town, and a charter of King Edred, 946, expressly terms Kingston "the royal town, where kings are hallowed."†

Kingston, then, was a place of mark in Saxon times, and it is not improbable there was a Roman settlement here, as in the bed of the Thames and a short distance inland, Roman weapons, pottery, and coins have been at various times exhumed.‡ Some have supposed from the finding of Roman weapons in the bed of the river that here was the deep ford by which Cæsar crossed the Thames to engage the army of Cassivelaunus; but that, undoubtedly, was some miles higher. (*See* COWEY STAKES.)

Mention is made in a charter of King Egbert of Wessex, 838, of a great council held at Kingston in that year, at which Golnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, presided, and Egbert, the first king of all England, his son Ethelwulf, and all the bishops and nobles of the land were present.§ But Egbert's death is placed in the A.-S. Chronicle under 836, and must have occurred in that or the following year; the council does not appear to be referred to by any contemporary or early authority, and that of the charter is perhaps doubtful.

The authentic chronicles of Kingston commence with the coronation here of Athelstan, son of Edward, in 924: "And Athelstan was chosen king by the Mercians, and hallowed at Kingston." Subsequently six more of these early kings were crowned at Kingston—Edmund, 940; Edred, 946; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 975; Ethelred II., 978; Edmund II., 1016. Some add to the list Edward the Elder, 900; and Edwig, 955. The last is distinctly stated by Florence of Worcester, who, though not contemporary, is an early authority; and upon its correctness of course depends whether Kingston was the theatre of the unseemly occurrence related by William of Malmesbury and other monkish historians, when, after the coronation feast, Dunstan followed the king to his wife Elfgiva's chamber, and compelled him to return to the hall. The coronation stone will be noticed presently.

If the Dom. Survey gave a full account, Kingston at the Conquest would appear but a poor specimen of a royal town. It was held by King William as it had been by King Edward, and is now, as then, valued at £30. There was arable land for 32 ploughs, and land for 2 ploughs was held in demesne; 40 acres of meadow, and wood for 6 swine. There were 86 villans, and 14 bordarii with 25 ploughs. Also a church, and 2 ministers; 5 mills of 20*s.*; 2 fisheries of 10*s.*, and a third fishery, very productive, but free from rent. One or two of the entries are curious. Humphrey the Chamberlain has "one of the villans in charge for spinning (or working-up — *codunandi*) the Queen's wool." Elsewhere it is stated that Walter FitzOther (Warden of the King's Forests) "has a man of the Soke of Kingston, to whom he has given in charge the King's brood mares" (or hunting mares—*equas silvaticas*).

King John visited Kingston on several occasions. In 1200 he gave the townsmen their first charter; in June 1204 he stayed there 5 days; in 1205 he paid the town three visits, and he was there in 1207, 1208, 1210, and 1215. Henry III. was there in 1264, having marched from London to seize the castle at Kingston belonging to Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, one of the insurgent barons—the only mention made of such an edifice. Falconbridge, with an army of 17,000 men, was at Kingston in 1472, in pursuit of Edward IV., but finding the bridge broken down, withdrew to Southwark. Katherine of Aragon stayed a night here on her way from Portsmouth, after her first landing in England, 1501.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, in his insurrection against Queen Mary, finding the gates of

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* A.-S. Chron., A.D. 924; Mon. Hist. Brit., pp. 382, 398.

† Kemble, Cod. Dip. Ævi Sax., No. 411, vol. ii., 268; so Florence of Worcester, A.D. 924, speaks of Athelstan being crowned at Kingston, "id est, *in regia villa*." (Mon. Hist. Brit. 573 A.)

‡ Camden; Aubrey; Horsley; Manning and Bray; Brayley; Lysons; Archæologia, vol. xxx.; Biden. Hist. and Ant. of Kingston-upon-Thames, p. 4.

§ Brit. Mus. Cotton MSS. Claudius, D. ii. f. 33, etc., quoted by Lysons, vol. i., p. 158; Kemble, Cod. Dip. Ævi Sax., No. 240, vol. i., p. 318; Wilkins, Concilia i., p. 178; and comp. A.-S. Chron. and note b. in Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 344.

London Bridge shut against him, marched after some delay to Kingston—where was then the first bridge across the Thames above London Bridge. He arrived at nightfall of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1554, and found the bridge broken down, and 200 soldiers posted on the opposite side to oppose his crossing. These he dispersed with two pieces of ordnance, and seizing some west-country barges and boats, and hastily repairing the bridge with planks and ladders, he carried all his soldiers safely over by 10 at night, and marched on, with a brief halt at Brentford, to Knightsbridge. His defeat, surrender, and execution are familiar to all.

During the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, Kingston was alternately occupied by the opposed troops. The king was more than once there; and for a time (Aug. 10—27, 1647) it was Fairfax's head-quarters. The last struggle on behalf of Charles I. was made at Kingston by Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, at the head of 600 horse, July 7, 1648. The second Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family (Dryden's Zimri) and his younger brother, Lord Francis Villiers, were present. The royalists were routed, Lord Holland taken, and Lord Francis slain, while, with his back to a tree, and refusing quarter, he fought against unequal numbers. "On this elm, which was cut down in 1680, was cut an ill-shaped V for Villiers, in memory of him."*

"My Lord Francis at the head of his troop having his horse slain under him, got to an oak tree in the highway about two miles from Kingston, where he stood with his back against it, defending himself, scorning to ask quarter, and they barbarously refusing to give it; till with nine wounds in his beautiful face and body, he was slain. The oak tree is his monument, and has the two first letters of his name, F. V., cut in it to this day."†

"The Lord Francis, presuming perhaps that his beauty would have charmed the soldiers, as it had done Mrs. Kirke, for whom he had made a splendid entertainment the night before he left the town, and made her a present of plate to the value of a thousand pounds, stayed behind his company, where unseasonably daring the troopers, and refusing to take quarter, he was killed, and after his death there was found upon him some of the hair of Mrs. Kirke sewed in a piece of ribbon that hung next his skin." ‡

Kingston returned members to Parliament in the reigns of Edward II. (1310-13) and Edward III. (1353 and 1374), but not, as would seem, since. The first charter was granted to Kingston, as mentioned above, by King John, 1200, and an amended charter in 1209. Henry VI., in a new charter, 1441, constituted the townsmen a body corporate. and further extended their privileges. New charters confirming, amending, or extending those already given, continued to be granted by successive sovereigns down to James II.; but all these were superseded by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835, which placed boroughs generally under a uniform system. Kingston is now governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors. The market is on Thursday, and is important for corn and cattle. Fairs are still held on the last three days of Whitsun week, on Aug. 2nd and 3rd, and on Nov. 13th and two following days. This last is one of the great horse and cattle fairs of the home counties, and it is customary to have a show of fat (slaughtered) hogs. The pleasure fair, which used to be held in the town, is now held in the cattle fields. The Lent assizes have hitherto been held at Kingston; quarter sessions and a county court are also held there.

The town extends for nearly a mile along the Thames, and for a like distance along the Portsmouth road; there is a spacious market-place, and a considerable mass of houses in cross and bye streets. About the market-place are a few old houses, but their number diminishes yearly, and what are left have undergone frequent renovation. The extension of the town by the L. and S.W. railway station is now known as New Kingston, and another new town appears to be growing up about the station on the loop line. The Hog's Mill, or as it is now called New Mill, river flows through the town, without adding to its beauty or salubrity.

Of the municipal buildings the chief is the *Town Hall*, in the centre of the market-place, an Italian building erected in 1840, from the designs of Mr. C. Henman. It is of white brick and stone, quadrangular, with ornamented turrets at the angles, and in front, above the recessed balcony, a leaden statue of Queen

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* Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i., p. 47.

† Brian Fairfax, Memoirs of the Duke of Buckingham, p. 17.

‡ Ludlow, Memoirs, Vevay ed. 1698, vol. i., p. 256.

Anne, removed from the old town-hall, on the front of which it was erected in 1706. In the principal or court-room is a portrait of the same queen by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Beyond the market-place is the *Court House*, erected in 1811, in which the assizes are held, and by it the Judges' Lodgings.

In the open space in front of the Court House is placed the ancient stone on which, according to tradition, the Saxon kings sat when crowned. Of old it stood by the church, afterwards in the market-place by the old town-hall; when that was pulled down, the stone was removed to the yard behind the Court House, and in 1850 it was set up where it now stands. The stone itself, like most of these early sacred stones, a rude, shapeless block. is fixed on a granite base, of so-called Saxon design, on the 7 sides of which are inscribed the names and dates of the kings crowned at Kingston, the two of doubtful authority being omitted. An iron railing of Early English character, with pillars at the angles, surrounds the monument, which as a whole is creditable to the designer, Mr. C. E. Davis. A silver penny of the monarch was inserted in the stone above each king's name.

The parish or old *Church* (All Saints), near the market-place, is one of the largest churches in the county. It is of flint, clunch (or hard chalk), and stone, cruciform, with a massive central tower, in which is a peal of 10 bells. The body of the ch. is of the Perp. period, but the lower part of the tower appears older. In 1445 the tower and spire were greatly damaged by lightning, and, as William of Worcester relates, "one in the church died through fear of a spirit which he saw there." The injury appears not to have been completely repaired till 1505. The spire was again destroyed by lightning in a great storm, Nov. 27, 1703, and the tower so much shattered that it had to be taken down to the springing of the arches of the large windows. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt, as it remains, of brick; but the spire was not restored, and the tower is now terminated, somewhat incongruously, with a large pineapple at each angle, and a tall flagstaff.

The interior is in good preservation, having been thoroughly restored by the Messrs. Brandon in 1862. The broad nave, its massive columns, lofty arches and aisles, and the two chancels with the great E. window, impart to it an air of size and dignity beyond that of the ordinary parish ch. It is, however, somewhat dark, owing to the heavy painted glass in the windows. Some of the *monts.* are interesting. Under an arch is an altar tomb, with a recumbent effigy in alabaster of Anthony Benn (d. 1618), Recorder of London, and previously Recorder of Kingston, who is represented in his recorder's gown and great ruff. A seated marble statue of Louisa Theodosia, Countess of Liverpool, d. 1821, is a good example of Chantrey's monumental work. A full-length portrait, in high relief, of Henry Davidson, Esq., d. 1827, is from the chisel of Chantrey's pupil, Ternough. Among the *brasses*, notice, on a large slab in the chancel, those of Robert Skern, d. 1437, and his wife Joan, daughter of Alice Perrers, and, as is supposed, of Edward III. The figures are about 3 ft. high, and very well engraved. A small brass has kneeling effigies of John Hertcombe, d. 1488, and his wife Katherine, d. 1477: he in the habit of a merchant, with scrip and girdle; she in full gown, furred gloves, and square pendent head-dress. Other brasses are to Marke Snellinge, 9 times bailiff of Kingston, d. 1633, and his wife Anne Snellinge, d. 1623; also of the 10 children ("seven sons and daughters three, Job's number right") of "Edmund Staunton, Dr. of D., late minister of Kingston-upon-Thames, now (1653) Presidt. of Corpus Christi Colledge, Oxon," but ejected at the restoration of Charles II., and "silenced for nonconformity" by the Act of 1662. Staunton was not the only, nor the first, unconformable minister of Kingston. "Pious Mr. Udal," for his book, 'A Demonstration of Discipline,' was in 1590 ejected from his living and condemned to death. His sentence was respited from time to time, and he died in the Marshalsea prison in 1592.*

Dr. Primrose's parishioners, retaining "the primeval simplicity of manners," among their other simple customs, it may be remembered, "religiously cracked nuts on Michaelmas Eve."* In like manner the parishioners of Kingston religiously cracked nuts at Michaelmas, and in the church itself. On the Sunday before Michaelmas Day, *Crack-nut Sunday* as it was called in Kingston, the congregation, old and young alike, attended ch. with their pockets stuffed with nuts, which they cracked during the service, the noise at times becoming so loud that the reading or sermon had to be suspended. The practice was only, and with much difficulty, suppressed about the end of the last century.†

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* Lysons, vol. i., p. 181.

Kingston folk seem always to have loved their diversions. In some valuable extracts Lysons made from the churchwardens and chamberlains' accounts, which reach from the reign of Henry VII., we find repeated entries of charges on account of the "Kynggam," or King-game, no doubt the church-play of the Kings of Cologne, performed in the ch.-yard. It was conducted by the churchwardens, and on the last entry of its performance, 1527, the parish made a clear profit, "all costs deducted," of £9 10*s.* 6*d.*, a large sum for that time. The costs must have been considerable. At one King-game (23 Henry VII.) there is "Paid for whet and malt and vele and motton and pygges and ger and coks for the Kyngam . . £0 33*s.* 0*d.*;" whilst the taberer has 6*s.* 8*d.*, "the leutare, 2*s.*" At other times, other seasonable plays were performed, but the properties were less extensive and costly. Thus we have one Easter, "For thred for the resurrection, 1*d.*;" "for 3 yards of dornek [a sort of linen] for a pleyer's cote and the makynge, 15*d.*;" whilst "a skin of parchment and gunpowder [probably for the thunder] for the play on Easter-day" cost only "£0 0*s.* 8*d.*," and the "brede and ale for them that made the stage and other things belonging to the play," no more than 1*s.* 2*d.* In 1505 the profit from the Easter play was £1 2*s.* 1½*d.* Other plays are named, but the diversions most often referred to are those of the May Day minstrels, morris-dancers, and Robin Hood and Little John, evidently great favourites. "Little John's cote" cost 8*s.*, whilst "Kendall for Robyn hode's cote" cost only 1*s.* 3*d.*, "3 yards of white for the frere's," 3*s.*, and "4 yards of Kendall for Mayde Marian's huke" [a hooded mantle], 3*s.* 4*d.* "Two payre of glovys for Robyn hode and Mayde Marian" cost 3*d.*; and there was paid "To mayde Marian for her labour for two years," 2*s.*, which was not excessive if she had allowed credit for the first year's labour. A ducking-stool cost the parish £1 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1572, but ducking was hardly a pastime, at least to the person ducked.

No reference appears to be made in these old accounts to what was later the most remarkable diversion of the place—the Kingston *Ball-play*. On Shrove Tuesday, at about 11 in the morning, the shops were closed, and foot-balls were paraded round the town with flags and a band of music. At noon the church-bells rang out for the opening of the game, and the mayor started the first ball from the steps of the town-hall. Then till 5 in the evening, when the ch. bells gave the signal for the game to close, the ball was kicked, carried, or hugged, about the streets and to the river, a new ball being supplied when one was cut or lost. The goals for the main game were respectively the Great Bridge and Clattern Bridge (over the Hog's Mill river at the S. end of the town), but other play went on in the byeways. In the olden times it is said to have been a good-humoured though rude game; but of late years it has been a mere "carnival of the roughs." The lamps and windows in and around the market-place had to be boarded over, and the streets were abandoned for the day by all quietly disposed persons. In 1866, the mayor for the first time refused to start the ball; and since then the game, if not wholly suppressed, has been brought more under control. Local tradition accounts for the game by relating that in one of their incursions the Danes were stopped at Kingston by the resistance of the townsmen, till help came from London, when in the battle that ensued the Danes were defeated, and their general being slain, his head was cut off, carried into the town in triumph, and then kicked about the streets. This happened on a Shrove Tuesday, and the ball-play was instituted in commemoration of the victory. Unluckily for the Kingston tradition, a nearly similar one is repeated in many other towns. At Derby, for example, where football was played in the streets every Shrove Tuesday till within the last few years, it was said to commemorate a victory by the townsmen over a Roman army that was about to assault the town. Football, indeed, so far from being a local game, was played throughout the country on Shrove Tuesday. In London, as we know from Fitzstephen, as early as the 12th cent. it was the custom, on Shrove Tuesday, for the young men of the city to turn out after dinner to play at the famous game of football.

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* Vicar of Wakefield, chap. iv. Brand. Pop. Ant. i., 211, Notes to Allhallow Even (3), has curiously changed this to "All Hallow Eve."

† Brayley, vol. iii., p. 41.

Till 1842 the old ch. was the only ch. in Kingston; now there are six others. *St. Peter's*, Norbiton, erected in 1842 from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffat, is a brick ch. of semi-Norman character, with a tower of 3 storeys on the N.W. *St. Mark's*, Surbiton, erected in 1855, is of stone, Perp. in style, and has nave with aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. *St. Andrew's*, consecrated in 1872, a chapel of ease to St. Mark's, is a cruciform Italian building with a campanile. *Christ Church*, Surbiton Hill, is a rather peculiar fabric of parti-coloured bricks, erected in 1863, and since enlarged. *St. John the Evangelist*, Spring Grove, on the outer edge of the town, is a good cruciform ch. of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings, erected in 1873 from the designs of Mr. A. J. Phelps. *St. Matthew's*, 1874, another Gothic ch., in the Ewell Road. The Italian Roman Catholic ch. (St. Raphael) was elaborately restored and decorated in 1874. The Congregational Church, Surbiton, and the Wesleyan Chapel, Kingston Hill, are of more than average architectural pretensions.

The *Free Grammar School*, London Street, was established by Queen Elizabeth on the site of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1305 by Edward Lovekyn, a native of Kingston, and his brother Richard. In 1355, John Lovekyn, fishmonger, and four times Mayor of London, a kinsman of the founder, rebuilt the chapel and augmented the endowment, so as to provide for a second chaplain; and the eminent citizen and mayor, William Walworth, who it is said had been an apprentice to John Lovekyn, added funds for the maintenance of a third chaplain. The chapel escheated to the Crown in 1540, and in 1561 Queen Elizabeth, by charter, founded a free grammar school on the site of the chapel, endowed it with lands, tenements, and rents, yielding an income of £19 5*s*. 11*d*., and made the bailiffs of Kingston the governors, with the condition that they should pay 20 marks yearly for the support of a master and under master.* Lovekyn's chapel still serves as the schoolhouse, but other buildings have been added. The school was in its most flourishing condition towards the middle of the 18th cent., when Dr. Wooddeson was the master, and George Alexander Stevens, the author of the 'Lecture upon Heads,' Lovibond, once known as a poet, and Gibbon the historian were among the scholars.

> "In my ninth year (January 1746), in a lucid interval of comparative health, my father adopted the convenient and customary mode of English education; and I was sent to Kingston upon Thames, to a school of about 70 boys, which was kept by Dr. Wooddeson and his assistants. Every time I have since passed over Putney Common, I have always noticed the spot where my mother, as we drove along in the coach, admonished me that I was now going into the world, and must learn to think and act for myself. . . . . My timid reserve was astonished by the crowd and tumult of the school; the want of strength and activity disqualified me for the sports of the play-field; nor have I forgotten how often in the year forty-six I was reviled and buffeted for the sins of my Tory ancestors. By the common methods of discipline, at the expense of many tears and some blood, I purchased the knowledge of the Latin syntax; and not long since I was possessed of the dirty volumes of Phædrus and Cornelius Nepos, which I painfully construed and darkly understood. . . . . My studies were too frequently interrupted by sickness; and after a real or nominal residence at Kingston school of nearly two years, I was finally recalled (December 1747) by my mother's death." †

Cleave's Almshouses, Norbiton, were founded under the will of William Cleave, alderman of London, who died 1667, for 6 poor men and as many women "of honest reputation," being single persons and over 60 years of age. The houses are the original range, low and small, with a central common hall, over the doorway of which are the founder's arms and the date of erection, 1668. At Cambridge Road, Norbiton, is the *Cambridge Asylum*

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* Brayley, Surrey, vol. iii., p. 44.

† Gibbon, Memoirs of My Life and Writings, prefixed to Miscellaneous Works.

for Soldiers' Widows, founded in 1851, and named in memory of the late Duke of Cambridge. The first stone of the building, a spacious and comfortable looking red-brick edifice, was laid May 1, 1852, by the Prince Consort. A new wing and chapel were added in 1856: archt., Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A. About 50 widows (over 50 years of age at admission) are lodged, provided with light and fuel, and a small weekly stipend. It is a good institution, but suffers from insufficient funds. On Kingston Hill has been erected (1874-5) a *Convalescent Hospital for Children* under 14 years of age, as a branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames.

The *Bridge* over the Thames, which connects Kingston with Hampton Wick, occupies the site of a wooden bridge, the first erected over the river after London Bridge. The present bridge, of stone, a very handsome structure, was designed by Mr. E. Lapidge. It has five principal arches over the stream, and two smaller ones on each side; the centre arch being 60 ft. in span, the others 56 ft. and 52 ft. respectively. The entire length is 382 ft.; the width 27 ft. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, Nov. 7, 1825, and it was opened by the Duchess of Clarence, afterwards Queen Adelaide, July 17, 1828. The cost was about £27.000. It was opened free of toll by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, March 12, 1870.

Norbiton and *Surbiton* (North and South Barton), though formerly outlying hamlets, are now merely the northern and southern portions of the town. They have their own churches and chapels, and contain some of the institutions already described, but have no features requiring particular notice. *Canbury* (anc. Canonbury), a manor adjoining Norbury, was so named from having belonged to the canons of Merton priory; here are still remains of the monastic barn.

The hamlet of *Combe*, 2 m. E. of Kingston, towards Richmond Park and Combe Wood, was, with New Malden, formed into an eccl. dist. in 1867, a neat church (Christ Church), E.E. in style, having been erected the previous year. (*See* COMBE WOOD; MALDEN.) Another collection of dwellings which has grown up by the Robin Hood Gate of Richmond Park, has also been created an eccl. dist. of Kingston par., under the title of *Kingston Vale*, but is better known as *Robin Hood*. The ch. (St. John the Baptist), E.E. in style, was consecrated in 1861. The hamlets of HAM and HOOK are described under those headings.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY, 3 m. S. from the Banstead Stat. of the Epsom Downs br. of the L., B., and S. C. Rly., and about 18 m. from London. Kingswood is a detached liberty of Ewell par., from which it is about 4 m. distant, but being joined with Tadworth, a portion of Banstead par., was in 1838 created an eccl. dist., the pop. of which was 934 in 1871.

Until the Dissolution, Kingswood Manor belonged to Merton Priory; it then accrued to the Crown, and with the capital manor of Ewell was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court. Elizabeth granted it in 1536 to Wm. Lord Howard of Effingham. In 1651 it was alienated to Sir John Heydon; from him passed successively to the families of Bludworth, Harris, Hughes, Jolliffe, and Alcock, and now belongs to Sir J. W. C. Hartopp, Bart. Kingswood is hardly a village. The largest collection of houses is at Tadworth. The dwellings are scattered between Banstead Down and Walton Heath, in a delightful though secluded country. The pursuits are mainly agricultural. All around are handsome residences, the chief being *Kingswood Warren* (Sir J. W. C. Hartopp, Bart.), a spacious castellated mansion, rebuilt about 1840 for the late Thos. Alcock, Esq., M.P., from the designs of Mr. T. R. Knowles. The park is well wooded and rich in views. The *Church*, a short distance W. of the Warren, is a handsome cruciform E.E. building, erected at the cost of Mr. Alcock. *Tadworth*, the Banstead half of Kingswood, lies half a mile to the W. The principal seat is *Tadworth Court*, the residence of Lionel Heathcote, Esq., lord of Tadworth manor.

KNOCKHOLT, KENT, 5 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks, 2½ m. S.W. from the Halstead Stat. of the Sevenoaks and Tunbridge br. of the S.E. Rly.: pop. 676.

Knockholt is a scattered agric. village, and stands on nearly the highest point in the county of the ridge of chalk hills which extends across Kent from Rochester to Westerham, and thence through Surrey by Dorking and Guildford to Farnham. Its lofty site is marked by the *Knockholt Beeches*, a long clump of old but not very large trees standing a little S. by E. of the ch. (a path opposite the ch.-yd. leads directly to them). The beeches are a landmark for miles around. They are visible from Leith Hill; are very noticeable from the Crystal Palace; and are plainly seen (without a telescope) as far north as Highgate and Harrow. The views *from* them are correspondingly extensive and varied. From the neighbouring lanes and field paths you also obtain fine views, though the high hedges in fashion hereabouts rather interfere with the distant prospects. The *Church* has been modernized; what is old is hidden under stucco, what is new is of brick. It has a tower of flint and brick. The interior contains no monts. of interest, but has been very neatly restored and fitted with low seats. One of the windows contains some fragments of old painted glass. S. of the ch. is a fine yew (19 ft. 6 in. in girth) with a stout seat round the trunk. Notice the large ash tree at the E. end of the ch.-yd. The principal seat is *Court Lodge* (H. Turner, Esq.) At *Knockholt Pound*, ¾ m. E. of the ch., is a decent country inn, the *Three Horse Shoes*. From Knockholt there are delightful walks by hill-lanes to Brasted or Westerham, or by Chevening Park towards Sevenoaks.

KNOLE, Kent, the noble seat of the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, stands in a fine park immediately contiguous to the town of Sevenoaks. The park gates are opposite Sevenoaks church.

In the reign of John, Knole belonged to Baldwin de Bethun, Earl of Albemarle. It afterwards passed to the Mareschalls, Earls of Pembroke, and to the Grandisons and the Says, and in the reign of Henry VI. to James Fiennes, or Fynes, created, 1446, Lord Say and Sele, and so barbarously murdered by Jack Cade. His son, Sir William Fiennes, 2nd Lord Say, sold Knole, "with all its appurtenances," for 400 marks, to Thomas Bouchier, Abp. of Canterbury, in 1456. Bouchier enclosed the park, rebuilt the house, made it his residence, and died in it in 1486. His successor, Cardinal Morton, also d. here, 1500. It continued to be a seat of the Abps. of Canterbury, one of their 16 palaces, till Henry VIII., who had often visited Abp. Warham here and taken a liking to the place, forced Cranmer to an involuntary surrender of it:

> "I was by when Otford [another of the archbishop's houses] and Knol were given him [Henry VIII.]. My Lord [Cranmer], minded to have retained Knol unto himself, said, That it was too small a house for His Majesty. 'Marry,' said the King, 'I had rather have it than this house,' meaning Otford; 'for it standeth on a better soil. This house standeth low, and is rheumatic, like unto Croydon, where I could never be without sickness. And as for Knol it standeth on a sound, perfect and wholesome ground: and if I should make abode here, and as I do surely intend to do now and then, I will live at Knol and the rest of my house shall live at Otford.' And so by this means both those houses were delivered up into the King's hands."*

The deed of indenture by which Cranmer surrendered Knole to the King is dated Nov. 30, 1537. It remained in the Crown till July 1550, when Edward VI. granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (created Duke of Northumberland in 1551), who however in 1553 exchanged the lordship and manor with the King for other estates, but reserved to himself the house and appurtenances. These by his attainder the same year reverted to the Crown; and Queen Mary soon after granted the house and manor for his life to Cardinal Pole, whom she had nominated Abp. of Canterbury—the last archbishop who possessed Knole. The cardinal-archbishop died a few hours after Queen Mary, and Knole was at once resumed by the Crown—though the grant to Pole was for his life and a year after, as he should by his will direct. Queen Elizabeth granted Knole in 1561 to Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Dudley, but 5 years after he resigned it to the Queen, who granted the reversion of the house and manor (subject to two leases granted by the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Leicester) to Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset. The Earl did not come into possession of Knole till about 1605, when he rebuilt and greatly extended the house, and made it his chief residence. The 3rd Earl was compelled by his extravagant expenditure to alienate several of the family estates, and among others the manor of Knole, which he sold, 1612, to Alderman Smith, reserving however a lease of it to himself and heirs, and continuing it as his chief country seat. It was held on this tenure by the Sackvilles till Richard, 5th Earl of Dorset, redeemed the lordship and estate in 1661. The estate and manor continued in the direct male line—the title of Earl having been exchanged for that of Duke in 1720—till the decease of the 4th Duke of Dorset unmarried, when it devolved on his eldest sister, Mary, who married, 1st, the Earl of Plymouth, and, 2nd, Earl Amherst, and died in 1864. By her will and settlements the house and lordship have passed in tail to the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West, younger son of her sister Elizabeth, Baroness Buckhurst and Countess Delawarr.

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* Strype, Life of Cranmer, 8vo ed., p. 625, from the MS. of Morrice, Cranmer's secretary.

The house is of great extent, covering, it is said, an area of 3¼ acres, but externally impressive rather from its dimensions and air of antique dignity than from its architectural merits. The main portion of the structure consists of castellated buildings with embattled gatehouses and square towers ranged about a broad quadrangle, and smaller buildings and offices about inner courts and in the rear.

> "Knoll most famous in Kent still appears,
> Were mansions survey'd for a thousand long years;
> In whose dome mighty monarchs might dwell,
> Where five hundred rooms are, as Boswell can tell."[*]

The principal front is very long but flat, being unbroken except by the towers of the central gatehouse and the dormers in the wings; in appearance a college rather than a ducal dwelling. If it were not for the grand open park in which it stands, it would be pronounced gloomy. A tall central gatehouse has square embattled flanking towers. The wings have each five curved and stepped dormer gables. The gatehouse is probably Bourchier's work, 1456-86; the rest of the front has been ascribed to Abp. Morton, 1486-1500, but it looks later, and perhaps was rebuilt or altered and the dormers added by the 1st Earl of Dorset early in the 17th cent. The second gateway, on the S. side of the first court, is no doubt Bourchier's, as are probably the Inner Court, the Hall, Chapel, and probably, as Mr. Loftie suggests, the lower storey of buildings looking out upon the pleasance. Some portions may be assigned to his successors—the Brown Gallery, for example, which is attributed with reason to Abp. Warham; but most of these earlier portions have been more or less altered. A large part of the building is that erected by the 1st Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I., but parts are of the time of William III. and later. The way in which it has grown to its present form and character is very observable in going over the different portions of the building, but there is one point where it is strikingly shown:

> "The Wood Court is one of the most interesting features of Knole. From it you may see specimens of all the styles of [Domestic] architecture which have prevailed in England for 400 years. Standing with our faces towards the house—that is facing W.—we have on the extreme right the Gothic buildings of the Archbishops. The square towers are very fine. At right angles stand the stables, and the upper storey of this part is of the Tudor period. It still bears the name of the King's Stables. . . . . The portion of the house immediately facing us is composite in character. The lower part is early, the upper part bears more distinct traces of Elizabethan and later work. Farther towards the S., the Stuart period comes in distinctly; and then we have a window which was probably inserted after 1700. A fire which did some damage here in 1623, will account for other alterations. Another fire. about 30 years ago, has left its mark in some modern windows to the right. . . . . The S. end of the Wood Court is occupied by the Laundry, a Stuart building, and its lawn. The S.E. has a small apartment which still retains the name of the *Jail*, and may possibly have been used as a place of punishment for the archbishop's servants. It is of their time."[*]

This mingling of styles and manners, the old with the older, what is merely quaint and old-fashioned with the venerable remains of an age that is fading into poetry, is as remarkable within the house as outside. The old rooms of different periods remain almost untouched; strange, stately, and uncomfortable; filled with faded and dreamy old furniture, and endless portraits of the days of Holbein and Mytens, of Jane Seymour and the Earl of

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[*] Durfey, New Operas, etc., 1721, p. 170, Verses on the Glory of Knoll: Boswell was "groom of the chambers."

[*] Loftie, Knole House, Archæologia Cantiana, vol. ix.; and comp. Brady, Guide to Knole, pp. 81—90.

Surrey, of Elizabeth and her ruffs, and James I. and his portentous breeches; of Vandyck and Lely, the Clarendons and Grammonts and pretty Stewarts; of Kneller and Dorset, with Dryden and Locke on one side and Sedley and Durfey on the other, and so on down to Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and Peg Woffington, and other equally familiar names and faces of the days when George the Third was king.

> "Knole—that was a medley of various feelings! . . . . . It wants the cohorts of retainers and the bustling jollity of the old nobility to disperse the gloom. I worship all its faded splendour, and enjoy its preservation; and could wander over it for hours with satisfaction." *

The entrance to the rooms open to the public is by the central gatehouse. This leads to the Green Court, or First Quadrangle, at the opposite side of which is the Second Gateway (*obs.* the fine oriel, and Bourchier's cognizance, the Eagle and Bourchier Knot). Passing through the archway into the Second or Stone Court, we see in front an Ionic portico or colonnade which opens to the hall, with which the tour of the public rooms commences.

The *Hall* is of the Bourchier period, but the ceiling of Lord Buckhurst's adding: a fine room, 74 ft. 10 in. long, 27 ft. wide, and 26 ft. 8 in. high, with a screen and minstrel's gallery at one end, a dais at the other. It is singularly well preserved, and enables a fair notion to be formed of its appearance in the days of the first of the Sackvilles who lived at Knole, when, as we learn from the Household Book, 70 or 80 persons sat daily at dinner in the hall, and my lord had a "constant household of 119 persons, independently of visitors." On screens and walls and windows are bearings of the Sackvilles. One of the Jacobean long-tables stands here, its top marked for the game of shuffleboard. On the hearth are a pair of andirons, or fire-dogs, not originally belonging to Knole, however: they were brought here from Hever Castle, the ancient seat of the Boleyns. One has a crown on the standard, with the royal initials, H. R.; the other Anne Boleyn's badge, the crowned falcon on a stock, and the initials H. A. Among the *pictures*, notice Silenus and Bacchanals, *Rubens;* Boar Hunt, *De Vos;* George III. and Queen Charlotte, *Ramsay;* Lionel Cranfield, 1st Earl of Middlesex, with Treasurer's stick in left hand; John Lord Somers, *Kneller;* Lord Buckhurst and Lady Mary Sackville, *Kneller;* and a large and curious Procession to Dover Castle, *Wotton.* On the dais is a good life-sized antique marble statue, called Demosthenes, and an inferior recumbent statue of the nymph Egeria.

The *Principal Staircase*—according to Bridgman * there are 80 staircases at Knole—of the time of James I., small, but, as Sir Henry Wotton directs, "of no niggard latitude," leads from the hall to the old state apartments. *Obs.*, on ascending it, the curious monochrome decoration of the walls, the shields of arms in the windows, the leopards sejant on the rail standards, and the quaint carvings beneath. From the staircase you enter the *Brown Gallery*, 88 ft. long, with floor and sides of oak, but low and dark. In the windows are the arms of England in a garter, the Tudor rose, and the Prince of Wales's plume. There is much curious carved walnut furniture, the chair of King James I., inlaid tables, silver sconces of James I. and his queen, and quaint seats and stools with noticeable wrought silk and velvet coverings. Then there are, as Walpole wrote more than a century ago, "sundry portraits of the times; but they seem to have been bespoke by the yard, and drawn all by the same painter."† In the main he was right; the oval portraits may be passed as valueless; but, besides those he goes on to mention, there are several worth looking at. Such are Oliver Cromwell, ascribed to *Walker*, and probably authentic; Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of Dorset; a so-called "Katherine of Aragon, *Holbein*," really, what is much better, a charming portrait of excellent Margaret Roper, but whether by the great master is uncertain; Queen Jane Seymour, half-length, *Holbein*, a replica of that in the Belvedere Gallery, Vienna; Queen Elizabeth, in elaborate costume, of little value; William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, in furred mantle, with the garter, rt. hand on the treasurer's staff, good; "Milton, when young," — *not*

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* H. Walpole to the Countess of Ossery, Sept. 1, 1780: Letters, vii. 434; and comp. his earlier Letter to Bentley, Aug. 5, 1752, vol. ii., p. 296.

* Hist. and Top. Sketch of Knole in Kent, 1817.

† Letter to Bentley, Aug. 5, 1752.

Milton, but probably the Earl of Burlington (Scharf); A Masked Ball given by Wolsey to Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

Lady Betty Germaine's Chamber contains a curious old oak bedstead and furniture, heraldic glass, and a piece of tapestry wrought at Mortlake from a picture by Vandyck, representing the painter and Sir Francis Crane, the master of the works. The paintings are of no account. The *Dressing Room* contains portraits of Anne Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, and her first husband, Richard, 3rd Earl of Dorset, *Jansen;* Thomas, 1st Earl of Dorset; Sir Walter Raleigh, in armour; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

The *Spangled Bedroom* contains the furniture presented by James I. to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and brought here from Copped Hall. *Obs.* the Indian cabinet; ebony cabinet; Venetian mirror; tapestry with Mercury and Argus, and other classical subjects; and portrait of the Duke of Monmouth. The *Spangled Dressing Room* has several pictures. *Obs.* particularly, James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton, ascribed to *Vandyck*, but probably by *Dobson;* some miniatures, and a good Venetian mirror.

Billiard Room.—Sir Kenelm Digby, *Vandyck*, a noble portrait; Sir Thomas More; Philip of Spain and his Queen. *Leicester Gallery.*—James I.; his son Prince Henry; and Nicolo Molino, the Venetian Ambassador,—all three by *Mytens*, and all in their different ways very characteristic. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, ascribed to Holbein, is a replica of the picture formerly in Sir R. Walpole's collection, which Horace Walpole identified as that painted by *Guillim Stretes* for King Edward in 1551;[*] Princess Sophia of Hanover, the ancestress of our royal house, *Honthorst;* Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and Lady Middlesex—"the citizen who came to be Lord Treasurer, and was very near coming to be hanged; his countess, a bouncing kind of Lady-Mayoress, who looks pure awkward amongst so much good company."[†] *Obs.* the elaborate and richly illuminated pedigree of the Sackville, Clifford, and Curzon families, prepared 1623 by Sir Wm. Segar, and Richard and Henry St. George, Garter, Norroy, and Richmond Heralds, for Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset; and, before leaving, enjoy the fine views from the windows.

The *Venetian Bedroom*, so called from having been slept in by Nicolo Molino, the Venetian Ambassador, contains the superb furniture, quaintly shaped and carved, and covered with green cut velvet, with which it was originally fitted. The costly state bed was prepared for James II. The toilet-table and mirror are of silver. The portrait of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, in red military uniform, was given by her to Lord Wentworth. The adjoining *Dressing Room* contains more noteworthy 17th century furniture, and several portraits.

The *Organ Room*, so called from the ancient organ, one of the earliest made in England, and so placed that by opening a window it could assist the choir during service in the chapel below. *Obs.* here, and in the anteroom, the fine early 16th cent. German tapestry, with allegorical and historical subjects.

The *Chapel* is of Bourchier's time, but has been much altered. Under it is a vaulted crypt. The screen is original. The carving in wood of the Crucifixion is said to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to Robert, 2nd Earl of Dorset, shortly before her execution. In the chapel gallery and chapel room is more tapestry, some of it good.

The *Ball Room* has finely carved panelling on the walls, an elaborate frieze, ornamented ceiling, and rich old marble chimneypiece; the carved furniture, ebony cabinet carved with the story of Jonah, andirons, and sconces are worth noticing; and there is an interesting series of family portraits. *Obs.* Robert, 2nd Earl Dorset, and Margaret, 2nd Countess, by *Deheers;* Edward, 4th Earl, the hero of the murderous duel with Lord Bruce, fought without seconds, under the walls of Antwerp, 1613, and a devoted adherent of Charles I., a fine portrait. in armour and red dress, *Vandyck;* Charles, 6th Earl,—"Dorset, the grace of courts, the Muses' pride,"—whole-length, in robes and collar of the Garter, white stick in rt. hand, *Kneller;* John Frederick, 4th Duke of Dorset, *Reynolds*, interesting, though not one of Sir Joshua's finest works; Lord George Sackville, *Gainsborough*, half-length, seated, in court-dress, bright and well painted.

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[*] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i., p. 206.

[†] Walpole to Bentley.

The *Crimson Drawing Room* contains the best and most interesting pictures, apart from the portraits, at Knole. A Sibyl, *Domenichino*, a replica of the Marquis of Hertford's picture. Judith with the head of Holofernes, *Garofalo*, powerfully painted and unpleasant. Cupids at Play, *Parmigiano*, a charming picture. Mary Queen of Scots, *Zucchero*. Henry VIII., *Holbein* (or from his studio), full-faced, ¾-length, on a blue ground. A Morning Party, *Wouvermans*, a fresh, charming work, the inevitable grey horse notwithstanding. Frances, 5th Countess of Dorset, *Vandyck*, a full-length in Vandyck's best style of courtly elegance, and very well painted. Card Players, *Ostade*. By *Teniers* there are two good pictures—A Village Fair, or Kermis, full of life and spirit, and daintily painted; and A Guard Room with, in the background (and altogether subordinate to the gambling and drinking soldiers, arms and weapons in front) the Angel delivering St. Peter from prison—a curiously Flemish way of regarding a scriptural miracle, worked out with great care and thoroughness. Landscape—Travellers by the Wayside, *N. Berghem*, a bright crisp piece of workmanship, though the landscape is a little too palpably made up. Half a dozen semi-historical and 'fancy' subjects, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, help to glorify the room. One is the famous Ugolino and his Children, though grim, not Dantesque, but noteworthy for the free and masterly handling of the brush, every touch doing its appointed task. Samuel, another famous work, though this is only one of several repetitions, as little consonant with Hebrew inspiration as the other with Italian, but interesting as one of the most popular of Sir Joshua's pictures. Robinetta, one of Reynolds's arch little damsels feeding her caged bird, whilst her dog peeps over her shoulder, exquisite in feeling and colour, and painted with the lightest touch. The Fortune Teller, another of the master's best known and most admired works, in fancy the brightest, in colour the best in the room. The portraits of a Chinese Boy, and Madame Schindlerin the singer, will not detain the visitor.

The *Cartoon Gallery*—90 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 15 ft. high—is so named from containing early copies in oil, said to be by D. Mytens, of 6 of the celebrated Cartoons by Raphael. The furniture in this room is choice of its kind; the silver andirons, sconces, chandeliers, and mirror frames are remarkable; there is a very curious collection of 17th century treasury and travelling chests; and a piece of tapestry, greatly admired by the lovers of needlework. The pictures to be noted are Lord Albemarle, by *Dobson*, and George IV., full-length, in regimentals, by *Lawrence*.

The *King's Bedroom*, is so called from having been fitted up for the reception of James I., and only used by him. It contains the original furniture, which is said to have cost £20,000,—the bed alone, a gorgeous but most cumbrous piece, with fittings of gold and silver tissue, having cost £8,000. The tables, sconces, mirror frames, baskets, and vases are of chased silver. The rich silver toilet service which stands on the dressing-table was not a part of the original royal furniture, but bought at the Countess of Northampton's sale in 1743. The cabinets, one of ebony, the other ivory carved, are choice of their kind. In the ivory cabinet are two chamberlain's keys of office.

The *Dining Room* is devoted to portraits of wits and poets. Both the first and sixth earls were poets themselves, and the friends of poets. The poetic brotherhood of Charles II.'s time, from Dryden to Durfey, were often invited to share the earl's social hours at Knole. The portraits of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Sir Philip Sidney, and Sir Walter Raleigh, may be left as of at least questionable authenticity. Ben Jonson, the well-known portrait by *Honthurst*, must not, however, be so passed over; and the Beaumont and Fletcher are perhaps genuine, as is certainly that of Otway, by *Lely*. Thomas Flatman, at once painter and poet, is by his own hand. Cowley, by *Du Bois*. The *Knellers* are numerous, and some excellent. At their head is the Earl himself. Dryden ranks next. It is of Dryden at Knole, and, as we may suppose, in this room, the story is told, that at one of the after-dinner wit combats of the Earl and his friends, it was proposed to try who should write offhand the best impromptu, the poet being judge. Whilst the others were painfully cogitating, the Earl scrawled a few words on his paper, and tossed it to Dryden. "Gentlemen," said the poet, when the other papers were handed in, "you will agree with me that it is hardly necessary to read these, and that the Earl must have the crown, when I read to you his effusion—'I promise to pay Mr. John Dryden on demand the sum of £500. Dorset.'" For glorious John's sake it may be feared the story is too good to be true. The other Knellers include Locke, Newton, Hobbes (doubtful), Sir Charles Sedley, and Betterton the actor —a picture copied by Pope. Congreve, Garth, and Wycherley are copies. A Conversation Piece, *Vandergucht*, is curious as indicating pretty clearly the footing on which some of these guests were received at Knole. The painter has represented himself sketching the likeness of Tom Durfey, as he is talking with Mr. Buck the family chaplain, Lowen the steward, and a Sevenoaks tradesman, "Mother Moss, and Jack Randall."* Durfey was certainly on easy terms with the upper servants, as is shown by his mention of Jourdain the butler, and Boswell, "the groom of the chambers," in his verses on Knole. Vandyck and Sir Francis Crane, *Vandyck*, the picture from which the tapestry portrait was wrought at Mortlake. Addison; Waller; both by *Jervis*. Handel, by *Denner*, hard, but a strong likeness. Gay, *not* by Boll (who died before Gay was born), but by *Aikman*, exhibited as his, and so described by Walpole.† By *Reynolds*, are several of rare interest—His own portrait, holding a paper in rt. hand, clearly and carefully painted, and very characteristic; Johnson, one of the near-sighted, or 'Blinking Sam' heads, vigorous but a little coarse; Goldsmith, also a profile, book in rt. hand, engraved; Edmund Burke, same size, paper in rt. hand, a characteristic head; Garrick, hands clasped; Sacchini the composer; Mrs. Abingdon, whole-length, in a white dress, standing against a pedestal, amid autumn trees, mask of the Comic Muse in rt. hand, arch in expression, brilliant in colour. Sir Walter Scott, *Phillips*, R.A.

Knole Park is of great extent (nearly 1000 acres) and quite exceptional beauty. It stands high, is varied in surface, deep hollows alternating with broad sunny slopes, and running, towards Fawk Common, into rough copse and wild gorse and fern; well stocked with deer, and richly timbered. "The park is sweet," wrote Walpole, "with much old beech, and an immense sycamore before the great gate that makes me more in love than ever with sycamores." The beeches are even finer than the sycamores. Some on the N. and N.E. of the house are wonderful trees, of vast size and the perfection of beech form, with tall silvery boles, splendid foliage, and wide branches—trees in themselves. The oaks are almost equally fine, and one, now a venerable ruin, its hollow trunk 30 ft. in girth, was known as the Old Oak more than two centuries ago. Public roads and walks traverse the park, and pass by dells and glades of rare picturesqueness, and offer many a charming distant prospect. A broad beech avenue leads to a height at the S. extremity of the park, whence is obtained one of the finest views in the county, looking over Tunbridge Castle, Hever Castle, Penshurst, and Eridge, and the entire Weald of Kent, to Ashdown Forest, and bounded by the Sussex Downs and the hills of Hampshire and Surrey.

[Knole is for the present closed to the public: but in the hope that it may soon be again as accessible as it was till the autumn of 1874, we have described the contents of what were known as the Public Rooms.]

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* Brady, Knole, p. 159.

† Anecdotes, vol. iv., p. 40.

LALEHAM, Middx. (Dom. *Leleham*), on the Thames, about midway (2 m.) between Staines and Chertsey, and 20 m. from London: pop. 567. Inn, the *Three Horse Shoes.*

The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey in 1254. The sub-manor of Billets was demised to John Kaye in 1585 for 54 years. Later, Laleham with Billets was annexed to the Honour of Hampton Court, and in 1606 was granted in fee to trustees for Sir Henry Spiller, whose daughter carried it to Sir Thomas Reynell. It was purchased in 1746 by Sir James Lowther, from whom it descended to the Earl of Lonsdale.* It is now the property of the Earl of Lucan.

Laleham is a quiet, commonplace, riverside village, with a few good old-fashioned houses about it, and the church in its midst. The ordinary pursuits are agricultural; but angling attracts many visitors, who make the Horse Shoes their headquarters. There is good bottom-fishing for chub and barbel along the shallows up-stream, and fly-fishing for trout from Penton Hook to the lock when the water is in suitable condition. The country is flat, and the broad meadows can hardly be deemed picturesque. But the scenery grows in favour with an intelligent resident. Arnold—who lived here for 9 years, from 1819, just before his marriage, till his removal to Rugby in 1828, and for whose sake Laleham will always have a special interest—came to regard the country as "very beautiful. I have always a resource at hand," he wrote, "in the bank of the river up to Staines; which, though it be perfectly flat, has yet a great charm from its entire loneliness, there being not a house anywhere near it; and the river here has none of that stir of boats and barges upon it, which makes it in many places as public as the highroad."† Arnold whilst here took six or eight young men as private pupils in preparation for the universities; and here the sterling manliness of his character was formed, and the preparation made for his future career.

> "It was a period on which he used himself to look back, even from the wider usefulness of his later years, almost with a fond regret, as to the happiest time of his life. . . . Without undertaking any directly parochial charge, he was in the habit of rendering constant assistance to Mr. Hearn, the curate of the parish, and in visiting the villagers. . . . Bound as he was to Laleham by all these ties, he long loved to look upon it as his final home. . . . Years after he had left it he still retained his early affection for it, and till he had purchased his house in Westmoreland, he entertained a lingering hope that he might return to it in his old age, when he should have retired from Rugby. Often he would revisit it, and delighted in renewing his acquaintance with all the families of the poor whom he had known during his residence; in showing to his children his former haunts; in looking once again on his favourite views of the great plain of Middlesex—the lonely walks along the quiet banks of the Thames—the retired garden, with its 'Campus Martius,' and its 'wilderness of trees,' which lay behind his house, and which had been the scenes of so many sportive games and serious conversations—the churchyard of Laleham, then doubly dear to him, as containing the graves of his infant child whom he buried there in 1832, and of his mother, his aunt, and his sister." *

Arnold's is a rather large, solid-looking old red-brick house, with a large garden, on the edge of the village: any villager will point it out.

The *Church* (All Saints) is small, old, and patched. It has a nave and N. aisle, Perp., but mended with modern brick, chancel with aisle, and a short, thick 17th-cent. brick tower at the W. end, upheld by clumsy buttresses. The chief feature of the int. is the E.E. arcade of two bays, with cylindrical shafts, cushion capitals and billet mouldings, and early pointed arches. The only mont. to be noted is that of George Perrott, Baron of the Exchequer, died 1780.

Laleham House, the seat of the Earl of Lucan, is a plain square modern mansion, with a Tuscan portico. The pleasant grounds, of about 40 acres, are noted for the noble elms, shrubberies, and flower gardens. Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, resided for some time in her minority (1829, etc.) at Laleham House.

At Greenfield, near Laleham, are remains of an extensive earthwork, which Stukeley fancied was the camp formed by Cæsar after he had crossed the Thames, and the spot where he received an embassy from the Londoners.† It seems to have been much more perfect when Stukeley visited it than now.

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* Lysons, vol. iii., p. 198.

† Letter to J. T. Coleridge, Nov. 29, 1819; Stanleys, Life of Arnold, chap. ii.

* Stanley, Life of Arnold, chap. ii.

† Stukeley, Itinerary, part ii., p. 2; Lysons, vol. iii., p. 196.

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